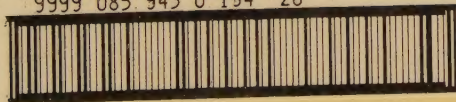


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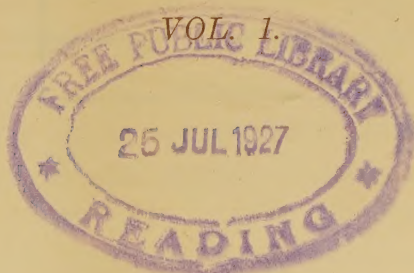
THE LEGAL QUARTER OF LONDON

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A TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE BEGINNINGS OF THE
DISTRICT KNOWN AS HOLBORN AND OF THE
INNS OF COURT AND OF CHANCERY

WITH MAPS, AND REPRODUCTIONS, CHIEFLY BY R. WITTEY, F.R.H.S., OF DRAWINGS
BY T. H. SHEPHERD, S. IRELAND, S. L. SCOTT, AND OTHERS

BY
E. WILLIAMS, F.R.G.S.



LONDON:
SWEET & MAXWELL, LIMITED
2 & 3 CHANCERY LANE, W.C. 2

1927

(Printed in England.)

"TOPOGRAPHY IS THE FOUNDATION OF HISTORY."

PROFESSOR W. M. RAMSAY.

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PREFACE.

IT has seemed essential to preface these volumes with certain explanations as to wages, prices of goods, rentals and money tokens current in the 14th century; otherwise readers comparing economic conditions chronicled in this work with those of the present day might form erroneous conclusions.

The Trade Gilds, founded in this country perhaps when the Italians, Normans and Flemings flocked here soon after the Conquest, or which perhaps had been contemporary with the Cnighthen Gild of Saxon times, were by the close of the 13th century fully established as corporate departments in the government of London, rigidly maintaining fixed wages and stabilizing prices of goods. Profiteers and forestallers, when discovered, were condemned to the social torture of the pillory, buyers and sellers in such cases being made to suffer an equal penalty, despite the laws of supply and demand.

Such drastic regulations must have had a reasonable origin. It is conceivable that earlier continental towns, for the guidance of those to come after them, had passed down the centuries tales of former historic periods of inflation, particularly perhaps of that most notorious of all such periods, in Diocletian's reign, when money tokens came to be entirely spurned, and all barter reverted to a primitive exchange of goods. The experience of former generations would have thus determined the adamant character of London's trading code, its scale of wages, prices of goods and rentals.

All trades were equally sheltered; had they not been mutually so safeguarded and controlled, then one trade, say that of the builders, the most basic of all trades, might have demanded and secured double wages; others would have followed suit; for if one trade should be permitted such freedom of action so should all; then serious trouble all round would have been created by a phenomenal rise in prices. A generous margin between wages and prices was tolerated, but by keeping both within reasonable and just bounds the economic truth was demonstrated that it is better to have £1 a week and be able to buy a multiplicity of goods than to have £2 a week with a smaller purchasing power. And never in the history of England were its victuals of all kinds, foreign as well as native, so abundant nor so cheap as they were in the first half of the 14th century; the ordinary labourer, so far as diet was concerned, could live as bountifully as any lord of the land, a fact testified to by writers of that period; yet the labourer's wage has never since been so low, the lowest wage being actually only three halfpence a day. The Gilds—potentially a kind of Trades Union Council of Masters—never allowed the floodgates of extended pay-rates in one trade to be opened to the injury of others, nor were the general public, innocent sufferers, left to organize measures of self defence.

In the 14th century the rents of certain houses with shops in Holborn varied from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 16*s.* a year; that is, roughly, 3*d.* to 3½*d.* a week; they would have been about 16½ feet in width, of two stories, with long slips of garden, and occupied by a good class of citizen. Labourers' houses of two or three rooms could be obtained at 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, and occasionally by favour of the employer at 1*s.* a year; the gardener of the Bishop of Ely had a house fronting Holborn for which he paid 1*s.* a year.

House rent was relatively a small item in a man's yearly expenditure; to-day it may swallow up a large part of his income. For the daily maintenance of himself and his family the labourer was equally fortunate; he found that the prices of the necessities of existence were very low. He could buy 40 eggs for one penny, or 24 according to the season; a pullet for $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; a lamb for $10d.$; a cow for $10s.$; a pound of cheese for $\frac{1}{2}d.$; 200 oysters for $1d.$; 60 herrings for $1d.$ As to foreign products: almonds and cloves from Spain, raisins and currants from Greece and Cyprus, dates and figs from Egypt, could be obtained at $3d.$ or $4d.$ a lb.; and the best wine of Gascony, now Bordeaux, for $\frac{3}{4}d.$ a pint. Coal from the mines, known as sea-coal because it was brought to London by ships, was a rare luxury; it was sold at $10s.$ a hundredweight. Charcoal, of course, was abundant.

These figures, however, must be subject to qualification before any true comparison can be made between them and the figures of to-day. The penny of the 14th century was a small silver coin about the size of the 20th century threepenny piece; its nominal value was one two-hundred-and-fortieth part of the silver pound, the sterling money of Plantagenet times; therefore it equalled the "nominal" value of the said threepenny piece of to-day. But this seems inconsistent and needs explanation.

The Tower Pound of sterling silver, minted at the Tower, was based upon troy measure, 24 grains one pennyweight, 20 pennyweights one ounce, 12 ounces one pound. That is the answer to Peel's celebrated question, "What is a Pound?" Actually it never attained that standard, owing to the use of hardening alloy and the desirability of minting it with less silver than its commodity value. Before the year 1300 it weighed 5,400 troy grains instead of 5,760. The silver penny therefore weighed

22.5 grains but its pure silver was only 20.625 grains, the rest, 1.875 grains, being alloy. From 1300 to 1344 it weighed 22 grains; from 1344 to 1346 only 21.75 grains, the alloy being of the same proportion. During the great Plague, however, the scarcity of labour led to a rise in wages resulting in higher prices of goods; more silver was required for the extra coinage needed for the daily market; it could not be reasonably obtained; so the pure silver was reduced to 16.5 grains, three-fourths of its former amount, with heavier alloy. Efforts were made to stem the inflation of wages. In 1349 when the plague was at its worst it was ordered that "no person shall give anything to a beggar that is able to work"; but employment grew scarcer as wages grew higher; then it was ordained by Parliament that "he that taketh more wages than is accustomedly given shall pay the surplusage to the town where he dwelleth to the King's use in alleviation of the said town." This was followed in the next year by the Statute of Labourers, which enacted that "whereas servants withdraw themselves from service unless they receive livery and wages double and treble of that they were wont to have in 1345 to the impoverishing of the community" they should henceforth take only such livery and wages as were usual in that year, namely, a mower 5*l.* per acre or per day; a reaper of corn 3*l.* a day without meat or drink given or taken; a master carpenter 3*l.* a day, any others 2*l.*; a master free-mason 4*l.* a day, others 3*l.*, and their servants 1½*l.*; tylers 3*l.* a day and their knaves 1½*l.*; and so on.

These enactments, coming too late, were futile; economic law is made of stern stuff, inexorable, relentless. When an old-established balance is disturbed by new conditions nothing can impede the onward march of the creation of new values leading

to a fresh equilibrium on a higher scale. In Richard II's reign wages, and consequently prices, forged ahead, the extravagance of the court accelerating the pace. When the slump occurred in the next reign the silver grains in the penny had been reduced to fifteen. The following generation witnessed the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses; to cut a path through the resulting economic maze Edward IV in his fifth year still further lowered the silver grains to twelve. Thus it came about that the silver pound, though still called a pound, was halved in intrinsic silver content.

Sir William Cantlowe and other city magnates had propounded the topsy-turvy theory that an abundance of coinage stimulated trade and created prosperity, ignoring the fact that coins are mere tokens and should only be issued in response to the legitimate rightful needs of the daily market; ignoring too the corollary that new values in that market not only affect the productions of the time being, but also all the productions or accumulated property of previous generations.

Henry VIII was the first to coin shillings, but the weight was still twelve grains to the penny or 144 to the new coin. Owing, however, to the appropriation of monastic revenues by the Crown and the consequent scramble for purchasing the same, prices again became inflated and the penny was reduced to $10\frac{2}{3}$ grains. In his thirty-fourth year it was coined to weigh ten grains, of which two were alloy, and two years later it was made of six grains of silver and six of alloy, the weight remaining the same. The following year it was made of the same weight in the proportion of four grains of silver to eight of alloy. Thus it now came about that the so-called silver pound was issued at about one-sixth of its original silver content.

In Edward VI's reign came the abolition of the Chantries,

when another scramble for purchasing their revenues ensued. The penny was reduced in weight to $6\frac{2}{3}$ grains, half of silver, half alloy. Thus the silver pound contained 800 grains of the pure metal and 800 grains of alloy, as compared with 4,950 grains pure silver and 810 alloy in the year 1300.

An improvement was effected in 1553 when the penny was made of eight grains with the remarkable restitution of eleven-twelfths pure metal and one-twelfth of alloy. This was probably due to the lowering of the commodity value of silver, then being brought from America in great quantities. The silver pound had recovered to the extent of being worth about one-third of its ancient value; and at that it remained, with occasional moderate fluctuations until, in 1817, gold, equivalently related in commodity value, was substituted as sterling coinage of the Realm.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign the commodity value of silver had been 60s. per pound; thus the same conclusion is reached as before; the intrinsic silver of the penny of the 14th century was equal to the threepenny piece of 1817 and nominally of to-day; therefore the money figures, both of wages and prices, quoted in the earlier part of this Preface should be trebled: 40 eggs for 3*l.*; 200 oysters for 3*l.*; wages of a master carpenter 9*l.* a day, and of a tyler's knave 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* a day; rent of an artizan's cottage 40s. to 48s.; these are the true figures comparable with to-day's conditions. Money tokens are to-day only three times their 14th century value; the series of unfortunate happenings that made them advance even to that extent has been explained. The things that have risen so phenomenally are the prices of services and goods, which are always correlated, the second being dependent upon the first. Wages are basic.

The demand of the artisan and labourer for a higher standard

of living is in every age a profoundly just one, just to them as well as conducive to the welfare of a nation. How can that demand for a wider, fuller life best be satisfied? Not by a steeplechase between wages and prices. The higher the scale the wider the gulf; for if the producer should take double wages so would the transport and middleman; thus prices would rise proportionally higher than merely double. Reasonably moderate wages all round, correlated with low prices of goods—the latter being absolutely essential—would realize, so it seems, the greatest possible prosperity for the whole community, embracing especially that more expanded, more comprehensive life so much desired not only by the artisan and labourer but by everybody else.

In 1370 gold coinage was subsidiary to silver and the Tower Pound of Gold was reckoned at 45 nobles, each valued at 6s. 8d. and weighing 120 grains, of which 114 grains were pure metal. In 1817 by Act of Parliament it was ordered that the sovereign should weigh 123.27447 grains, of which 113, roughly, were pure gold. From which it is again evident that the gold sovereign of that year was approximately of the same intrinsic value as the noble of the year 1370. By the Coinage Act of 1870 it was ordered that 20 pounds troy must be used for coining 934½ sovereigns, that is, an ounce to every £3 17s. 10½d. In 1912 the commodity price of gold was 77s. 9d.; in 1913 it was the same; in 1925 it was 77s. 10½d., at which price the Bank of England is now under obligation to sell its sovereigns; in March, 1927, the commodity price of gold stands at as much as 84s. On the other hand, in 1912 the average commodity price of an ounce of silver was 28s. ½d.; in 1913 it was 27s. ¾d.; in 1925 it was 32s. ½d.; in March, 1925, it was about 26d. These figures compare very favourably with the ancient price of an ounce of silver coinage, which was 20d., and is now of the nominal currency value of 60d. The copper penny of to-day is only a third of the currency value of its silver namesake of old and should be trebled, as already shown, before the 14th century and 20th century prices of services and goods can be truly compared.

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in Holborn, was bought by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. By such methods as these the permanence and fixity of Chancery Inns was secured with conspicuous success.

[26] A discovery of some importance is that Sir John Fortescue was connected with no less than four legal Inns. His association with Lincoln's Inn is well known, and it would be superfluous to emphasise its significance, but his feoffeeship of three of the Chancery Inns gives weight to all he has written on the subject of such institutions; it indicates his interest and his personal enthusiasm in what was, as he proudly believed, a University of law, and his reputation is enhanced by the activities in which, as is now proved, he was engaged throughout his lifetime. Other Inns of which he witnessed the beginnings were as follows: About the year 1412 Thomas Hoccleve, recipient of fees as the Court poet, and a clerk in the Office of the Privy Seal, refers in his work *De Regimine* to "Chestre's Inn right fast by the Stronde," in which he lived. He must then have been over forty years of age, so that the Inn may have been in existence in the reign of Richard II., but, being within the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, its chief lord would have been John of Gaunt; it became known as an Inn of Chancery in the reign of Henry V.; Lyons Inn, mentioned by that name in 1414 and then situated on the north side of Aldewych almost next to Seynt Mary Inn, had been owned in the reign of Richard II. by James Lyons, the King's Serjeant-at-Arms; in about the year 1415 Staple Hall, previously a market hall frequented and owned by lawyer officials of the Wool Staple, a department of the Exchequer, became known under altered conditions as Staple Inn and an Inn of Chancery; Bernard's Inn, previously and precariously held by Exchequer and Common Law officials, about the same time acquired its name, together with a more stable tenure of its premises; and the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which Fortescue became a Governor, first appears as occupant of the Bishop of Chichester's Inn in 1422.

The fifty odd years which witnessed these developments must be regarded as a new foundationary period; at its close the Inns of Chancery had received their well-known characteristic organisation. The Serjeants, the Masters in Chancery, the Clerks of the Rolls,

those of the Robe and the Cursitor Clerks had already, in the reign of Richard II., been directed to keep together in fixed places; this is known by Orders in Chancery still extant; it was now, apparently, the turn of the students. The title of Principal of an Inn first appears in Richard's reign in connection with the Inns of the Serjeants and the Masters in Chancery; in Henry V.'s reign it occurs also for the small Inns; there, too, the students were keeping together in fixed places. The conclusion seems irresistible; the impress of a Principal, Pensioner and Ancients (in Clifford's Inn the Ancients were known as Rulers) of an unincorporated Society, so clearly discernible in Tudor and later times, first became stamped upon these Inns of Chancery under the Lancastrian ascendancy.

[27] Doubt has been thrown upon the authorship of Chapter 49 in *De Laudibus* dealing with legal Inns; if it be an interpolation, Fortescue's competence to discourse upon such a theme is nevertheless now fully established. But if he thought he was helping to revive an ancient University his imagination lay at the base of his constructive energy, as was the case with others who came after him. It cannot be too emphatically asserted that the plexus of legal Inns in the suburb—that is, the larger Inns as well as the smaller—were not a University but rather they were the first fixed Administrative offices, the first Whitehall of Governmental Departments, the earliest Courts of law as well as the earliest homes of Societies and Companies of students. Even as late as the year 1708 the office of Bails and Postea, Queen's Bench, was in Furnival's Inn; the Affidavit Office and the Register Office were in Symond's Inn; the Exchequer was held at Serjeants Inn as well as at Westminster Hall; the Pipe Office was in Gray's Inn, where at one time the Treasurer of England had his house; the Hanaper, the Office of Outlawries, the Stamp Office, the Pleas of Exchequer were all at Lincoln's Inn, the Chancery was being held at the Chancellor's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields as well as at Westminster, the Chirographer's Office was in the Middle Temple; the Office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer, that of the Clerk to the Treasury and that of the Custos Brevium and Rotulorum were in the Inner Temple. So, too, before the rise of Edward III.'s great works at Westminster, or at least before the

Temple was handed over to the Hospitalers in 1338, all the chief business of the national Government had been centred around and within the legal Inns.

At least eight of the Chancery Inns existing when Fortescue wrote lived to participate in the Elizabethan prosperity of legal Inns under Lord Burleigh, who, in his official capacity, took steps to render the permanence of those Inns still more secure by underpinning and artificially protecting their structure by Orders in Council. Thereby they survived many generations, but at last became mere husks, vitality being slowly reduced to inutility, so that no University ever eventuated. Institutions for education in the law are to-day approaching much nearer the semblance of a University than ever they were. The golden age does not lie in the past; only in the heaven of our imagination is the perfect ideal fashioned; that ideal, subject to evolution as the generations come and go, striving to become actual, to be embodied, starts building a structure which in the very process may decay and does decay; it is the thought only that lives, growing from more to more.

It was Fortescue who first called this concentration of legal Inns in the suburb a University, and in his day some sort of a gradation may have existed from the modest Inn of Chancery through the Inns of Court to the highest posts on the Bench; nevertheless, each Inn had its own self-contained Society. Not until the reign of Elizabeth was it commanded, with the advice of the Privy Council, that "the reformation and order of the Inns of Chancery is referred to the consideration of the Benchers of the Houses of Court whereto they are belonging, wherein they are to use the advice and assistance of the Courts at Westminster." But at this date the Chancellorship was no longer reserved for churchmen; several of the Houses of Chancery had been purchased by the Inns of Court, and all the latter had become the personal possessions of the Crown.

[28] Efforts were continuously made in Tudor and early Stuart times to revive the University which the famous Judge had only imagined, and in more recent times much ink and paper and some acute minds have been devoted to the purpose of reviving imaginary trusts for legal education. But there never was any

general co-operation amongst the Inns for governmental purposes as in a University, nor until quite recently any such trusts. Each Inn had its own founder or founders, generally an administrator, a Judge or other legal official, who provided houses for students of their following, as the names of the Inns sufficiently indicate, Clifford, Scrope, Furnival, Lyncoln, Grey, Mirfield, Bacon, the Temple, and the Merchants of the Staple—administrators for the most part—and this is the reason why they fitted so easily within the rule of the governing masters of their craft, and also why many of them had but a brief existence.

[29] Staple Inn and Furnival's Inn may be taken as illustrations of the haphazard character of these establishments, and also of the causes of their longevity. Staple Inn was founded as an Inn of Chancery about the year 1415 by Robert Warner, a wool stapler of German origin. For 100 years previously it had been known as Staple Hall. The wool merchants had held their meetings there. Warner bought it, adding to it other property on its west side, and being apparently assured in his own mind of the continuance of its purposes, he handed it over to feoffees for the use and benefit of his descendants. A century afterwards it was owned by Alice Copwood, whose feoffees were unable to get any rent out of the Company of the Inn; she therefore went to law about the matter; but there was nothing on which to ground her case under the Common Law, no indentures of agreement, nor anybody she could sue. She therefore took her suit to the Court of Chancery. Her predecessors having always received certain profits of the Inn, she too was entitled, she claimed, to receive from the Company of the Inn certain rents. She admitted she had but a use or benefit from the Inn and no real estate, nor possession nor other interest therein to ground any action by Common Law; and inasmuch as "the Company was not incorporate to sue or be sued," she begged of the Chancellor a remedy.

Furnival's Inn, in 1376 and for some years earlier, was held by John Davy, a Chancery Clerk, in conjunction with Sir William Furnival, an Exchequer Baron. In that year Davy's interest in the Inn was cancelled for a consideration, and Furnival remained and acquired from the owner its reversion, upon which he entered in

1382. He too handed the property over to certain feoffees who enfeoffed others, and they others successively for the use of his descendants. The property came to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, being unable in the year 1508 or thereabouts to obtain any rent, appealed to the Court of Chancery. The Inn is described in the Bill as an Inn "where a Company of divers gentlemen and other learners of the Law by the sufferance of the said Earl have and yet do inhabit," and as the Company is "no body corporate having corporation to sue or be sued," and inasmuch as the Earl hath no remedy under the Common Law, he prays the Chancellor for one.

Other instances of the difficulty in obtaining rent from some of the Inns might be quoted. The conclusion is inevitable; rent was usual, but very often no covenants to pay existed. The officials who founded the Inns and their descendants, who were not officials, had to deal with a continually changing personnel, living in commons, but without statutory incorporated existence. So also with occupation; in 1521 the Prior of the Hospitalers, then owners of the Inner Temple, lodged a complaint against the Society of that Inn for remaining there without their consent. Nevertheless, consent had been given nearly two centuries earlier.

[30] An Exchequer Chamber had existed at the New Temple even in the early days of the Beaumonts. The Bishop of Ely, in the year 1267, successfully claimed in a suit against the Master of the Temple that he and his predecessors in the bishopric, most of whom were connected with the Exchequer, had held rights of hostilage there ever since the Conquest of England, that is, nearly 100 years before the Templars arrived there. This seemingly impossible claim should not be ruled out as improbable; for Hamon, the Steward of the Kingdom under Edward the Confessor, had been occupying land in the neighbourhood, appropriated by him from the Abbot of Westminster; and the Beaumonts, Earls of Leicester, had succeeded him in his office. The Bishops of Ely did, however, occupy a chamber in the New Temple in Henry III.'s reign. But, as is well known, the Treasury also was for a long time kept in the Temple; there Councils and Parliaments were held, and there for a time the Rolls

of Chancery were stored. All this involved accommodation for officers of the law and their assistants and students, who would have banded themselves together, as was the custom in those days, for common purposes.

Towards the south-east of Faitour's Lane, or New Street as it was then called, was a property known in Henry III.'s reign as the Court of the Lords de Ferrars, Earls of Derby. In 1254, during the minority of Robert de Ferrars, this property was granted to the famous English jurist Henry de Bratton, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Exeter, and author of the celebrated treatise on English law, *De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ*. Robert de Ferrars did not come of age until 1261, and he was then in disfavour and afterwards in rebellion, and Bratton did not die until 1268. It is not unlikely that much of his great work was compiled in Fetter Lane, where he would have housed his clerks and students of the law.

[31] On the north side of Holborn, between the bridge and Portepool Lane, most of the land was in possession of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, the rents being appropriated to the Prebends of Holborn, Portepool and S. Pancras. In the year 1261 John le Franceis, a Baron of the Exchequer, was Prebendary of Holborn, and on the site of the modern S. Etheldreda's Church in Ely Place he held his Court. He had bought the site and had attached to the Court an Oratory, where, with the permission of the Dean and Chapter, divine service was held daily. It was here that the pleas of the Prebendal Court were heard. On this site too, or near by, Eustace de Fauconbridge, Prebendary in 1218, who was at the same time Chancellor of the Exchequer, had held his Court. So too, about the year 1183, Richard the Younger, who was Prebendary in that year, had held his.

[32] John le Franceis was succeeded in the Prebendaryship in 1269 by Robert Burnell, afterwards Chancellor, and he was followed in 1271 by Ralph de Baldock. But Sir John de Kirkeby, another Baron of Exchequer, had bought the Oratory and much land in proximity thereto, which he now began enlarging until it extended from Leather Lane on its west, to the River Holfurn on its east and north, and to Holborn Street on the south; a property which at

his death covered forty acres. Here he built Ely Palace, and here he founded and completed in honour of S. Etheldreda the beautiful Ely Chapel, which still exists. In a deed dated 1279, when as yet he was only Archdeacon of Coventry, the property was described as "the manor of Sir John de Kyrkeby," and it appears from another deed, dated 1290, that eleven acres of it were held of the Prebendary of Holborn. He had, in short, acquired the Prebendal estate. He became Bishop of Ely in September, 1286, and died 20 March, 1290, leaving his property in Holborn to his successors in the bishopric. The chapel, hall, and other houses which he built, perched as they were on a fine eminence overlooking the valley of the Holeburn, must have presented, as seen from the city, a distinctive and graceful architectural feature in the then thinly populated suburb. Here were lodged for the next three centuries a continuous succession of administrators, Masters in Chancery and their clerks, as well as distinguished visitors from abroad. Here also the serjeants-at-law held their periodical and famous feasts.

The first Serjeant's Inn owed its origin to Sir Henry le Scrope, who in the year 1308, being a great favourite of Edward II., was made a Judge of Common Pleas. In 1317 he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and in the year 1324 acquired certain property adjoining Ely Palace, where he established what became known as Scrope's Inn. He may perhaps have occupied the premises; so may his more famous son, Sir Richard le Scrope, the Treasurer and Chancellor; it is certain that his grandson did not. It was let during the life of the latter and continued to be so, being known soon afterwards by the name of Serjeant's Inn.

Opposite to this Serjeant's Inn was S. Andrew's Church, on the east of which was Shoe Lane; and between that lane and the Holeburn River there stood, in the time of Sir Henry le Scrope, an Inn known as the Inn of the Earl of Lancaster, Steward of the Kingdom, who had inherited it from his father-in-law, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who in 1285 had purchased it from the Dominicans, or Black Friars. From the street of Holborn the property extended as far almost as Fleet Bridge.

[33] Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Regent of the

Kingdom during the minority of Henry III., had granted in the year 1223 their first plot of land in London to the Order of S. Dominic. Other gifts and purchases were quickly added, and here the Black Friars, in the year 1237, built their church, dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, as well as the usual houses and offices for the accommodation of the brethren; and here they cultivated a very fine garden full of flowers and fruit and vegetables.

It is an error to suppose that the Black Friars were ever located in Chancery Lane. When the Earl of Lincoln bought this property lying between Shoe Lane and Fleet River, it became known as the Inn of the Earl of Lincoln and the manor of Holborn. From the Earl of Lancaster, who married Lincoln's daughter, it passed into the family of the latter's second husband, Eble le Strange; and in a deed dated 1417 it is described as "*the manor or hospicium called Straungesyn and anciently called the manor or hospicium of the Earl of Lincoln in the suburb of London and in the parishes of S. Andrew of Holborn and S. Bride of Fleet Street.*" The Chief Justice of the Common Bench and other justices were enfeoffed of the property by this deed. Five years afterwards the present Lincoln's Inn was established in Chancery Lane.

The Society of Lincoln's Inn, which in the year 1422 acquired premises in Chancery Lane, was no new society; it had migrated from elsewhere, carrying with it its former name. But there is at present not the slightest evidence that it had been connected in any way with the Inn of the Earl of Lincoln in Shoe Lane. On the contrary, it is not improbable that it came from Holborn, where it would have occupied land with a block of houses, a great garden, a hall, and a chapel dedicated to S. Mary, lying between Staple Inn on the west, Barnard's Inn on the east, the main road of Holborn on the north, and Chancellor's ditch on the south. For convenience this settlement of lawyers on this spot has been designated in this volume as "*the second Lincoln's Inn.*" It was founded in the year 1333 by Thomas de Lyncoln, the King's Serjeant, and in the year 1400 was still known by the name of Lincolnesynne.

[34] "*The third Lincoln's Inn*" is that which now exists on the west side of Chancery Lane. Some of the land owned there by the

present Society has been acquired since 1690; the rest was derived from two sources, and two only. The southern part was acquired from the Bishop of Chichester; the northern and western from the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers; though not directly in either case. But there was never any Inn of the Earl of Lincoln here; nor any house of the Black Friars; nor is there any pre-Tudor tradition to the contrary. In the time of Henry de Lacy, the Bishops of Chichester, for their share of the property, owned as superior lords the Knights Templars; the Hospital of S. Giles, for their share, owned as superior lords the Knights Hospitalers. In the year 1312 the property of the annulled Order of the Knights Templars was awarded by the Pope to the Hospitalers, but not until 1338 did the latter come into possession, and then, at the request of Edward III., they pardoned for ever the rent of 30s. per annum which the Bishops of Chichester had formerly paid to the Templars. When, therefore, in the year 1536, the then Bishop conveyed the great messuage called "Lincoln's Inn" to the brothers Suliard, the deed of conveyance expressly stated they were to hold it of the Knights Hospitalers "by fealty only." The heir of the brothers sold it to the Society in 1580.

For that portion of the Inn which the Society held from the Hospital of S. Giles they had paid from the beginning of their occupation a yearly rent of 9s. But at the dissolution of the monasteries, when the Crown seized all the property of S. Giles' Hospital, the payment was allowed to drop; the rent was not paid, as the Black Book of the Inn says, "because none was demanded."

[35] Thus it was that the Society of Lincoln's Inn, coming probably from Holborn, became possessed of their present property as free tenants of the King. Any fealty which they owed to the Knights Hospitalers ceased in the reign of Charles II., when feudal services were abolished; but it might be more correct to say it was transferred to the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries. After their migration they changed the name of the chapel of S. Richard in the Bishop of Chichester's Inn to that of S. Mary, to whom their former chapel in Holborn had been dedicated. But when Richard Kingsmill, who purchased the Inn on behalf of the Benchers in the year 1580, applied to the Heralds' College for a coat of arms, he obtained

for the Society the following : “ *azure, seme de fer moline or, on a dexter canton of the second a lion rampant purpure* ”—the canton being the arms of the Earl of Lincoln. The full complement of millrinds with which the shield is to be bespangled is not mentioned, so that their number and arrangement have often been left to the inartistic ingenuity of the amateur. But when designed, as they are, on the title page of the Inn's Library Catalogue, they form one of the most beautiful charges in heraldry. The origin of the shield may be well conjectured ; the millrinds are the same as those on Kingsmill's own. As for the canton, it is only natural that the Society should have sought to perpetuate an honourable tradition. Having a profound veneration for the famous lawyer-administrator, and being in constant remembrance of him by their name, they claimed him as their patron, and were proud to incorporate his arms with their own. Yet Thomas de Lincoln, after whom it appears their Society was most probably named, who had been forgotten, is also worthy of recognition in having laid so well the foundation of so durable a structure. Nevertheless, the Inn was more ancient than the Society ; students of the law occupied it as an Inn of Court long before the Society acquired it, as will presently be seen.

These records also reveal the fact that Thavies Inn was never owned by John Tavy, nor did he ever live there. The Inn of John Tavy, where “ the apprentices of the law used to live,” and from which they migrated to the Temple, is a myth. For its first hundred years Thavies Inn was known as Davy's Inn, and was probably named after John Davy, a Chancery Clerk, who may have occupied it during the time when it was owned by Sir Robert de Plesyngton. On the other hand, Bartlett's Buildings originally comprised four distinct properties, namely, the Inn of the real John Tavy, an armourer, which was for his own apprentices ; the Inn of Thomas de Baumburg, a Clerk of the Chancery ; the Inn of Thomas de Cotyng-ham, a Chancery Clerk of the First Degree ; and two sets of houses belonging to John Travers, an agent and factor for the King and Constable of Burgundy. The four properties became known as Mirfield's Inn, and were given by Henry VIII. to Bartlett, his printer ; and thus it became known as Bartlett's Buildings.

[36] Amongst other additions to our knowledge which these records reveal is the date of the separation of the two Temples, which was due to the fact that when Edward III. consented to surrender the New Temple to its rightful owners, he did so in two portions at different dates. His conscience having become particularly sensitive about his retention of the Temple's consecrated area, he restored it to the Hospitalers on 1 September, 1336; it became known as the Inner Temple. It was his intention to keep the unconsecrated portion for himself, and he farmed it to his confessor, a lawyer-priest named William de Langeford. But in 1338, being in need of money for the French wars, he agreed to sell it to the same Order of Hospitalers for the sum of £100. The Prior and Brethren of the Hospital felt such a debt of gratitude towards Langeford for the active part he had taken in this transaction that they agreed to allow him to continue his separate ferm for life at a nominal rent of one penny at midsummer. The two properties thus became separated. They had already been divided in 1336 by a stone wall extending from the cloisters northwards to Fleet Street. There were also two gates, one for each division; one was described as "the old gate," the other, of uncertain date, afforded entrance to a narrow way extending, as it does now, from Fleet Street, through the Middle Temple, to a landing stage on the Thames.

In the same section reasons are given for concluding that the lawyers had settled there some time before the division took place. If they were living in one association for common purposes, in accordance with the practice of those days, when the division came two associations would necessarily have been formed, each having its own landlord, its own treasurer, and living in separate commons. That is, the present Societies would date their separate existence from the year 1336, when the Temple was divided.

[37] A question of special importance arises out of the connection at one time existing between the Middle Temple and the third Lincoln's Inn. Sir George Buck, writing in the reign of James I., refers to the former as the ancient friend and ally of the latter. They used to hold *convivial* meetings—"a drinking," as a record in the Black Books of Lincoln's Inn terms it. Probably such

an alliance would be based upon traditional association. If the Bishops of Chichester before the year 1338 paid a rent to the Middle Temple and accommodated at their Inn a settlement of law students in touch with, if not of the same Society as, that of the Middle Temple, and if after that date those students still remained in friendly touch with that Temple until 1422, when the Society of Lincoln's Inn migrated there, the ancient association of the two Inns would be explained.

The Hospitalers, becoming possessed of the secular portion of the Temple, had granted it to William de Langeford for life. But amongst the rents receivable by him for his ferm was an item of 30s. from the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, proving that that Inn was then reckoned as part of the unconsecrated portion of the Temple. At the special request of the King in 1338 this rent was pardoned for ever, following which release all possible fusion of the tenants of the two Inns would cease, though both the Bishop's Inn and the Middle Temple would acknowledge the same overlord. Had this pardon not been made connection would have remained, the one Inn receiving a rent from the other even after the dissolution of the monasteries. It means, so far as locality is concerned, that the third Lincoln's Inn and the two Temples had a common origin.

On 15 June, 1339, the Hospitalers created a rentcharge on Fikettsfield and Cotterel's Garden in aid of the maintenance and augmentation of the lighting and divine service in the New Temple Church. The arrangement has the appearance of being a contribution from the old secular portion of the property of the Temple towards the support of the Temple Church, supplementing, proportionately perhaps, the contribution instituted at the same time from the Middle Temple. When the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1422, took a lease of the Bishop's Inn, Cotterel's Garden was acquired with it.

[38] Several of the Bishops of Chichester held high administrative posts, the Chancellorship being one of them, and the Chancery was always historically associated with their Inn. They must therefore have had their following of clerks. This assumption is supported by a document on the Close Rolls. On 13 March,

1375, a memorandum was enrolled to effect that the Clerks of the Chancery and the Apprentices of the King's Courts had complained to the King's Council, then meeting in the Chapter House of the Black Friars, that a certain Roger Leget had maliciously set man-traps upon and at the bottom of a ditch, newly made by him in Fikettsfield, adjacent to the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, where the said clerks and apprentices and others came forth every day to play their common games, with intent to maim or at least grievously hurt them. Roger, having confessed his fault and his malice, was sent to Fleet Prison, from whence, after a long confinement, he was released only upon payment of a fine of twenty marks. He died in 1381.

It is true that these clerks and apprentices of law may have come every day from the Temple; but there is little obvious reason why they should, facilities for games being quite as ample in their own neighbourhood. It is more likely that the students who carried on their sports near the ditch by the Bishop's Inn were occupants of that Inn, the ditch barring them, perhaps unsuccessfully, from access to what is now Lincoln's Inn Fields, where Leget's property was situated. With a close association at that time between the two Inns, however, it is possible that the students from both may have met on neighbouring ground for friendly contests. Granting then that a settlement of law students existed at the Bishop's Inn, say, from the time of Ralph de Neville, the Great Chancellor, the origin of Lincoln's Inn as an Inn of Court is explained, without any reference to Henry de Lacy. The Society of Lincoln's Inn, coming from Holborn in the year 1422, came to what was already an Inn of Court, with a settlement of students who had congregated there under previous Chancellors, with chambers, a hall, and a chapel in existence before the great Earl of Lincoln's birth, and with Chancery Clerks and Apprentices of the Courts whose predecessors had anciently regarded the Middle Temple as their *Alma Mater*.

[39] Sir John Fortescue was admitted to Lincoln's Inn soon after the Society arrived there; he came to it as to an Inn of Court, and presumably he so includes it amongst those then in existence. The explanation given above is the only one that can be suggested as to the origin of Lincoln's Inn as an Inn of that description.

Under the circumstances, it seems admissible that the Inn was one for the legal profession long before 1338. But that year and the year 1422 are important in its history. In 1338 it became disconnected from the Temple; in 1422 it imported another Society from elsewhere and adopted its name.

[40] The fourth Inn of Court referred to by Fortescue is Gray's Inn. Its founder, Reginald de Grey, acquired it in 1294 from the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, of whose soke of Portepool it then formed a part. He was Justice of Chester, a leading administrator in the latter part of Edward I.'s reign, and one of the Regency under the young Prince of Wales during that King's absence in Flanders. At his death in 1307, his property at Portepool consisted of a messuage with a garden, a dovehouse, a windmill, and thirty acres, held of S. Paul's for a rent of £2 2s. 2d. a year. His son and heir, Sir John de Grey, in the year 1316, alienated the thirty acres and 10s. of the rent to the Convent of S. Bartholomew in order to provide a chaplaincy for the rest of the property. This chaplaincy was not created for his own requirements nor for those of his household; for at his death, only seven years later, it was not in his occupation—it was let. The probability is that it remained let, for at the death of Sir John's grandson in 1370 it was described as a certain *hospicium* in Portepool, with a garden, eleven small shops, and three acres of land adjacent, worth, beyond reprises and quit rent, £5 yearly, and so let to farm. In 1396 it was described as "Greysyn," and the persons holding it are described as feoffees, one of whom was the rector of Shirland, a manor belonging to the Lords de Grey, and the rest lawyers. Three years later it is described on the Close Rolls as "Greyshyn," where one Robert Coly lives, from which date references to the Inn become frequent, even "fellows" of Gray's Inn, such as Judge Paston, being mentioned in stray writings.

Successive feoffments in trust were made by successive Lords de Grey until 1506, in which year Edmund de Grey sold the manor to Hugh Denys, verger of Windsor Castle, who died in 1511, desiring by his will that his feoffees should obtain from the King licence for the amortisement of the manor to the Prior and Convent of the Charterhouse at Shene, a transfer which was effected in the year

1516. At the dissolution of the monasteries the Benchers were permitted to hold it of the Crown for a rent of £6 13s. 4d., payable at the Exchequer, which, however, was returned to them through the Court of Augmentation of Crown Revenues for the support of the chaplaincy previously maintained by the Convent of S. Bartholomew.

In 1673, when the Crown was selling some of its fee farm rents, Gray's Inn was purchased by Sir Philip Mathews, who died in 1685 bequeathing it to his only son. This son dying without issue it passed to Sir Philip's daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Dawson, who had no male issue but four daughters. It was from parties of the name of Streater, deriving title from the Dawson family, that the Benchers bought the property in 1733.

[41] The dissolution of the monasteries had brought about important results for all the Inns of Court. They became tenants of the Crown—Gray's Inn for £6 13s. 4d. a year; Lincoln's Inn by fealty only; the two Temples for £10 each. The way was thus prepared for fuller organisation; the rule of the Chancellor over the lesser Inns was transferred to them; it was ordered that the Judges were to advise them in their self-government and in their supervision of their subordinate houses; and before the close of Edward VI.'s reign several of the lesser Inns had come more completely under the tutelage of those of Court by the expedient of purchase. Orders in Council were issued imposing regulations on all the Inns in addition to those framed by themselves as voluntary societies. Had these Orders been more generously conceived a real co-ordination between all the Inns might have resulted. As it happened, however, the lesser Inns got choked and atrophied in their swathing bands of enforced infancy, and are now corporately extinct, whilst the more favoured Inns of Court have flourished exceedingly.

The Commissioners appointed in 1854 to inquire into the arrangements in the Inns of Court and Chancery for promoting the study of Law and Jurisprudence reported:—

“ With regard to the *Inns of Chancery* we do not find that there exists any means of rendering their funds available to the promotion of the study of the Law. These Inns in some cases have become private property and in others are heavily indebted,

whilst in no instance have we been able to trace such an appropriation of the funds as to fix upon the Inns a legal liability to contribution to any general Professional purpose.

“ With regard to the Inns of Court it appears that the property now belonging to the Inner and Middle Temples was by charter of James I. granted to them for a rent of £10 from each Society, which was afterwards purchased by them from the Crown about the year 1673. The property of Lincoln’s Inn and Gray’s Inn appears to have been acquired by purchase made by the Members of the Inns, nor is there any trace of its being held upon trust.

“ *None of the Inns are Corporate Bodies; they are merely voluntary Societies.*

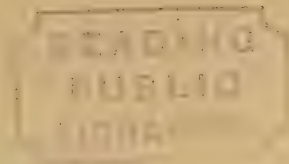
“ We conceive that as regards the Templars a direct trust arises by the acceptance of the grant made by James I.”

[42] It so happens that in the grant referred to by the Commissioners there is a clause in which the King says: “ which said Inns and messuages etc. for ourselves, our heirs and successors we strictly command shall serve for the entertainment and education of the Students and Professors of the Laws aforesaid residing in the same Inns for ever.”

A royal command such as this cannot be interpreted as a direct “ trust.” No trust in a legal sense is even indirectly indicated; no trustees are nominated. The grantees paid handsomely for the grant; the clause was no doubt inserted at their own desire and simply gives them security for carrying on their voluntary association upon the premises, so long as they cared to occupy them, without future impediment or prohibition from anyone, including, besides the King, his heirs and successors. The low rental, notwithstanding the absence of nominated trustees and notwithstanding the costly gifts made to the King in lieu of purchase, might perhaps be urged in support of the theory of a trust, but the ancient rent of £10 for each Temple was not originally inadequate and was being well balanced by the equally ancient custom of allowing certain chambers in the Inns to be used freely for administrative purposes. Not only the Inns of Court but also those of Chancery contained in olden times offices

set apart for such uses. Contemporary circumstances have to be considered. King James was selling his fee farm rents ; the Templars rather dreaded a change of landlord ; hence their feverish anxiety to retain continued occupation as tenants in chief. The Charter bound the King and his successors, but could not bind Societies, free to dissolve themselves and vacate their tenancy when they chose.

The Commissioners concluded their Report by making the illuminating suggestion that the four Inns of Court should be united in one University with the power of conferring degrees of law. It is an admission that the Inns were not a University nor ever had been. If any influential persons think that they should become such, it is open to them to advocate the realisation of their ideal.



43.—OWNERS OF THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY IN THE YEAR 1528.

Name of Inn	Date founded	Owners in 1528.	Annual Rent	Subsequent History
GREYS INN ...	1316	Charterhouse of Shene	Rs. s. d. 8 13 4	Sold by the Crown in 1473, bought by Benchers in 1538.
Staple Inn ...	c. 1415	Alice Copwood ...	...	Sold to Company of the Inns of Professional Associates Co. in 1884
Barnards Inn ...	1485	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln ...	2 0 0	Sold by Dean and Chapter to Bartholomew in 1888.
INNER TEMPLE	1326	Hospital of S. John ...	10 0 0	Sold by Crown to Benchers in 1574
Cliffords Inn ...	1344	Earl of Cumberland ...	5 13 4	Acquired by Society of Inns in 1916
Cliffords Inn ...	1479	Lady Margaret Mount ...	4 6 4	Sold to William Folger in 1561, whose heirs still own it.
Lyons Inn ...	c. 1415	Edmond West ...	4 0 0	Sold by heirs of Edmond West to Inner Temple 1682
MIDDLE TEMPLE	1382	Hospital of S. John ...	10 0 0	Sold by Crown to Benchers 1674
New Inn ...	1410	William Fyneux ...	4 0 0	Sold to Middle Temple 1606
Stoned Inn ...	c. 1490	Mayor of Lancaster	...	Passed to Benchers House 1649
LINCOLNS INN	1382	Mayor of Lancaster	8 14 4	Sold to Edmund Spenser to Benchers in 1580
Furnivals Inn ...	1376	Earl of Shrewsbury ...	3 6 8	Purchased by Furnivals Inn in 1847, sold to Benchers 1888
Davys Inn ...	1390	Heirs of Sir Wm. Capell	...	Purchased by Furnivals Inn in 1847, sold to Benchers 1888

The year 1528 has been selected for this Table because at that time none of the Inns of Chancery had as yet become the property of any Inn of Court. The following were then the owners of the Inns of Staple Inn: in 1547 and in 1549 respectively Lincolns Inn, Barnards Inn and Davys Inn. In this Table the supplementary legal Inns have been placed under the headings of the Inns of Court to which afterwards they were successively attached.

It is important to remember that the two Temples and Lincolns Inn were partners in their common foundations & Staple Inn, paying rent to their common owner.

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CORRIGENDA.

691 (692, l. 7). *For "King's Bench" read "Common Pleas."*

739. In heading, *read "John" for "Thomas."*

756 (l. 6). *For Bishop of "Winchester," read "Salisbury."*

765 (l. 17). *For the King's second son "Edward" read "Edmund."*

766 (l. 2). *For "son" read "brother," and for "1348" read "1350."*

771 (l. 9). *For "cartere" read "gaol (carcere)."*

775 (note). *For "of the same city" read "of Salisbury."*

937 (938, l. 1). *For "Ferrers" read "Perrers."*

EARLY HOLBORN

AND THE

LEGAL QUARTER OF LONDON.

SECTION 1.

[1] *INTRODUCTORY.*

HOLBORN of the Plantagenets stretched on its north side from the Horse Market of Smithfield and the gate of Newgate, often hideously disfigured with the heads and limbs of traitors, to a country hostelry then known as the Rede Lyon, set amidst green fields, now Red Lion Square; on its south side it stopped at Chancery Lane, though it embraced a portion of the site of the modern Lincoln's Inn. The greater part of this spacious district is dealt with in this Survey.

[2] The unusual width of vacant ground at Staple Inn (at that time void of houses between the Bars and the present Hall) compared with the general narrowness of old London streets, seems to suggest that an open-air market then characterised that spot, and the Corporation records supply proof that customs were levied there upon goods entering the City. But these pages will reveal the fact that behind the shops fronting the rest of that famous thoroughfare there were ranged almost without a break several long-forgotten legal and administrative Inns, other than those connected with the Staple, that must have coloured the hurly-burly of that lively market

with picturesque trappings of officialdom, the pageantry of Chancellor-Bishop and Exchequer-Baron, the robes of Chancery Clerks, and the coifs, gowns and swords of barristers and apprentices at law. Thus the foundation of these Inns forms a constituent part of the early history of Holborn, their origin and development being interlaced and concurrent therewith. Of necessity, therefore, this Volume combines an account of these inter-related growths, including an excursion into the Strand to explain the rise under the Lancastrians of Inns of Chancery at Aldwych. Parts of the old parish of S. Pancras, which once extended almost to Holborn thoroughfare, have also justified their claim to admission to this history, an intrusion inevitable as some of the abstracts from ancient deeds, now for the first time printed, cover property lying to-day in the Borough of Holborn which was then partly in the parish of S. Andrew and partly in those of S. Pancras and S. Giles.

[3] The period dealt with is mainly that of the fourteenth century, and the Sections have been arranged to succeed each other topographically, the history of each set of properties being elucidated by the chronological order of the deeds relating thereto. These deeds very nearly exhaust all possible sources of information concerning this subject and form in the aggregate a very considerable addition to the current knowledge of this part of London, enlarging, illustrating, and occasionally contradicting, the traditions of the past, especially with regard to legal Inns.

[4] It is now indisputable that the name Holborn is derived from a stream known in early times as the Holeburn—that is, the burn in the hollow—once forming a particular stretch of an ancient tributary of the Thames flowing from Highgate through Kentish Town to the present Blackfriars Bridge. Part of this stream was tidal and was designated the Fleet, implying water where boats could float at anchor: but to the north of the Fleet it was known as “the water of the Holeburn.” The first bridge that spanned this stream was known as Holborn Bridge, and thus it came about that the road crossing that bridge took the same name; but that stretch of the stream between what is now Holborn Viaduct and Battle (anciently called Broadford) Bridge at King’s Cross was known in Tudor times as Turnmill, or

Trillmill, Brook, and earlier still its course above Broadford Bridge was called the Ken, or the Kent, for only from the latter name can others which arose be derived, such as Ken Wood, Highgate, where the stream had its source; William de Kent, a man who in the thirteenth century owned much land flanking its upper reaches; Robert de Kentwood, a Dean of S. Paul's in 1396; Kendaleham, that is, the village of Kendale, an alternative name for the Prebend of Kentishtown; and Kentishtown itself, anciently written "la Kennistun" and "la Kentissetun," the district through which it flowed—the Kent's tun meaning the dwellings by the Kent. This stream, now hidden from observation, still runs its course through the reservoirs of Highgate, from whence part of it is drawn off for road-watering purposes and part still flows underground in a bricked-in channel through the parish of S. Pancras and from thence under Farringdon Road, until, unseen and almost unknown and a mere trickle compared with its former impetuous volume, it finally discharges itself into the Thames under the first arch of the present Blackfriars Bridge.

[5] That part of the stream known as the Fleet, often crowded with craft and always too deep to ford, formed at first both a defence to the city and a barrier to its western extension towards the lure of Westminster. It was needless to bridge it, for a bridge would have provided on the one side access merely to Ludgate, then but a postern, whilst on the other side lay that fringe of marshland described in a charter of King Edgar as London Fen. But nearer to Chamberlain's Gate, afterwards called Newgate, where the river now lies thirty feet below the present road, its "prodigious jaws" of wooded steeps safeguarded, as Tacitus implies, the approach towards King's Cross levels; and here it was that in Roman times the first bridge over the Holeburn was constructed. No other access to London from the sheep-rearing and agricultural west was available for commerce until the reign of Henry II., and for some time afterwards it was the only way by which the westward development of the great city could proceed. Thus it happened also that the *vill* of Westminster at first extended right up to the barrier of "the Fleet."

On the eastern side of the estuary, however, the rule of the citizens of London was unique. The encircling wall repaired by Alfred endowed the Commonalty of the city with a powerful advantage over the Crown. Neither castle nor palace for the King might be built within it, nor was he permitted to quarter his soldiers therein nor to take lodgings there by force for any of his men; Alfred had "settled" London and the Confessor had confirmed its liberties; the Saxons, people and King, had been shy of it; Saxon Kings for the most part kept away from it; the Danes located themselves no nearer than Aldwych; and even the Conqueror granted that London's citizens should be law-worthy to themselves as in Edward's time, thus allowing continuity in self-rule and the validity of their customs however much the latter might conflict with the laws he designed for the rest of the Kingdom; and thus London in 1066 still remained a free city.

[6] Under the Normans arose the historic Tower on the east and Bridewell Palace on the west, intimating to the Londoners that above their seeming independence there ruled a superior power. But in 1100 Henry I. sold the shire of Middlesex to the citizens for a yearly rent of £300; two Shire-reeves, or Sheriffs, ultimately replaced the single Portreeve; in 1128 the Knights Templars established their old Temple, near to which the stocks and chains of Holborn Bars were probably then set up; a city customs-toll followed, and the old barrier of the Fleet as a boundary of the city was, as a consequence, definitely effaced.

[7] Within King Alfred's strengthened wall much land may have been vacant of houses, whilst the so-called Suburb now started on its great development. The estuary of the Fleet, as far as Holborn Bridge, had for some time been a harbour and port where, as an old record says, "boais with corn, wine, firewood and other necessities" found easy and safe dockage at briggess, or wharves, unloading their merchandise to be conveyed over Holborn Bridge to that gate which, having been rebuilt in Stephen's reign, after the Fire, had become known as Newgate. It is to this river and these wharves that Turnagain Lane, Seacole Lane, Fleet Lane and S. George's Lane owe their origin. In the three latter the first known legal Inns were

established. The Scholanda, the name of which was long ago corrupted to Show Lane and then to Shoe Lane, was in a similar manner the result of this riverine activity, "scholanda" meaning a land or place, generally in proximity to a manor, or forming part of it, comprising shops, seldas and penthouses, where goods were permitted by the lord to be shown or exhibited for sale and where schewage, or toll, might be exacted from merchant strangers. The other name of Show-land was "the manor of the Holeburn," where afterwards, in 1285, the lord of the manor, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, established the first of the three Lincoln's Inns, each of the other two of the same name arising elsewhere at later periods.

[8] The encroachment of the Londoners, which began exerting an almost feverish pressure with the reign of Henry I., did not, however, in a legal sense, immediately eliminate the Fleet as the boundary of the city's western extra-mural jurisdiction. The Abbot of Westminster, chief lord, under the King, of almost all the land south of the street of Holborn, asserted his ancient rights, raising a wordy conflict of long duration between him on the one side and the citizens and Bishop of London on the other. Concurrent with, and even before, this period certain Continental cities had possessed communes claiming jurisdiction over a fringe of territory outside their walls; Cambrai had obtained its Commune as early as 1077, but London did not secure hers until 1191, and then only by bargain over John's succession to the Crown. Its citizens, holding already the ferm of Middlesex, were encouraged thereby to exercise audacity in demanding further concessions: some of them went so far as to say that "Come what may, they would have no King but their Mayor"; and though this futile boast was indulged in only by extremists incapable of rightly estimating their puny strength, the city's Mayor was its king in all but name, and when John occupied Bridewell or the Temple, as he often did, he and his lords lodged their men not within the city walls but without; and thus the suburb grew and inevitably the citizens demanded that their claim to rule over it should be allowed.

[9] The exact date of the erection of the bars at Holborn is not known; it may have been, as already suggested, shortly after the

arrival there of the Templars, but the earliest known record of those "Stockes," or bars, is in a deed drawn up about the year 1183. Not until 1222, during the Regency of Hubert de Burgh, did the citizens obtain legal sanction to this extended boundary, which included everything east of Temple Bar, of Fickett's Field, of the present Lincoln's Inn Fields, of the northern extremity of Chancery Lane, and of Holborn Bars. It is true, however, that Henry III., shortly after he became of age, reduced this concession by creating two Liberties, one for the House of Converts, now the Rolls Office, and one for the land, on both sides of Chancery Lane, held by the Bishop of Chichester, from which date the boundaries of the Ward of Newgate and Ludgate, as it was then called, ran thus : a ditch on the north, known as King's Ditch, lying behind what became Furnival's Inn, connected at its western extremity with a pool called Portepool ; then a line, possibly a ditch, going due south from the pool to Holborn Bars ; then a ditch, known as Blose Pond, from Holborn Bars extending westward and lying in front of the Old Temple but between it and the houses, even then in existence, which were the antecedent of Middle Row ; then a line along the west side of " the New Street of the Templars," now known as Chancery Lane, to a point opposite what is now Cursitor Street ; then a ditch occupying the site of Cursitor Street known then as Chancellor's Ditch ; then a lane going first south and then west round the gardens of the Bishop of Chichester and the Rolls Office until it reached the New Street once more ; then, crossing that street, it passed along the south side of the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, now Lincoln's Inn, until it reached the defunct Shire Lane, a boundary in itself, as its name implies.

[10] Subsequent alterations in the City boundary were as follows : Bath House, alias Brooke House, became a liberty of the first Earl of Bath and afterwards of Lord Brooke : Furnival's Inn was excluded from the city when it became an appanage of Lincoln's Inn : the Inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, alias the Old Temple (now Southampton Buildings), became a liberty of the Bishop : Bacon's Inn south of the Old Temple became a liberty for law officials in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Cursitor Clerks were lodged there, it

having been purchased from the City Corporation in 1574 by Sir Nicholas Bacon and known as Bacon's Inn. Holborn above Bars was then already a Liberty, as was also the district known in the eighteenth century as the Liberty of Saffron Hill, which probably originally formed part, together with Gray's Inn, of the mediæval Soke of Portepool. Thus the vagaries of the northern boundary of the Ward of Faringdon Without are due to the liberties created for the Bishop of Ely, the Earls of Bath and the Inns of Chancery, and the irregularities of the western boundary of that Ward are due to similar causes.

The overflow of the citizens into the suburb was accelerated by the epoch-making mandate of Henry III. in 1234, ordering schools of law within the city to be closed. Hitherto the Londoners, in law as well as in other matters, had been developing along similar lines observable among the free city communities on the Continent. The communes overseas at this period had gilds of judges and notaries; Florence had such a gild as early as 1204; latterly, in Bologna, in 1262, there were upwards of 20,000 men engaged in the study of the law, comprising students from London and every Christian country in Europe. It was the golden age of corporate societies; the Commune, or Commonalty, of London had taken for its model those of Italy, Normandy, and Flanders; gilds of all descriptions had multiplied; the great city Companies were being founded.

[11] State policy dictated the mandate of Henry III.; its effect was that not only did schools of law come under the direct control of the Crown, but they gathered together in the suburb near to the Administration, then being conducted mostly from the Temple, where the Exchequer and Treasury were kept and where Henry III. and his father had frequently lodged. To this new settlement of the lawyers two important streets owed their origin, both of which were at first known as New Street; one constructed by the Knights Templars through their own property between the years 1160 and 1162, afterwards known as Chancellor's Lane and now as Chancery Lane; the other, formed about the year 1245, known for nearly fifty years as the New Street, renamed before the year 1291 as Faintours Lane, and now known as Fetter Lane. The result, if not the

purpose, of these new thoroughfares was to give the lawyers of Holborn easier access to the Administration and the Law Courts, then located at the New Temple.

[12] The word *Faitour* is obviously derived from the French *faiteur*, or *faiseur*, that is, a doer. In Stowe's time it had come to mean a doer in a bad sense, such as rogues, vagabonds and wantons, and Shakespeare so uses it. But from contemporary writings it can be educed that at the end of the thirteenth century, when the New Street changed its name, it did not always convey that perverted meaning. In the year 1312, a certain Richard le Faytour, of Chipping Norton, was admitted to the freedom of the city of London in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen. His designation of Faytour would have indicated his occupation, and could not have implied a loiterer, idler or rascally deceiver. Its Latin equivalent, in use in those times, was *factor*, which, as Du Cange's Glossary informs us, signified a legal agent or attorney. Shakespeare so uses it in *Henry IV.* :

“ Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds in my behalf.”

It is at least not improbable, therefore, that this much discussed name of *Faitours Lane* means simply *Attorney's Lane*, a term remarkably analogous to *Chancellor's Lane*. As a matter of fact Bartholomew de Westminster, a citizen dealing in parchment and other requisites of the legal profession, who died in 1279, had a managium, or mansion, at the north-eastern corner of the thoroughfare; during the same period and later Robert de Bardelby, a prominent Chancery Clerk and much trusted agent and Attorney of Edward I., occupied, with his following of law students, the south-western corner; on the north of that property Malcolm de Harley, a factor of Edward I. for the estates of minors and escheats, occupied an Inn, afterwards known as Clifford's Inn; whilst in the same street the famous jurist, Henry de Bratton, was occupying, probably from 1254 to 1260, the Court of the Earl of Derby, opposite to another legal centre, the House of Converts, where the Keeper of the Rolls had already established his Clerks. Later on, on the west side of the

street, other land was held by Thomas de Lincoln, King's Serjeant and a Pleader in the Hustings, who was founder of what is called in this volume the second Lincoln's Inn. The lawyers, in such full force in the neighbourhood, would have found Factor's Lane, or Faitours Lane, of much convenience.

[13] Up to this date, only two streets east of Holborn Bars led from Holborn on its south side, namely, Sholane and Faitours Lane ; so also only two led from its north side, one known in 1200 as Golde Lane, deriving its name from Richard Golde, a tenant there of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, which afterwards became Field Lane and eventually Saffron Hill ; the other, known in our days as Leather Lane, but in 1241 as " le Vranelane," a name of Flemish origin meaning The Soke Lane, which then led to fields, gardens and pasture lands. In Flemish and Dutch *Vroongoed* meant Soke-fees, that is, socage ; the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's call this district in their deeds their Soke ; in old German the same word *Vrune* takes the form of *Fröne*, also meaning Soke. Nearly the whole of the north side of Holborn stretching from what afterwards became Gray's Inn Lane to Saffron Hill formed in early times a Soke belonging to S. Paul's Cathedral, the revenues from which were allocated to the three Prebends of Holborn, Portepool and S. Pancras. In the year 1241 part of this Soke was held by a man of Flemish origin known as Samson Enganet, whose surname is still not uncommon in Holland and Belgium, and his house there was known as Samsonslo, the termination " lo " being old Flemish for the French *lieu*, or place. During his occupation of this property, it seems, the lane was constructed and named. The corruption of such a name was inevitable.

In 1331 it appears as Lyverune Lane ; in 1409 it had become Lyverlane, and by Stowe's time it had been further corrupted to Lither

[14] Lane, from which the transition to Leather Lane was easy enough for Cockney tongues. Further west, on the same side of the main road, but lying outside the city's jurisdiction, was another lane, with a name partly of French origin, known as Portepool Lane after the Pool near the Porte or gate of the suburb. It was in existence in 1237, but in Tudor times took the name of Grey's Inn Lane.

[15] The legal Inns which sprang up in the suburb were not at

first differentiated into some of Court and others of Chancery. Clifford's Inn, afterwards known as an Inn of Chancery, was demised in 1344, not to attorneys, but to apprentices of the law, one of the rules of its Society being that "every member shall be obliged in his turn to carry on all manner of erudition and learning in the said Inn that appertains to an Outer Barrister." But the Inn was always under the Chancellor's rule. Tavy's Inn in 1350 belonged to, and was occupied by, Sir John Houton, Baron of Exchequer; in 1366 it belonged to and was occupied by Roger de Barneburg and Eli de Sutton, Chancery Clerks. Davy's Inn in 1386 was the property of Sir Robert Plesyngton, Chief Baron of Exchequer; in 1486 it was owned but not occupied by Sir Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, in which year a certain John, son of Thomas Grene, was "newly set to Court" there; yet Davy's Inn was an Inn of Chancery. Furnival's Inn, founded in 1376 by Sir William Furnival, Baron of Exchequer, also an Inn of Chancery, was sometimes known as an Inn of Court. On the other hand, Lincoln's Inn has been called the Chief Inn of Chancery, as in its earliest times it certainly was.

[16] These facts suggest that there was at first no professional distinction between the legal Inns. This might be expected from the history of the Law Courts. In Norman and Plantagenet times the King's Court was not merely his domicile for the time being, it was his Council Hall, his Palace of Justice and his Parliament; his Council and his Justices would travel with him wheresoever he went, except across the sea. As Stowe maintains, "until the reign of Henry III the Courts of Law and Justice were kept in the King's house wheresoever he lodged and not elsewhere." Whether he was at Winchester, Carlisle, York or at the New Temple, there would be his Chancery and his Chancellor, his Courts of Justice and his Judges, and there would his Council meet; the same men would be found in all three. Even after the Courts were separated into Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas, writs for action in the two Benches could only emanate from the Chancery, and such matters as were reserved for the Chancery could only be heard before the Chancellor with the assistance of the Judges of the Bench; inter-

dependence was complete. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the legal Inns then were differentiated into some of Court and others of Chancery; officers of the Court might be found at any of the smaller Inns; but these officers would not be Judges nor Serjeants nor Masters in Chancery at a period later than Edward III.'s reign; in Richard II.'s reign they had already begun to dwell apart in Inns of their own.

[17] In the year 1415 an attempt was made (see No. 43 of the Abstracts) to extend this practice amongst all Chancery officials as well as all other learners and practitioners of the law. It was ordered that the twelve Clerks of the Robe (each styled Master, with three Clerks at most under each) were, by reason of the dignity of their rank, to dwell in their own Inns, or at any rate assembled together by themselves apart and not amongst others of lesser degree or estate upon pain of expulsion from Court; the twelve Clerks of the Second Degree, living outside the Inn of the Keeper of the Rolls or of any other Clerk of the First Degree, were, under similar conditions and penalty, to dwell in Inns proper to their degree; the twenty-four Cursitor Clerks and all other Clerks dwelling outside the Inn of the Keeper of the Rolls or of any Clerk of the First or Second Degree were to live alone or in divers Inns of good repute at their will and not amongst apprentices, attorneys at law, or other outsiders, nor to have such living with them. Hence arose the Six Clerks' Inn, Cursitor's Inn, and others; from this date, 1415, the higher officials would cease to dwell in minor Inns; a good opportunity, therefore, thus arose for the reorganisation of the minor Inns, which appears to have been taken advantage of, and from this date the said minor Inns began to acquire the special designation of Inns of Chancery.

[18] But these supplementary Inns still harboured students of the Common Law as well as others of Chancery practice, barristers as well as attorneys, until Tudor times, when a radical change took place resulting in the splitting of the legal profession in twain. Events at Lincoln's Inn may be cited in illustration of this. In 1556 the Benchers ordered that anyone belonging to that Inn exercising only the office of attorney shall lose his fellowship of the Inn and his

chambers there. In the following year an Order of the Council was obtained forbidding admittance of any attorney to any of the four Inns of Court; "if any member there practice Attorneyship he shall be dismissed and have liberty to return to the Inn of Chancery from whence he came." That is, legal Inns were in future to be graded; attorneys were to vacate Inns of Court and barristers those of Chancery. Yet Lincoln's Inn at one time had been the chief Inn of Chancery. In 1569 the way was smoothed for the new rules to operate by an order that "Fellows of Furnival's Inn and David's Inn who had been allowed Utter Barristers there" and had mooted there two vacations at the Utter Bar were in future to pay only 13s. 4d. for admission to the Fellowship of Lincoln's Inn, and inner barristers only 20s.; also, that utter and inner barristers of other Inns should pay 20s. and 26s. 8d. respectively, whilst applicants not from any Inns should pay £3 6s. 8d. Much difficulty was experienced in enforcing the new regulations, but in 1574, by the advice of the Privy Council and the Justices of the Bench, it was ordered once again that practising attorneys or solicitors be expelled from the Inns of Court, and, further, no one was to be admitted to plead in any Court of Westminster unless he were a Bencher, utter barrister of five years' standing, or Reader in Chancery of an Inn of Court. A period had arrived when "common attorneys or solicitors" could no longer plead and were relegated exclusively to the supplementary Inns; the difference between the Inns, which had been one of social standing, would now be one of professional degree; and thus the Statute of Merton, passed 1235, making it possible for parties in judicial proceedings to appear by attorney, was contravened.

There was, however, one earlier cause of the developing differentiation of legal Inns. Every one of the Inns now known as "of Court" was anciently a Liberty, holding a tenure practically from the Crown, and not easy to disturb. On the other hand, until the reign of Henry V., none of the other Inns, except the Office of the Rolls, had any permanent abiding place or stable organisation.

[19] The liberty of the two Temples was inherited from the Knights Templars: Lincoln's Inn, once belonging to the same Templars, acquired its liberties as successor of Ralph de Neville:

Grey's Inn acquired its liberties from the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, having been part of the Soke of Portepool. In 1294, when Reginald de Grey was acquiring the property where he founded Grey's Inn, a Plea of Quo Warranto for his satisfaction occurred at the King's Bench as to the liberties of the manor; these were proved and admitted at the Court; they had existed from a time of which there was no memory. On the other hand, the minor Inns flitted from home to home; were dissolved; were reconstructed; were known by one name, then by another; yet at any one of them might be found officials of the two Benches as well as of Chancery. If they came under the rule of the Chancellor it was not because their members were all Chancery students; there exists abundant evidence they were not, but the Chancellor was the fittest available person for their ruling; they held their privileges conditionally under grant from him.

[20] Another distinction came to be recognised at a much later period, during the Lancastrian dynasty—a difference both social and professional. Fortescue, writing in the year 1465, tells us that there were then ten Inns of Chancery, and sometimes more, and four Inns of Court, admittance into the latter from the former being conditional upon "ripeness" of the student, except in the cases of the nobility and higher gentry. It is not improbable that this distinction came about in his own lifetime, the students "of Court" gravitating more and more exclusively to the Inns where Common Law was chiefly being taught, sitting at the feet and living in proximity to the actual residences of those Presidents of the Courts before whom they hoped some day to plead; those of Chancery, on the other hand, with a prospect only of Chancery or Exchequer business, remaining in their old Inns, which were supervised by the Chancellor, who, as an old record puts it, was "the ruler and reformer of them." Yet both kinds of Inns were alike in one respect: both were analogous in their constitution to the Inns of the city guilds: like them they were under the direction and control of the masters of their craft: like the Inns of the craftsmen of the city the Societies and Companies of the legal Inns were voluntary associations for common purposes, such as board, residence and training, subject like the city guilds to such rules as each Society might frame for itself: and just as the craftsmen of the

city in their Inns were subject to their particular gild governed by city magnates so the mandate of Henry III. ordering the closing down of schools of law within the city placed all such legal institutions under the control of the highest Law Officers of the Crown, either the Judges of the Court or of the Chancellor.

[21] This dependence of legal Inns upon the masters of their craft was a real one. The schools of law that migrated from the city to the suburbs found that the Chancellor was their Mayor; Societies might make their own rules, but their very existence was conditional upon the Chancellor's approval. In the year 1322 the Keeper of the Great Seal and of the House of Converts was also Keeper of the Household or Inn of the Clerks of Chancery. In 1344 it was approved in Parliament that "the cognisance of pleas concerning trespasses by Chancery Clerks, their ministers and servants dwelling with them there (that is, in the suburbs) pertains to the King's Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being and used to do so time out of mind." Instances of such cognisance are upon record. Nor is there any reason for supposing that the Inns of Court, all of them Liberties, were less under the supervision of the Judges.

[22] The position held by John de Tamworth affords an illustration of some importance in reference to this matter. He owned no less than four legal Inns; one which may be identified with S. George's Inn near the Bailey; another known as New Inn, then Tamworth's Inn, afterwards Bacon's Inn in Chancery Lane; another called Raton's Row, next to Staple Hall; and a fourth in Fetter Lane, now known as Plough Court. He first comes into prominence in the year 1334 as a Clerk of the Chancery. In 1337 he was made Dean of Redenhale. In 1341 he appears as bailiff of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and, although a Chancery Clerk, as "King's advocate in the Court of King's Bench." In 1342 he was entrusted with others to enquire into the causes of the disturbances that had arisen between the Government of the Channel Islands and their inhabitants. On his return in 1343 the Chancellor received a mandate from the King to present to John de Tamworth, "who has long done service in the King's Chancery, diligently attending to the business of the

Crown, to the first void benefice in the King's gift which he will accept," and the grants to prebends, livings, &c., which he received in compliance with this mandate would make a long list. He had already begun to acquire various properties where, there is good reason to believe, he housed men who were training for the law. In connection with S. George's Inn he had a small flat-bottomed craft called a "shout," a word derivable probably from the Dutch *Schuyt*, and a ferry boat enabling him and his men to cross the river Holeburn, or Fleet, to Shoe Lane. As to the services he was rendering to the Administration, these are more particularly specified in a grant, made to him in the year 1350 by the King with the assent of the Council, of £20 a year from the Hanaper "for the unwearied labours he had for a long time sustained and would still have to sustain, as well as for the great expenses he had laid out in the sustenance of some clerks of the said office of the Chancery and will have to lay out until one of these be qualified to serve the King and people in the same office." He died in 1374, and the grant of £20 a year for the sustentation of those being trained as Chancery Clerks was continued to Geoffrey Martyn, his successor in the Chancery. Richard II., in his second year, confirmed the grant; and as late as Tudor times this grant in [23] support of legal training was still being made. Evidence is thus available of the active assistance of the Administration in the maintenance of the voluntary associations established in legal Inns. This subsidy points to the same conclusion as the mandate of Henry III. removing the schools of law from the city, and, as the injunction of Edward I. to Judge Metyngham and his fellows, to provide capable men to be trained for the Courts; the Crown viewed with favour, and was specially interested in, these legal Inns.

[24] The age in which Fortescue lived witnessed the end of the wanderings of the Chancery Inns and an end of their precarious character and restricted longevity. Those then in existence became fixed in localities from which they never afterwards moved; all except Chester Inn, Strange's Inn and Angel Inn survived the Tudor period, and at least half of them were founded or reconstituted during Fortescue's lifetime. Compelled into exile after the military debacle of Henry VI.'s reign, this loyal tenant of the Countess of Richmond's

property at Coombe in Devonshire wrote two important works, one in praise of English law, the other on the difference between an absolute and a limited monarchy. There had been no tendency towards autocratic rule under the Lancastrian dynasty, as the story of Prince Hal and Judge Gascoigne, apocryphal though it may be, well illustrates. Law was the real ruler; and places where it was taught had thriven under royal approval. In Aldewych, a name quite recently revived, a cluster of no less than four new Chancery Inns took shape in Henry IV.'s reign, the King himself acquiring the ground upon which three of them stood. Fortescue became one of the feoffees of three of them—namely, Clement's Inn, Angel Inn, and Seynt Mary Inn, which latter in his time was rebuilt and became known as New Inn; his nephew, Sir John Fortescue, owned, and may have occupied, Angel Inn, afterwards Danes Inn, wedged in between the other two. The three Inns were deftly manœuvred into the Chancellor's jurisdiction by the following artifice: They were already charged with a quit rent to S. Giles' Hospital as part of its endowment, but to make assurance doubly sure undisturbable tenancy was obtained by the expedient of buying the ground and endowing therewith by the King's charter his new collegiate church of S. Mary, Leicester. But a religious corporation bound by oath not to sell its property except by special licence and endowed by the King's alms came by law under the surveillance and protection of the Chancellor.

This method of securing the permanency of Chancery Inns was not always successful however; Mirfield's Inn, bequeathed by Adam Rous, the King's physician, to the Convent of S. Bartholomew was deserted by the lawyers; Chester Inn, afterwards known as Strand Inn, and actually belonging to the Crown, was demolished by Protector Somerset.

[25] Instances of success in this method are: Barnard's Inn, bequeathed by Dean Mackworth to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; Staple Inn, owned by a family of wool staplers, which, as soon as it ceased to be so, was placed under the feoffeeship of the Benchers of Gray's Inn; Davy's Inn, afterwards known as Thavies Inn, which, after it ceased to be an appanage of S. Andrew's Church

- 44.—HARGROVE MSS. 189, p. 80 : *Brit. Mus.*
ORDERS IN CHANCERY, G. W. Sanders [pub. 1845].

A.D. 1415

It is ordained by the Lord Chancellor of England and agreed to by the Twelve Clerks of the First Degree of the Robe in the Chancery that the following Order be observed among all Clerks of the Chancery with respect to their numbers as well as to their behaviour, namely :—

The number of Clerks writing in the Rolls of the Chancery is to be increased from three to six on account of the great increase in business.

Each of the before mentioned Twelve Clerks of the Robe is to have three clerks at most of this kind, unmarried, writing with their own hand under the style of Master to the Seal of the Lord King in Chancery. . . . By reason of the dignity of their position and rank they are to dwell in their own Inns or at any rate assembled together by themselves apart and not among others of lesser degree or estate upon pain of expulsion from the Court.

All Clerks of the Second Degree dwelling without the Inn of the Keeper of the Rolls or of any other Clerk of the First Degree, likewise by reason of the dignity in the rank of the same Clerks and of the Court, are to dwell, lodge and live together in Inns proper to the selfsame Clerks of their Degree or in others gathered together by themselves apart and not among others of lesser rank upon pain aforesaid of removal from the Court.

Henceforth there are to be 24 Cursitors in the Chancery, not more, and they are to write with their own hands the Writs which should be drawn up by them except those who might be aged, feeble or impotent with whom the Court of its favour might be willing to dispense.

The Cursitors aforesaid and all other Clerks who may wish to belong to the said Chancery for learning and writing dwelling outside the Inn of the Keeper of the Rolls or of any Clerk of the First or Second Degree are to live alone or in divers Inns of good repute at will and not among Apprentices, Attorneys at Law or

other outsiders, nor are they to have dwelling among them Attorneys or Clerks of other places or persons whatsoever pursuing a lesser degree form and business of the same Chancery upon pain of expulsion from the Chancery and from the privilege and liberty thereof. The Principals of Inns of this kind as the chief condition thereof are to be sworn in the Chancery aforesaid faithfully to keep this ordinance in all respects. No Principals of this kind are to be made unless they be first admitted to write under their own name and are not married.

Two or more of the Clerks of the First Degree are to be assigned twice yearly, at Easter or Michaelmass, or more often if need be, to see that the above Orders are observed. And for the present there are assigned the Keeper of the Rolls, John Hartipole, John Frank, Henry Rape, and John Mapleton.

The MSS. known as Hargrove MSS. suggests the date 12 Ric. II. for this Order. But John Frank was not appointed a Master until the year 1414, and John Mapleton not until 1415. The Order should therefore be dated not earlier than 1415. The copy in Hargrove MSS. is corrupt; for Henry Rape read Henry Kays. The Chancellor was probably Cardinal Beaufort.

45.—THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX ANNEXED TO THE CITY.
Corporation Letter Book E, p. 167.

12 March
1321/2

Letter from Hamon de Chigwell the Mayor and the good folk of the city of London to the King notifying that whereas the King had addressed a writ to the Sheriff of Middlesex bidding him appear in person before the King and bring with him the knights esquires and horsemen of the said county the King is informed that the said county is annexed to the city of London and the sheriffs of the city are Sheriffs of the said county and that William de Norwiz their deputy in the said county had gone to Wales in the King's service in the company of Master John Waleweyn in a matter greatly affecting the office of the Exchequer. Therefore Walter Crepyn on behalf of the county will explain what proceedings have taken place on the King's order and the King is asked to excuse the presence of the Sheriffs for without them the city could not be fitly guarded nor the King's command executed.

Dated 12 March, 15 Ed. II.

Some early Sheriffs of Middlesex.

Baldwin Crisp occurs ...	...	...	...	1170
William FitzWilliam ...	...	...	...	1216—1225
John Walran ...	...	...	...	1225
Martin the Clerk ...	...	...	...	1226
Richard FitzWalter ...	...	...	...	1227—1233
William de la Dune ...	...	...	...	1234—1236
John de Cudres ...	...	...	...	1237—1240
Simon FitzMary ...	...	...	...	1241—1252
Jordan the Cutler ...	...	...	...	1252—1273
Walter de Toting ...	...	...	...	1274—1283
Gerin ...	...	...	...	1283

The earliest recorded grant of Middlesex to the citizens of London is that of Henry I., made probably in the year 1100. The above-mentioned persons were deputies appointed by the sheriffs of London. The list has been supplied as the names occur in many ancient deeds referring to Middlesex.

Simon FitzMary sometimes signed his name Simon son of Walter.

46.—HOSTELS IN THE SUBURB FOR THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.
Corporation Letter Book E.

21 Dec. 1317 Clement, clerk of the King's Marshalsea, came before the Mayor Aldermen and Sheriffs and asked that the Serjeants of the city might be deputed to accompany him on the city's behalf into the suburb for the delivery of hostels for the use of the King's Household on his coming to Westminster.

47.—DIVISION OF THE WARD INTO WITHIN AND WITHOUT. *Letter Book H, p. 407.*

5 March Precept under the seal of the Mayoralty to the Aldermen of the
1393/4 Ward of Farndone Within and Without to the effect that whereas owing to the increase of property and of inhabitants of the Ward of Farndone Within and Without the King with the assent of the present Parliament had ordained that thenceforth an Alderman should be elected by the good men of the Ward of Farndone Within and another by the good men of Farndone Without he should summon them forthwith to elect the several aldermen and return their names to the Guildhall by Monday before the feast of S. Gregory next.

Dated 5 March, 17 Ric. II.

Thus the Commune of London departed from its old custom of having 24 Aldermen, the number of Echevins of the Commune of Rouen, and has ever since maintained the number of 25.

48.—ALDERMEN OF FARNDON WARD WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

- 1211 Jocelin FitzPeter.
- 1242 Laurence de Frowyk.
- 1253 Richard de Ewell.
- 1259 Adam Bruning.
- 1264 Michael Tovy [acting 1265 but doubtful if later], uncle of
Michael Auverne.
- 1269 Anketin d'Auverne, to 12 July, 1277, by demise of Thomas
Arderne.
- 1277 Ralph le Fevre [died Feb. 1278], by demise of Thomas
Arderne.
- 1278 William Farndon, by demise of John, son of Ralph le Fevre.
- 1294 Nicholas de Farndon, son-in-law of William Farndon.
- 1334 Richard le Lacer.
- 1357 March 12 John de Chichester.
- 1378 „ „ Nicholas Twyford.
- 1379 „ „ Robert Boxford.
- 1380 „ „ Nicholas Twyford.
- 1381 „ „ Robert Boxford.
- 1382 „ „ John Rote.
- 1383 „ „ John Franceis [known also as Godman]
continued till 1393, when the Ward was divided.

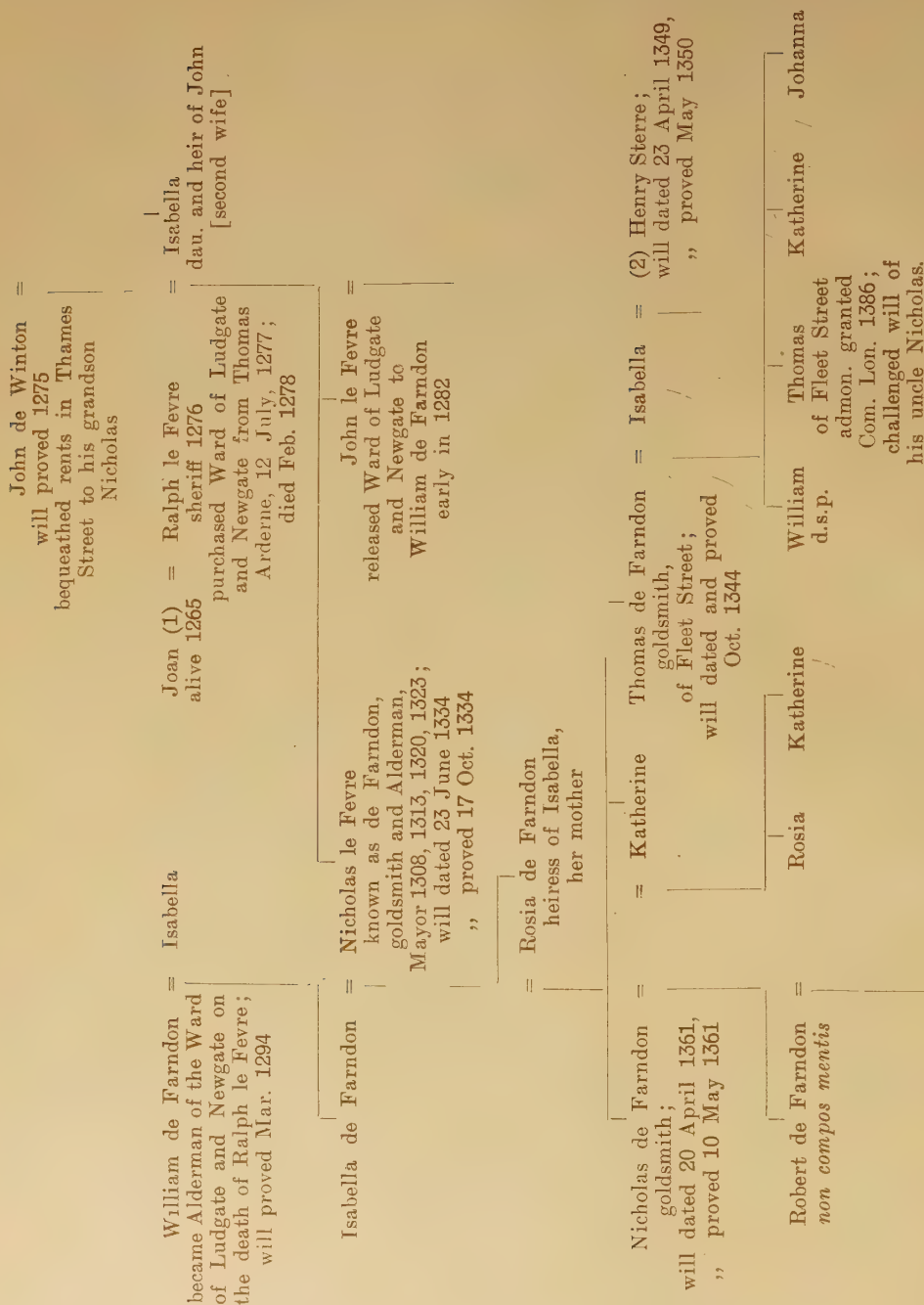
Aldermen of Farndon Ward Without.

- 1393 March 12 John Franceis, till his death 16 Dec. 1405.
- 1406 „ „ Henry Barton.

From this date the Aldermen were elected annually.

The Ward was originally known as that of Newgate and Ludgate. Not until William Farndon's time was it called the Ward of Farndon. Thomas Arderne, son of Sir Andrew Arderne, granted it in 1269, or before, to Anketin d'Auverne for life, at whose death, in 1277, Thomas Arderne sold it to Ralph le Fevre, one of the Sheriffs, for 20 marks. Ralph held it for about six months, when he died. His son and heir, John le Fevre, was probably too young to hold office; he granted the Aldermanry to William Farndon, whose daughter and heir Isabella married Nicholas le Fevre, brother of John. This grant was probably for life; but four years later, in the early part of the year 1282, John le Fevre released the Aldermanry to William de Farndon, whose son-in-law, Nicholas le Fevre, inherited it and took the name of Farndon.

49.—FAMILY OF WILLIAM FARNDON.



SECTION 2.

[50] *HOLBORN IN S. SEPULCHRE'S PARISH.*

IN Domesday the only references to Holeburn under date of 1086 are the mention of two cottages under the Sheriff of Middlesex and of a vineyard for which William the Chamberlain paid 6s. yearly, situated, it has been supposed, immediately outside Newgate, then known as Chamberlain's Gate, near by which, at a later date, the Chamberlain of the city held his Court. Stowe, writing in 1598, calls the Old Bailey Court the Court of the Chamberlain. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the Conqueror's reign the so-called Suburb of London was practically non-existent. On the other hand, it may be urged that the extramural jurisdiction of the city's Bishop and Portreeve up to the boundary of the Fleet had been already recognised, and, as Domesday did not apply to London, property, other than the King's, may have existed in the suburb of which that book took no note.

[51] Development in the next reign, if it then began, would most likely have been confined within the four-sided area bounded on the north by the main road, on the south by the Thames, on the east by the city moat, and on the west by the river of Holeburn. Within this area settlement may have begun before the close of the eleventh century. There is some probability that Fleet Prison was already in existence during this reign, and access thereto by road from Newgate and also to the wharves on Holeburn River would quite likely have been possible.

But the certainty of development during the reign of Henry I. cannot be doubted, and the impulse came largely from the foundation of the religious houses. The name of S. Sepulchre's Church and the date of its erection are suggestive. The Order of the Knights of the

Holy Sepulchre was established in 1103, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, outside Newgate—which, like all such churches, was originally probably round in form—must have been built shortly afterwards; for it was given by Roger the Great, Bishop of Salisbury, Henry I.'s Chancellor, who died in 1139, to the Prior and Canons of S. Bartholomew, the grant being confirmed by Henry III. on 15 June, 1253, in the early part of whose reign the hospital attached to the church was still existing. But it is not known whether the Knights Templars ever occupied the spot.

[52] The settlement of S. Bartholomew is still more suggestive. Its priory, hospital and church were completed in the year 1123. In that year Rahere, the founder of the monastery, became its first Prior; and there he was buried in 1144. The land upon which it was built—marshy, waste, low-lying, but lying higher than the banks of the Holeburn—was originally “folkland,” perhaps under the Bishop of London, as overlord, for it was the Bishop who induced the King to make the grant of the property. The holding appears to have extended right up to the main highway, and such portions of it as the brethren did not need for their own requirements they became interested in letting. Hence, when the history of the suburb first comes into view large areas of land in the parish of S. Sepulchre are found occupied by tenants paying rents to the monastery as their overlord. The monastery was thus a factor in the settlement of this part of the suburb. The construction of the road leading from Holborn Cross to Smithfield may well have been due to the monks, passing as it did through property mainly held by the Prior of S. Bartholomew's. There were originally two distinct foundations of S. Bartholomew, one a monastery with Prior and monks, the other a hospital with Master and brethren.

[53] To the west of this property lay that of the Hospitalers of S. John. Their monastery was at Clerkenwell, but their property bordered the river of Holeburn on its eastern side as far south as the main thoroughfare, as will be seen by reference to Section 3, dealing with the river. Their influence in the development of the parish of S. Sepulchre is similar to that of S. Bartholomew's Priory, although its foundation was of a slightly later date. About the year

1130 Jordan de Briset gave to the Knights of S. John Baptist of Jerusalem ten acres of land in Clerkenwell, and here they built their great Priory, to which extensive additions of adjoining land were soon added. Besides large grants in the parish of S. Sepulchre they also received others in the parish of S. Andrew above the Bars. The grants in Holborn and in Fleet Street to the Knights Templars came later; but the Templars also, with other religious bodies, had their share in the extension and growth of the suburb.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the advowson of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre reverted to the Crown, remaining in its gift until the restoration of Charles II., when it was purchased by the Fellows of S. John's College, Oxford, who still possess the patronage.

The construction in the reign of Queen Victoria of a viaduct over the valley of the hollow bourne led to considerable alteration in the alignment of the streets in its vicinity. Hence it will not be possible to indicate on any recent map the exact location of the various properties mentioned in the deeds appended to this Section. It is important to observe also that in early times the street named after the river of Holeburn had its starting point from what was known as the "Horsepole" in Smithfield, and terminated at Holborn Bars. In later times the Horsepool was known as Smithfield Pond.

[54] In the year 1387 a grant was made to certain citizens of London of the pavage for three years for paving and repairing Holborn from Holborn Cross as far as the Horsepole, and of Fleet Street from the Bar of the New Temple as far as the Savoy. Neither of these descriptions tally with our modern nomenclature. The names of the citizens were:—

John Davy, Clerk of the Chancery, of Davy's Inn.

Walter Barton, of the Second Lincoln's Inn.

John Trap, Churchwarden of S. Andrew's.

William Horscroft, of Holborn and Fetter Lane.

Hugh Wynkeburn, the Parish Clerk, owner of
Staple Hall.

They were to repair "the highway of Holborn" from Smithfield to Holborn Cross, a limited stretch of that thoroughfare afterwards

known as Cow Lane and now as King Street. The cross, the origin of which has not been discovered, stood at the south end of the street. Near to it was erected in the year 1498 a conduit fountain by William Lambe, who had been Gentleman of the Chapel to Henry VIII.; it was replaced in 1577 by an improved structure. The leaden pipes, which he caused to be relaid, conveying the water coming from Bloomsbury and serving the conduit, were about one mile one furlong in length; and the whole cost to the generous donor amounted to the then large sum of £1,500. There is an early mention of Holborn Cross in the will of Walter de Billingham, proved in 1349.

[55] Two other streets led from this spot, one known as Cock Lane, which ran due east to Pie Corner, now Giltspur Street, the other known in Stowe's time as Snore Hill, or Snow Hill, which, at first trending towards the south, eventually turned south-east, passed S. Sepulchre's Church on its way, and terminated at Newgate, outside which towards the south was the Chamberlain's Court. There is evidence that near to this Court members of the legal fraternity congregated in early times.

Adjacent to the gate at its north-western corner, between Giltspur Street on the west and the city ditch, known as Houndsditch, on the east, there was in the year 1334 a vacant plot of ground abutting on Snow Hill, with a width of thirty-three feet and a depth of 156 feet, which had become the property of William de Langeford, a prominent Justice, the Keeper, on behalf of the King, of the New Temple, and chief legal adviser to the Hospitalers of S. John, who on the 24th October of that year enfeoffed the Mayor and Commonalty of it, who regranted it to William for a rent of 6d. a year for certain purposes. Upon this spot William de Langeford erected a Sessions House with a hall and three suitable chambers at his own expense for the Sessions of the Justices appointed to deliver Newgate Gaol, and for the convenience of others coming to such gaol deliveries whensoever held.

[56] In acknowledgment of the services thus rendered to the city of London, the Mayor and Commonalty in the year 1336 entered upon a covenant with Philip de Thame, Prior of the Hospital of S. John, to establish under the supervision of the Mayor a chantry in

the Church of S. John at Clerkenwell for the benefit of the soul of William de Langeford after his decease : and William de Langeford, in furtherance of the same end, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty an annual charge of 6s. 8d. on certain other tenements he had had by grant of John de Oxenford, situated between West Smithfield and Cokkeslane. It is not known for how long this Session House lasted; but long before Stowe's time another hall



SESSIONS HOUSE IN THE OLD BAILEY IN THE XVIIITH CENTURY.

(From an engraving by the Rev. J. Stowe.)

for the trial of Newgate prisoners had been erected further south on the east side of the Old Bailey.

[47] The will of William de Langeford, knight, was dated at Clerkenwell at 45. lxx. 11 October, 1346, and was proved 14 November following. Amongst his many bequests he gave to Beatrice Bassett, daughter of Henry Bassett de Berking, and to

William, her son, his houses upon "Houndditch outside Newgate" for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of the body of William. But the clause providing for the remainder was annulled by the Court of Hastings, evidence being produced upon oath that the testator intended that the tenements should immediately on the death of Beatrice and William remain to the Commonalty of London. He had announced a change of his mind three days after making his will by word of mouth before competent witnesses, one of which was the Mayor himself and another the Recorder of the city. William de Langeford held tenements lying at the back of St. Sepulchre's Church in Cock Lane and elsewhere, some of which, having been held in chief, escheated to the King.

One distinctive feature of this part of the suburb of the city is its early association with the tannery, whose ubiquity in this quarter is evidenced by their testamentary records as published in the *Court of Hastings Wills* edited by Dr. R. R. Sharpe. These records throw much light upon the daily life of our city ancestors and upon the localities favoured by particular trades, and from them it is seen that the streets bordering the eastern bank of the river of the Holburn between the bridges of Holborn and the Fleet had become the principal resort of the tanners.

Walter Usher, a tanner, had a tenement in Scaude Lane in 1236, also a "place and table" in the house called Tannerselde in the parish of St. Mary le Bow, a seld where, and nowhere else, tanners other than citizens might ply their trade. He bequeathed his place and table to his wife if she marry a freeman of his craft, otherwise they were to go to his apprentice.

[58] Richard Usher, a tanner, in 1290, had a tenement in which he lived, with shops, in a little lane opposite Fleet Prison, known afterwards as Fleet Lane, and houses and shops in Scaude Lane and Windagain Lane. To such of his heirs as would become free of his craft he bequeathed successively his "place and table" in the seld called Tannerseld, and in default to Ralph de Mordon, his kinsman, and the heirs of Ralph if of the same craft.

John Usher, son of Richard, held the same tenements described as "near the water of the Holburn." His table in "le Turner-

selde " he left to his wife if she marry one of his craft, otherwise it was to go to Ralph de Mordon, his nephew. He also had a brewhouse in Seacole Lane, and another brewhouse, called " ye ledenpentiz," in Holeburnstrete.

John de Shenfield, tanner, in 1349 held messuages in Lymburner's Lane. Walter de Shenfield, tanner, in the same year held messuages in that street and also in Seacole Lane, which lanes were not identical, as is usually supposed. He bequeathed his table in " le Tannerselde " to John de Hadham, his son.

William Forrester, tanner, in 1357, held tenements in Lymburner's Lane and a table in Tannerseld, which he left to John, his apprentice in the same trade.

John de Bristol, tanner, in 1370 had tenements in Seacole Lane ; and on the south side of Fleet Lane he appropriated some of the King's land upon the prison foss, where he built two tanneries and a latrine, from which property the city magnates, upon the receipt of a mandate from the King, ejected him.

William de Hakeneye, tanner, in 1339 held a tenement in Lymburners Lane, described as near Seacole Lane and his " place " in Tannerseld.

[59] Bartholomew Arnald, tanner, in 1349 bequeathed his place in Tannerseld to his son on condition that he adopt his craft, otherwise it was to remain to his apprentice.

There were other tanners located in the district bordering the river north of Holborn Bridge. But Seacole Lane was especially suitable for the tanners' trade, lying parallel, as it did, to the river, towards which the back of the premises on its west side inclined and into which they were able freely to consign their refuse, greatly to the defilement of the water of the stream and to the injury of the health of the citizens.

The advantages accruing to citizens possessing business accommodation in this district had become manifest and were being eagerly seized. It was only on the east bank of the river, however, that citizens settled to any great extent. They came too late into the field to occupy the west bank of the river, the property upon which fell to the Abbot of Missenden, the Bishops of Ely, the Black

Friars, and to Bridewell Palace. The extraordinary development which took place beyond the river on its west side during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries arose from other causes, the principal of which was the great outburst of legal learning which, under the fostering care of Edward I. and Edward III., then took place, and which resulted in the establishment of numerous legal Inns, the most part of which had an ephemeral existence, forgotten by subsequent generations and only in these pages now revealed.

60.—WILLIAM TRAPUN, or TRAPOUN. *Inq. p. m. C. Hen. III. F. 37 (8).*

17 April 1269 Writ to the Warden of the city 13 April, 53 Hen. III.

Inquisition taken on Wednesday before the feast of S. George the Martyr, 53 Hen. III. The houses late of the said William Trapun in the parish of S. Sepulchre outside the gate of Newgate are the King's escheat because William died without an heir and made no mention of them in his will.

61.—ROGER DE APPELBY. *Pat. Rolls 31 Ed. I. m. 35.*

12 Feb. Grant in fee simple to Roger de Appleby after inquisition *ad*
1303/4 *quod damnum* made by the Sheriff of Middlesex in the presence of
Stephen de Gravesende and in consideration of a fine made in
Chancery by the said Roger of a void plot in the parish of S.
Sepulchre without the Bar of Westsmethefeld lying between a toft
of the master and brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew and
the high road there and containing 60 feet in length and 40 in
breadth at a yearly rent of 12d. at the Exchequer by the hands of
the said sheriff with licence to build thereon.

The rent of 12d. paid into the Exchequer indicates that the property belonged to the Crown. It will be seen that John Miles acquired it from Roger de Appelby and then enfeoffed William de Langeford, a Chancery Clerk, of it. Who was Stephen de Gravesende? One of that name was made Bishop in 1319.

Roger de Appelby	=	Albretha;
otherwise de Ely;		will proved 1328
will proved 1314		

William de Appelby	=	Johanna
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John Saussemer	=	a dau.
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62.—THE MAYOR TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat. Rolls 9 Ed. III.*
pt. II. m. 27.

- 18 July 1335 Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture of lease between the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty of the city of London of the one part, and William de Langeford, clerk, of the other part, dated in full husting, London, Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist 8 Ed. III. of a plot of land lying in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London, between the water of the ditch of the said city on the east and the King's way leading towards Smethefeld on the west whereof one end stretches longitudinally towards Smethefeld on the north and the other upon the King's way leading towards Holebourne on the south and which contains eleven ells in breadth and 52 ells in length. To hold to William de Langeford and his heirs for ever by the rent of 6d. payable at Michaelmas to the Guildhall, London, for the use of the city and making on the plot at its south end a hall and three suitable chambers at his own expense for the Sessions of the Justices appointed to deliver Newgate Gaol and for the convenience of others coming to such Gaol deliveries whenever held.

The King's ell was the same length as the modern yard; but it appears that the city used an ell of a different measure, probably the old French ell, which equalled 46.77 inches. A length of 52 such ells would equal 202.67 feet.

It is obvious from this deed that William de Langeford had previously handed over the property to the Mayor and Commonalty as feoffees in trust for himself and his heirs. As he was a Chancery Clerk in Holy Orders and had no heirs of his body, he probably intended to nominate his heirs in his will. He left it to Beatrice Basset and her son William with remainder to the heirs of William. But the clause relating to the remainder was annulled by the Court of Hustings, evidence being produced that he intended Beatrice and William should hold it for their lives only with reversion to the Commonalty.



THE OLD COMPUTER, CHETSPUR STREET,
Built on the site of Langeford's Session House.

Drawn by H. Shepherd.

63.—JOHN SAUSSEMER TO JOHN MILES. *Close Rolls* 12 Ed. III. pt. III.
m. 12 d.

21 April 1338 Enrolment of release by John Saussemer of Maneweden to John Milys of Westsmythfeld and Matilda his wife of all his right and claim in that plot of land with houses thereon which lies in the parish of S. Sepulchre between the tenement of the master and brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew and the Kingsway there, containing 60 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth.

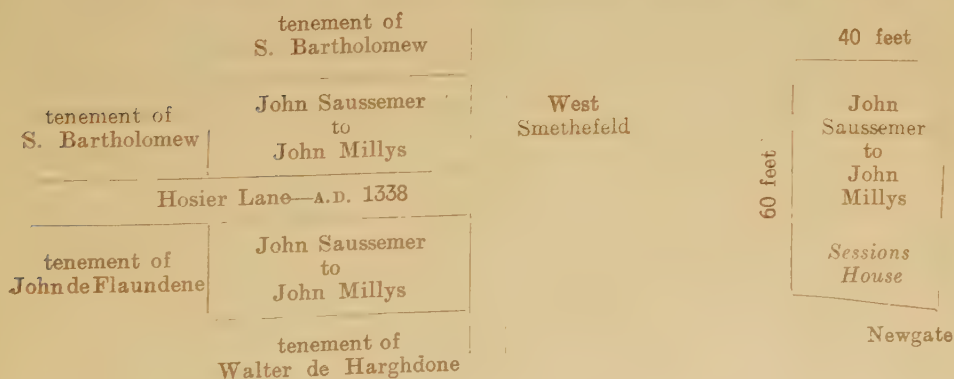
Also in those two tenements with houses therein in the same parish whereof one is situated in breadth between a tenement of the said master and brethren on the north, a lane called Hosiers Lane on the south and in length from the Kingsway of Westsmethefeld towards the east to the tenement of the master and brethren aforesaid towards the west; and the other tenement is situated in breadth between the said lane on the north and a tenement of Walter de Harghdone, horsedealer, on the south and extends in length from the Kingsway of Westsmethefeld towards the east to the tenement which belonged to John de Flaundene, hosier, towards the west;

Which tenements formerly belonged to Albreda de Appelby sometime wife of Roger de Appelby, grandfather of John Saussemer.

Witnesses, Walter de Harghdone, Philip Digeman, Robert Pelkesithele, Simon Nicole, William atte Penne, John le Bokbyndere, Richard atte Gate, James the clerk.

Dated at London in Westsmethefeld 21 April, 12 Ed. III.

Memorandum that John Saussemer came into chancery at Westminster on the said 21 April and acknowledged the preceding deed.



64.—WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD AND THOMAS DE SIBETHORPE. *Pat.*
Rolls 18 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 38.

20 Feb.
1343/4 Whereas by several letters patent Edward I. granted licence for Roger de Appelby to build on a void plot of his in the parish of S. Sepulchre and retain the same in fee rendering yearly, by the hands of the Sheriff of Middlesex, 12d. at the Exchequer and the King that now is granted licence for William de Langeford to enclose and build on a void place contiguous to the said plot now built on and retain the same in fee by rent of 10d. yearly and whereas John Miles who lately with the King's licence acquired the former place from Roger has enfeofed the said William of the same without licence; the King in consideration of a fine has pardoned the trespass therein and granted licence for the said William to enfeof Thomas de Sibethorpe, King's clerk, of the said plot and the plot granted to him now partly built on by him and for Thomas to regrant them to him for life with remainder to Salomon de Wendlak for life and to William Bassett and his heirs.

Cancelled, because other letters patent are enrolled 6 Oct.
20th year.

The will of John Miles was proved 1349. He left to Matilda his wife his chamber and all vessels and utensils of silver and wood appertaining to his hall, larder and kitchen. After his decease his tenements in S. Sepulchre's parish were to be sold for pious uses.

The will of his wife Matilda was proved the same year. She left all her tenements in S. Sepulchre's parish to be sold by her executors to fulfil her testament; the residue, if any, for pious use in the church of S. Sepulchre.

65.—EDWARD III. TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat. Rolls 20 Ed. III.*
pt. III. m. 24.

6 Oct. 1346 Whereas Edward I. by letters patent granted to Roger de Appelby a void plot in the parish of S. Sepulchre without the Bar of Westsmethefeld, London, 60 feet long by 40 feet broad for him to build on and retain to him and his heirs rendering at the Exchequer 12d. yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Middlesex and the present King by letters patent granted licence for William de Langeford to enclose and build on a vacant place adjoining the said plot now built on 8 perches long and 6 perches broad at the north end and 4 at the south end, by the perch of 18 feet, and retain the same to him and his heirs by service of 10d. to be rendered at the Exchequer every Michaelmas; and whereas John Miles who acquired in fee from the said Roger with the King's licence the first named plot by the name of a messuage enfeofed the said William of the same messuage and afterwards enfeofed John de Dyngel and Roger his son of the same messuage as well as of the place granted by the present King, now in part built on, and the said John and Roger regranted the same to him for life without the King's licence he has pardoned the trespass in this behalf and granted William licence to retain the same for life with remainder to John and Roger.

66.—WILL OF SIR WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Hustings Rolls* 73, No. 125.

13 Nov. 1346 Court held Monday after the feast of S. Martin, 20 Ed. III. On this day came Alan Gille, John de Dynges and Sir Henry de Ribbestan and Beatrice Basset, executors of the will of Sir William de Langeford, Knight, producing to the said Court the said will in these words :—

In the name of God, Amen, I, Sir William de Langeford, knight, make my will in this manner, First I bequeath my soul to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and my body to be buried in the church of Clerkenwell [*fontis clericorum*] at the disposition of my executors; and I bequeath my best horse with equipment for one man to the said church in the name of principal. And I will that all my goods, moveable and immoveable, on the manors of the Hospitalers wheresoever found, except the goods in my Inn in Clerkenwell and elsewhere in my own houses in London and in the suburbs and outside the town which are not of the fee of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England and the Brethren, from the day of my death for the time to come shall remain to the aforesaid Prior and his successors. Also I bequeath that the vesture of corn growing in the manor of the Prioress of Clerkenwell at Blanford with all the big cattle and the sheep in the said manor shall be for the said Prioress and Convent. I bequeath to be distributed among the poor for my soul on the day of my burial and otherwise as my executors may ordain 20 marks; and for the expenses of my burial day and of my grave 15 marks. I bequeath to Maud, a nun of Clerkenwell, 5 marks; to every priest celebrating in the house of the Hospitalers of Clerkenwell 13s. 4d.; to the two brethren, chaplains there, 10s. each; to the deacon and subdeacon 4s. each; to the four choristers there 4s.; to the preceptor there for the time being 13s. 4d.; to the porter [*clavigero*] there for the time being 10s.; to the treasurer there for the time being 10s.; to be distributed among all the household of the said house by appointment of my executor 5 marks. I bequeath to Thomas Burbache the debt he owes me on the day of the making of this will, with acquittance for all time past; to John Baud in like manner; to John Pycard 5 marks of divers debts he owes me, provided he answer for the residue; to Edmund de Merlawe in like manner the debt he owes me on the said day; to Roger Chalk, the debt he owes me; to John de London in like manner with acquittance for the whole time. Also, I bequeath to Hugh Turnegate 13s. 4d. and one gown; to Hugh de Dyngelee 6s. 8d. and one gown

*Void by
judgment of
the Court as
appears
afterwards.*

with all belonging to it; to Stephen, page of my chamber, 40d. with a suit of clothing; to the page of the stable 40d.; to Humphrey, my serving man, 6s. 8d.; to William de Tweng, my clerk, 13s. 4d. and my second horse; to Alan Gille and John de Dyngelee 10 marks; to the Brother, chaplain of the Temple, 1 mark; to every chaplain there 2s.; to the Friars Preachers of London 20s.; to the Minors there 20s.; to the Austin Friars 20s.; to the Brethren of Mount Carmel 20s.; to the Brethren of the Cross of London 10s.; to the new Hospital within Crepelgate 10s.; to William, doorkeeper of Clerkenwell, 10s.; to my sister dwelling at Bircester 5 marks; to John Mayn, cook, 10s.; to Sir Henry de Ribbestan, a breviary which he has in his keeping, an entire vestment, and a glossed psalter, with my houses in Holebourne which I have from the Master and brethren of S. James, for term of his life; and after his decease they shall be sold by my executors and distributed for my soul. And I bequeath to John de Dyngelee a cross with relics; to the church of Clerkenwell a vessel of silver in which is contained the blood of Christ crucified. I bequeath to Beatrice Basset, daughter of Henry Basset of Berkyng, my best bed, with all belonging to it and 20 marks; and to the said Beatrice and William her son to hold jointly all my houses with their appurtenances set on Hundesdiche without Newgate, to hold for the term of their lives and after the decease of the said Beatrice and William to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereupon due and accustomed. And if the said William die without heir of his body lawfully begotten then the said houses shall remain to the chapel of the Gildhall of London to find a chaplain to celebrate there for ever for my soul excepting always the houses which I have previously given to the said Beatrice as appears by my deed made to her thereof. And I bequeath to the said William, son of the said Beatrice, all my houses with their appurtenances next Cokkeslane in the suburb of London which I had of the feoffment of John Doxenford; also 60 marks to be kept safely in the hands of my executors to the profit of the said William for his marriage or to make him apprentice, or in any other way to be applied to the advantage of the said William. And I bequeath to the two daughters of Stephen Burre at Lesnes 10 marks to be equally divided. All the rest of my goods found and not bequeathed shall be at the appointment and disposition of my executors as they shall deem most expedient for the good of my soul in chantries and other deeds of charity, except one gown which I bequeath to the

son of Hugh de Dyngelee, my godson. And I make Alan Gille, John de Dyngelee, Sir Henry de Ribbestan and Beatrice Basset my executors. In witness thereof I have affixed my seal to these
 11 Oct. 1346 presents. Dated at Clerkenwell next London 11 Oct., 1346.

[67] And they asked that the said will should be examined proved proclaimed and enrolled according to the custom of the city of London; which things being accordingly granted by the Court, Hugh de Dyngelee and Hugh Turnegate, the witnesses, were sworn and diligently examined by the Mayor and Aldermen as to all the articles touching lay fee in the same testament contained. And they say upon their oath that the last will of the said William, deceased, was that all things contained in the said testament should be fulfilled and put into execution, excepting those words in a certain clause in the same testament contained, whereby the tenements set on Hundesdicke aforesaid without Newgate are entailed on the heirs of the body of William, son of Beatrice Basset lawfully begotten. The said witnesses say upon their oath that his last will was that the said tenements should forthwith and immediately after the death of the said Beatrice and William her son remain to the Commonalty of the city of London to find a chaplain to celebrate for ever for the soul of the testator and of all the faithful dead in the chapel annexed to the Gildhall of London and that the estate of the same Beatrice and William in the tenements aforesaid should be for their lives only; and that after their decease they should remain to the Commonalty aforesaid in form aforesaid for ever; and that such was the last will of the testator he acknowledged and said by word of mouth on Saturday
 14 Oct. 1346 before the feast of S. Luke 20 Ed. III. after making the said testament in their presence and in the presence of Richard Lacer, then Mayor of London, Roger de Depham, recorder, and John de Horewode. Therefore by consideration of the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs the fee tail thereof to the heirs of the body of the said William, son of Beatrice, was entirely annulled.

Memo.—The tenor of the abovewritten will was sent into the King's Chancery by virtue of his writ directed to the Mayor and Chamberlain of London as appears by the Memoranda Rolls of the
 1395 time of John Fressh, mayor of the said city 19 Ric. II.

Houndsditch ran at the back of the present Sessions House. Both the gate of Newgate and that of Ludgate stood further east than the present ends of Newgate Street and Ludgate Hill. The ditch turned west before it reached Ludgate into what is now the Old Bailey, and may have descended by sluices into the Holborn river.

68.—JOHN DE DYNGELE AND WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Close Rolls*
21 *Ed. I. pt. II. m. 9.*

24 Nov. 1347 To John de Coggeshall, escheator Co. Middlesex. Order to remove the King's hand from a messuage containing 60 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth and a plot, in part newly built on, contiguous thereto 8 perches long, 6 perches broad at the north end and 4 perches broad at the south end [by the perch of 18 feet] of John de Dyngele in the parish of S. Sepulchre, and not to meddle further therewith, restoring the issues thereof to the said John and to Roger his son as the King ordered the escheator to certify him why he had taken the premises into the King's hands and the escheator replied that he had done so because he had found by inquisition that William de Langeford held them in chief at his death, after which John entered them without licence and because William enfeoffed John and Roger with the premises and they granted the said messuage and plot to hold for his life to William with reversion to them without the King's licence the King pardoned them the trespass by a fine which William made with him and gave them licence to grant the same to William for his life to hold by service of rendering 22d. yearly at the Exchequer with reversion to them.

69.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat.*
Rolls 13 Ed. III. pt. II. m. 29.

8 June 1338 Inspeximus and confirmation of a grant for life by Philip de Thame, prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England with the assent of the Chapter to William de Langeford, servant of his House, the messuages with gardens and other appurtenances sometime of Simon le Brune, in the parish of S. Sepulchre without the bar of Westsmythefeld, London, adjoining the prior's great garden of Clerkenwell.

Dated at the celebration of the chapter at Melcheburn Tuesday before the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, 1338.

70.—WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD AND JOHN GATENEYS. *Pat. Rolls*
42 Ed. III. pt. II. m. 30.

28 July 1368 Grant for life to the King's servant Master John Gateneys for long service to the King and Queen Philippa of all the tenements in Smethefeld within the parish of S. Sepulchre in the suburb of London which William de Langeford deceased held in his demesne as of fee of the King in burgage on the day of his death, which tenements are situated between Cokkes Lane and a tenement called the Littel Watte and are in the King's hand as an escheat because the said William died without an heir of himself.

Cokkes Lane—A.D. 1368

tenements of
Sir William de
Langeford

tenement
called Littel Watte

71.—THOMAS CROSS TO HENRY DE BASYNGGE. *Miscellaneous Charters*,
Vol. IV. No. 14.

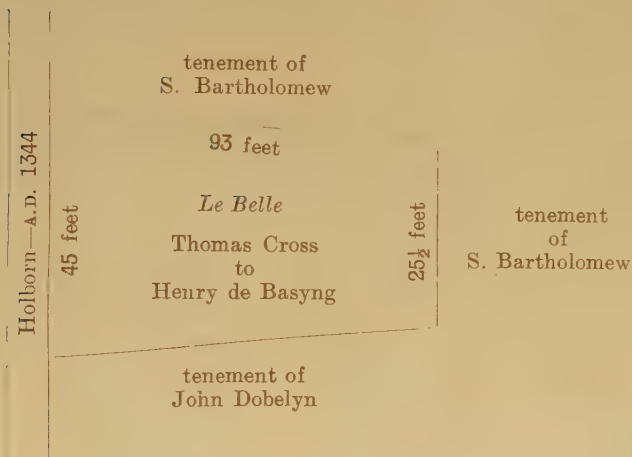
30 Dec. 1344 Grant by Thomas, son of John Cross, to Henry de Basyngge and Isabel, his wife, of the messuage which he had by enfeoffment of Henry le Heyward in the parish of S. Sepulchre without the bar of Westsmethefeld, Co. Middlesex, in width between a tenement of the Master and brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, London, on the north and a tenement of John Dobelyn on the south and in length from the highway on the west to a croft of the said Master and brethren of the said Hospital on the east. The messuage

contains in length 31 ells of the iron ell of the Lord King of England and in width towards the Kingsway 15 ells and at the other end towards the said croft $8\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Witnesses, Peter atte Gate, John Dobelyn, Fulk de Padyngton, Richard le Smith, John May, Geoffrey le Goldbetere, John le Warriere, Henry Teyscir, Geoffrey de Langeley, Ralph, clerk.

Given in the said parish and county Thursday before the feast of S. Silvester, Pope, 18 Ed. III.

Endorsed, *Prima carta, Le Belle.*



72.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S AND THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Miscellaneous Charters, Vol. 21, No. 66.*

1 April 1532 Receipt by Edward Stapulle, Bishop of Norwich and Master of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew in West Smythefeld, London, for 2s. 8d. received from the Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order, near London, for a yearly quit rent of his tenements called "le Bell" in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the street of S. John without the bar of West Smythfyld, London, for a year ending Easter last.

The morrow of Easter 23 Hen. VIII.

Per me Johannem Daniell, clericum.

73.—HENRY GOODCHIEP, EXECUTOR OF RICHARD DE HERTLEGH,
TO THOMAS WHITTON. *City of London Records, Hustings*
Rolls 114, No. 77.

29 Dec. 1385 Whereas Richard de Hertlegh, farrier and citizen, in his will
proclaimed and inrolled in the Husting on Monday after the
10 May 1361 Ascension, 35 Ed. III., bequeathed to Joan his wife the tenement
in Holbourne which he had purchased of Robert Lightfoot, purser,
to hold to Joan for term of life and after her death to be sold by his
executors, namely, the said Joan, Thomas Whitechurche and Henry
Goodchiep, citizens, of whom Thomas and Joan are now dead; the
said Henry Goodchiep, sole surviving executor, has sold the said
tenement to Thomas Whitton, hostiler and citizen, and Emma his
wife and the heirs of Thomas.

The tenement is between a tenement formerly of William atte
Wylde, on the south, a tenement of John Askham on the north, the
King's way of Holbourne on the west, and a garden of the Prior
and Convent of Haliwell on the east.

John Fraunceis alderman of the ward.

London, 27 Dec. 9 Ric. II.

Holbourne, S. Sepulchre's—1385

tenement of
John Askham

Executor of
Richard
de Hertlegh
to
Thomas Whitton

garden
of the
Convent
of
Haliwell

tenement
formerly of
William atte Wylde

74.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND SYMON LE HUSER. *Cotton*
MS., Faustina, B. II. f. 34.

Brother Alan, Procurator of the House of the Hospital of S.
Bartholomew of London, and the rest of the Brethren of the same
Hospital, have granted to Symon le Huser the land at Holeburne
which Hugh Haver held of them. To hold hereditarily to him and
his heirs for the yearly rent of 4s., namely 12d. at each of the yearly

terms. Symon may not sell nor pledge the land unless by their consent. Symon by the sacred Evangel swore to keep faith with them concerning the land and the pension of the land. And everyone who shall have the land after Symon shall so swear. For this grant Symon gave 4s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Edmund Singgemasse, John le Huser, Symon de Wicumbe, Roger de Norhampton, Thomas de Lincoln.

This is printed *in extenso* in Norman Moore's Hist. of S. Barth's, Vol. I. p. 218. The date is uncertain, but is probably before 1212. The "pension of the land" is the rent payable, representing for the Hospital a perpetual pension.

Sir Norman Moore's fine work, which was published after this volume was prepared, throws additional light upon this and other property mentioned in this volume.

75.—THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF SEMPRINGHAM TO ENCLOSE
CHIKE LANE. *Inq. Ad Quod Dam. F. 22, No. 11.*

11 Feb. Inquest, made Thursday next after the feast of S. Scholastica the
1293/4 Virgin, 22 Ed. I., before the Keeper and Sheriffs of London, by Master Godwin Cok, Peter Clerk, John le Barbur, tanner, Simon de Pabenharn, Jocus Attewell, William le Coteller, Roger de Wimbeldon, Gerard le Barbur, John le Skinner, John Hamelin, Richard le Carpenter, Hugh le Chandler, and William Edyman, of the Ward of William de Farndon without the gate, and by John Cole, Nicholas de Canterbury, William de Feyner, Henry le Parchemener and Robert Leman, of the Ward of Castle Baynard within the gate, and by Nicholas Brown, Walter de Finchingfeld, Robert de Asshinden, Geoffrey de Bocham, Richard Daliben, and John de Suffolk, of the Ward of William le Mazerer within the gates, jurates, who say it is not to the King's damage should he grant that the Prior and Convent of Sempringham may enclose, and obstruct, for the enlargement of their place there, a lane called Chikelane in the parish of S. Sepulchre, in the suburb of the city, contiguous to their houses there on the west side, and thus enclosed, to hold it to themselves and their successors. The said lane begins from the gate of John de London reaching northwards to the entrance of the garden of Reginald Canoun. The aforesaid lane contains in length 110 ells 4 inches and in breadth at the north head 5 ells, in the middle $4\frac{1}{4}$ ells, and at the south head 6 ells 1 foot. The lane belongs to the King and he may give it to them if he will.

Endorsed, Coram ipse Rege quia solum est ipsius Regis.

Rex Concessit.

76.—JOHN DE LONDON AND THE CONVENT OF SEMPRINGHAM. *Inq.*
Ad Quod Dam. F. 22, No. 17.

7 May 1294 Inquest, taken Wednesday next after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 22 Ed. I., before the Keeper and Sheriffs of London, by Josceus atte Well, Roger de Wymbledon, Geoffrey de Chilchith, Gerard le Barbur, John le Keu, William le Cuteler, Stephen de Cordwaner, Roger de Lamare, Hugh le Chaundler, Master Godwin le Keu, John de Lewes, Henry atte Grene, Luke de Ware, and Roger de Lynton, jurates of the Ward of Nicholas de Farndon, whether John de London may give a messuage with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the suburb of London to the Prior and Convent of Sempringham. They say that the said messuage is held of the King in chief like all the city of London; the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England ought to receive yearly from it 8s. rent and 1 lb. of cumin and John Hamelyn 1d. and they say that it is not to the King's prejudice if he allow John of London to grant the messuage to the Prior and Convent of Sempringham; but if John or any other tenant have committed any felony, then the messuage is the King's escheat, if it be not in mortmain, because all escheats in felony in the city belong to the King; and if the said rents be paid it is not to the prejudice of any other person if the King grant the petition of John of London. It is worth in all its issues, save the said services, 2 marks yearly. No other tenements will remain to John of London in the city of London. As to suits, views of frank pledge, and aids, &c., they do not know that the messuage has borne any burdens in the city. John of London is a clerk, as is likewise his enfeoffer, Thomas de Wanberge, and they are in holy orders.

Endorsed, Fiat.

Writ for the Inquisition, dated Westminster, 10 Dec. Ed. I., is endorsed, *Per petitionem de consilio.*

"The messuage is held of the King *in chief* like all the city of London" because the city had been taken into the King's hand and a Keeper appointed in place of a Mayor. The usual expression, as will be seen throughout these records, is *free burgage*.

The following is a list of the Keepers of the City at this period:—

29 June, 1285	Gregory Rokesby deprived of Mayorship.
1 July, 1285	Sir Ralph de Sandwich appointed Keeper.
Feb., 1288/9	Ralph de Berners [a few days only] Keeper.
" "	Sir John Breton, Keeper.
22 June, 1290	Sir Ralph de Sandwich, Keeper.
7 June, 1293	Sir John Breton, Keeper.
11 April, 1298	Henry Walleis appointed Mayor and its liberties restored to the city.

77.—ROBERT HOLGATE, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. *Inq. p. m.* 2 & 3 Philip and Mary p. 2, No. 30.

11 May 1556 Inquest, taken 11 May, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, before William Garrett, knight, Mayor and Escheator of London, after the death of Robert Holgate, alias Halgate, clerk, late Archbishop of York, by the oath of Robert Bellingham and others who say that Robert Holgate was seised of a capital messuage called “the Mayster of Sempringham Headhouse” and a garden situate in a lane called Cow Lane, in the parish of S. Sepulchre, London, late of the Monastery of Sempringham, Co. Lincoln, now dissolved, and sometime belonging to the Master of the Order of S. Gilbert of Sempringham; also of 6 messuages and 6 gardens lying together in Cow Lane aforesaid next to the capital messuage on the east towards Smythfeld; and 2 messuages and 2 gardens lying together in Cow Lane next to the Master of Sempringham’s Headhouse on the south towards Holborn Cross to the said late Monastery belonging. All the said premises are held of the King and Queen by fealty only, in free burgage, and not in chief, and are worth per annum £12 clear. Robert Holgate died 15 November last past, at the said capital messuage in Cow Lane. Thomas Holgate is his kinsman and next heir.

Sempringham Headhouse was granted, after the dissolution of the Monastery, to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Lincoln, on 26 July 1543, with 6 other tenements in Cow Lane, adjoining it on the east towards Smythfeld, and 2 other tenements adjoining it on the south towards Holborn Cross. It had previously, on 16 July 1541, been granted to him for life only, when it was described as a messuage with and without. He was made Archbishop in 1545.

78.—THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN LE BESTE TO THOMAS DE LEICESTER
AND WILLIAM DE LINCOLN. *Hustings Rolls* 81, No. 115.

- 2 Dec. 1353 Grant by Adam Beste, John de Laghton and Walter Haket, executors of John le Beste, hornere, by power of his testament enrolled in the husting on Monday after the feast of the Translation
- 15 Oct. 1352 of S. Edward, King, 26 Ed. III., to Sir Thomas de Leicestre, chaplain, and William de Lincoln, sadler, of a tenement with shops in Holebourne in Coubriggestrete, which the said John le Beste had by enfeoffment of Sir John de Podenhale.

Witnesses, Walter de Harewedon, Nicholas Sporiare, Robert de Manefeld, Stephen le Cook, brewer, Richard le Clerk, John de Faundon, Robert de Ledrede.

16 Feb. Dated, London, 16 Feb. 27 Ed. III.

1352/3 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Andrew, Apostle, 27 Ed. III.

79.—WILLIAM DE LINCOLN TO WILLIAM DE CHIPHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 87, No. 23.

- 4 March Grant by William de Lincoln, sadler, to William de Chipham, hakeneyman, of a tenement with shops in Holbourne, in a street called Coubriggestret, in the suburb of London, which Thomas de Leycestre, chaplain, and the said William de Lincoln had by enfeoffment of Adam Beste, John de Laghtone and Walter Haket, executors of John le Beste, who left it to his said executors to be sold.

Witnesses, Walter de Harwedon, Nicholas Sporriere, Robert de Manefeld, Stephen le Cook, brewer, Richard le Clerk, John de Faunden, Robert de Ledrede.

16 Feb. Dated, London, Saturday after the feast of S. Valentine, 33 Ed. III.

1358/9 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathias, Apostle, 33 Ed. III.

80.—PETER ATTE GATE TO WILLIAM GOMME. *City of London. Hustings Rolls 86, No. 83.*

10 July 1358 Grant by Peter atte Gate of Clerkenwell Strete, Co. Middlesex, and Joan his wife to William Gomme, barber, of London, and Isabel his wife and the heirs of William, of a tenement with houses built over which the grantors had by enfeoffment of William de Massyngham, son and heir of John de Massyngham, formerly citizen and barber [*barbitonsor*] in Holbourne in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London, in width between a tenement of Robert atte Helde on the north and a tenement of the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew of Smethefeld on the south and in length from the highway on the east to a tenement of the said Prior and Convent on the west.

John de Chichestre, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Walter de Harewedon, William atte Wyle, John de Flaunden, Henry Godchep, Richard Clerk, William Chaundeler, Stephen atte Pye, William Forster, Philip Forster, Robert de Edenesore, clerk.

London, Tuesday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr,
32 Ed. III.

	tenement of Robert atte Helde
	William de Massyngham to Peter atte Gate and he to William Gomme
tenement of S. Bartholomew	tenement of S. Bartholomew

Holbourne, parish of S. Sepulchre—A.D. 1358

81.—WILLIAM GOMME TO NICHOLAS DE TAME. *City of London.*
Hustings Rolls 87, No. 87.

19 Aug. 1359 Grant by William Gomme and Isabel his wife to Nicholas de Tame, citizen and butcher, of a tenement with houses built over which they had by enfeoffment of Peter atte Gate and Joan his wife (described as above in Roll 86, No. 83).

John de Chichester, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Walter de Harwedene, John de Flaunden, Richard Clerk, Henry Godchep, William Forster, Philip Forster.

London, Monday after the feast of the Assumption, 33 Ed. III.

82.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL TO BEALDUS EDMUND. *Harl. MS. 4015, j. 121.*

29 Sept. 1391 Grant by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, with the consent of the whole chapter, to Bealdus Edmund, carpenter, of a tenement situated by the Cross of Holbourne in the parish of S. Sepulchre, between a tenement of S. Bartholomew on the north and a tenement of the nuns of Clerkenwell on the south. To hold for the life of Bealdus, and one year, by his executors and assigns, for the yearly rent of 10s. sterling, repairs to be done by Bealdus, fire by others and reasonable use to a certain extent excepted, and right of eviction reserved to the Hospital if the rent is behind 8 days. With warranty against all people.

Dated in the Hospital of S. Giles, Monday the feast of S. Michael, 45 Ed. III.

In Parton's map of S. Giles' parish, reproduced by Gomme in his "Governance of London," Holborn Cross is represented as lying outside the Bars. This deed proves that it was in the parish of S. Sepulchre.

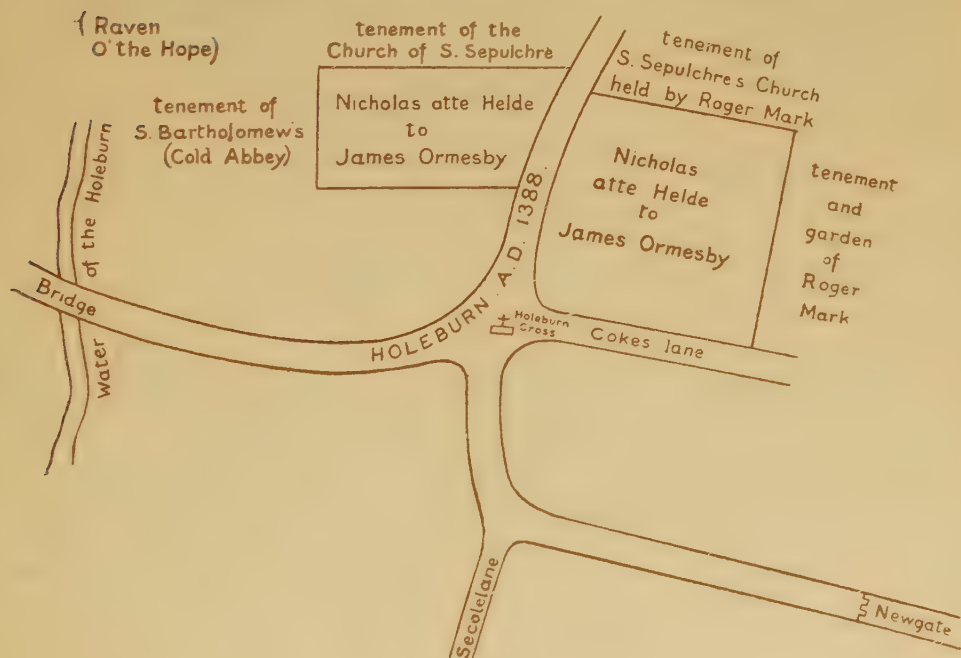
83.—NICHOLAS ATTE HELDE TO JAMES ORMESBY. *City of London. Hustings Rolls 117, No. 55.*

7 Nov. 1388. Grant by Nicholas atte Helde to James Ormesby and Eleanor his wife and the heirs of James of all his tenements in Holbourne in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London, of which one is situated between a lane called Cokeslane on the south, a tenement belonging to the church of S. Sepulchre on the north, the highway of Holbourne on the west, and a tenement and garden of the said Roger on the east; another between a new tenement of Henry Paynet, bocher, on the south, and a tenement belonging to the church of S. Sepulchre on the north, the highway of Holbourne on the east, and a garden belonging to the priory of S. Bartholomew called Coldabbey and a tenement belonging to the said church called the Raven o' the Hope on the west; which tenements formerly belonged to Simon le Heaumere, citizen, the grantor's grandfather.

John Fraunceys, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Richard Asshwell, John Staunton, Richard Storme, Roger Mark, Thomas Whitton.

London in the said parish 7 November, 12 Ric. II.



84.—HENRY VIII. TO JOHN POPE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Vol. XX. pt. I.*

8 Feb. Grant to John Pope of London of a messuage called Le Abbottes
 1544/5 Lodging in the parish of S. Sepulchre, between S. Sepulchre's churchyard on the south and Cockes Lane on the north, the tenement of the late Prior of S. Bartholomew's Hospital and of the Vicar of S. Sepulchre's Church on the east and the garden pertaining to the Sarson's Head on the west, leased to John Smythe, clerk, Ralph Harte, William Pony, and Christopher Norton, Wardens of S. Mary and S. Stephen within the church of S. Sepulchre, and to John Ringe, Stephen Lynne, Richard Smythe and Hugh Sclater, Wardens of the goods of the said church, formerly belonging to the Monastery de Pratis, Leicester.

Cockes Lane—A.D. 1544		
<i>Sarson's Head</i> leased to John Smyth and others Wardens of SS. Mary & Stephen	<i>Le Abbottes Lodging</i> Grant to John Pope formerly belonging to the Monastery de Pratis, Leicester	tenement late of the Prior of S. Bartholomew and the Vicar of S. Sepulchre
	Churchyard of S. Sepulchre's Church	
Snow Hill—A.D. 1544		

85.—SIR THOMAS WROTH AND BARTHOLOMEW BURGOYN. *Pat. Rolls 3 Ed. VI. pt. 6.*

18 April 1549 Grant to Thomas Wroth, knight, in consideration of his good service of the rectory of Mytton, Co. York, a rectory lands and messuages with appurtenances in Cos. York and Lancaster; and also five messuages in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of the city of London and in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn, Co. Middlesex; the said rectory and messuages were lately held by Bartholomew Burgoyn, clerk, for term of life and came to the King's hand by Act of Parliament of year 2.

Note.—This was probably Chantry lands.

18 April, 3 Ed. VI.

86.—HENRY BAMME TO HENRY SOMER AND OTHERS. *Hustings*
Rolls 145, No. 25.

7 Nov. 1413 Whereas Henry Bamme, citizen and goldsmith, and Alice, his wife, granted to John Wakelee, the younger, late citizen and vintner, and Margaret, then his wife, their daughter, all their tenements which they had by enfeoffment of Richard Storm, citizen, who had had the same by enfeoffment of the said Henry, in the street of Holbourne, in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London, between a tenement late of Master Richard Asshwell, clerk, and a tenement of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Westsmythefeld on the east, a tenement formerly of Thomas Boterwyk and a tenement of John Wakfeld and a tenement of the Abbot and Convent of the monastery of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower on the west, the Kingsway of Holbourne on the south and a tenement of the house of Sempringham on the north, to hold to John and Margaret in tail with remainder to the said Henry, and now John having died, and Margaret who survives him having no children, the remainder comes to the said Henry after Margaret's death; Henry and Alice grant the said reversion after Margaret's death to Henry Somer, John Cornwaleys, John Tyrell and Lewis John.

Witnesses, William Turnell, Thomas Donyngton, Robert Trees, John Tredewy, Robert Salton.

London, 7 Nov. 1 Hen. V.

30 June 1417 Enrolled Monday after SS. Peter and Paul, 5 Hen. V.

Tenement of the
 Convent of
 Sempringham

tenement of the
 Convent of S. Mary
 of Grace

tenement of
 John Wakfeld

tenement of
 John Boterwyk

Henry Bamme
 to
 Henry Somer
 and
 others

tenement of
 S. Bartholomew's
 Hospital

tenement of
 Richard Asshwell, clerk

Holborn, S. Sepulchre's parish—A.D. 1413.

87.—ADAM DE FERNHAM TO JOHN BUTTERWYK AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 108, No. 61.

4 Nov. 1379 Quit claim by Adam de Fernham, citizen, to John Butterwyk, William Cressewyk, John Wakefeld and Thomas atte Wode, citizens, of a messuage and four shops with a solar built over, annexed to the said messuage in Holbourne in the suburb of London, which he had by enfeoffment of Thomas Kynardesle by the name of a vacant plot of land in Holbourne in the suburb of London inherited by the said Thomas after the death of Joan Vygerous, his mother, the messuages and shops being newly built and constructed thereon in the parish of S. Sepulchre between a tenement formerly of John Norwych, goldsmith, on the east, a tenement of Richard Bitton on the west, the Kingsway on the south, and a garden formerly of John Norwych on the north.

Witnesses, Simon Matchyng, Henry Godchep, Henry Dymnel, John Squyer, Richard Bitton, John Saxy, William Chaundeler.

London, Monday after S. Martin, bishop, 2 Ric. II.

16 Jan. Enrolled Monday after S. Hilary, 3 Ric. II.

1379/80

garden formerly of
John Norwych

tenement of
Richard Bitton

Adam de Fernham
to
John Butterwyk
and others

tenement
formerly of
John Norwych

4 shops

Holbourne—A.D. 1379.

88.—JOAN DE HONYLANE TO OLIVE DE NORTON MANDEVILLE.

Hustings Rolls 64, No. 164.

24 Oct. 1337 Quit claim by Joan, who was wife of William de Honylane, citizen and fishmonger, widow, to Olive de Norton Mandeville, of Co. Essex, of a tenement formerly of William her said husband in Holeburn in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, in the Ward of Farndon Without, which the said William directed his executors to sell in payment of his debts.

Witnesses, Walter de Harewedon, Philip Dykeman, Richard atte Gate, John de Neuport, Richard de Ledrede, John Bedell.

London, Friday after the feast of S. Luke, 11 Ed. III.

19 Jan. Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Hilary, 11 Ed. III.

1337/8

89.—RICHARD DE LEDDREDE TO STEPHEN DE CREYE. *City of London Records. Hustings Rolls 51, No. 48.*

26 Oct. 1322 Grant by Richard de Leddrede, son and heir of the late Richard de Leddrede, citizen of London, to Stephen de Creye, citizen and merchant of London, of a tenement with shops and solars and stone walls which he has by inheritance of the said Richard, his father, at Holeburne in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, in the suburb of London, extending in width between a tenement of William de Chelchethuth on the east and a tenement of Walter de Leddrede and Julian his wife on the west, abutting on the highway on the south and a tenement of the Nuns of Clerkenwell on the north; for a sum of money paid down.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chigwell, mayor, John de Grentham and Roger de Ely, Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of the Ward, Richard le Ussher, Roger de Edelington, John Hereward, William de Chilchethuth, William de Cordewaner, Roger de Chipstede, John de Flaunden, William, bedell of the said Ward.

London, Tuesday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude,
16 Ed. II.

Stowe has Richard Elie as sheriff this year.

	tenement of the Nuns of Clerkenwell	
tenement of Walter de Leddrede	Richard de Leddrede to Stephen de Creye	tenement of William de Chelchethuth
Holbourne, parish of S. Sepulchre—A.D. 1322		

Richard de Leddrede; = Julian
will proved 1296

Richard de Leddrede; = Emma
will proved 1340

— Emma

90.—AGNES DE CHELCHETH AND WILLIAM LOME TO RICHARD DE HERTLEE. *City of London. Hustings Rolls 77, No. 122.*

25 July 1349 Sale by William Lome, by authority of the will of Agnes de
20 July 1349 Chelcheth, enrolled on Monday the feast of S. Margaret, 23
Ed. III., to Richard de Hertlee of Holebourne of a tenement
situated in width between a tenement of Ralf Fayrsire on the east
and a tenement of the Prior and Convent of the church of S.
Bartholomew of Westsmethefeld in the suburb of London on the
west, and in length from the highway at Holebourne on the south
to a garden of the said Prior and Convent on the north, at Hole-
bourne in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the suburb of London,
which William de Chelcheth, formerly husband of the said Agnes,
acquired from Alice, formerly wife of William the Vicar at Hole-
bourne, in the suburb of London, and Agnes bequeathed to be sold
for masses for her soul and the soul of William her husband and
for other pious uses, by Hugh de Croydon now deceased, and the
said William, together with her executors, namely, John Elys and
Thomas Osekyn, now deceased, for a sum of money paid down.

Richard Lacer, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Walter de Harewedon, Robert de Manyfeld, John
de Enefeld, John de Blacwell, William atte Wyle, John de
Flætundene, John de Adelmeton.

Holebourne, in the parish of S. Sepulchre, Saturday the feast of
S. James the Apostle, 23 Ed. III.

tenement of S. Bartholomew

tenement of
S. Bartholomew

The Executor of
Agnes Chelcheth
to
Richard de Hertlee

tenement of
Ralph Fayrsire

Holbourne, parish of S. Sepulchre—A.D. 1349

There was no Rector of S. Andrew's of the name of William at this period; the Vicar
of S. Sepulchre's by the Holeburn is probably intended.

91.—RICHARD DE HERTLEE TO WILLIAM LYGHT. *City of London.*
Hustings Rolls 95, No. 150.

16 Aug. 1367 Grant by Richard de Hertlee of Holeburn, citizen, and Agnes his wife to William Light, cook, citizen, and Joan his wife and the heirs of William of a tenement, in width between a tenement formerly of Ralf Fayrsyde on the east and a tenement of the Prior and Convent of the church of S. Bartholomew of Westsmethefeld in the suburb of London on the west, and in length from the highway at Holebourne on the south to a garden of the said Prior and Convent on the north, at Holebourn in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London.

John Chychestre, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Henry Godchep, Hugh Horwode, William Harwedon, John Lyncoln, Richard Bytton, Master Richard de Asshwell, clerk, Henry Dymnel, William Mosehach, John Bristowe.

Holeburn, in the suburb of London, 16 August, 41 Ed. III.

By virtue of this charter William and Joan were seised of the tenement.

tenement of S. Bartholomew

tenement of
S. Bartholomew

Richard de Hertlee
to
William Light

tenement
formerly of
Ralf Fayrsyde

Holbourne, parish of S. Sepulchre—A.D. 1367

92.—ADAM DE GARBOLDESHAM TO RICHARD DASKE. *Hustings Rolls*
44, No. 1233.

16 Feb. Quitclaim by Adam de Garboldesham and Christine his wife to
 1315/6 Richard Daske, citizen, of their right in Christine's dower, in a quitrent of 6s. 8d. which Adam Wade her former husband bought of Joceus atte Welle in Holburnestrate in the suburb of London and Richard bought from Adam's executors.

Witnesses, Roger Husbond, Richard de Dorkyngg, Henry le Gangour, Robert de Lenn.

London, Monday after the feast of S. Valentine, 9 Ed. II.

2 March Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. Matthias the Apostle,
 1315/6 9 Ed. II.

- 93.—THOMAS ATTE WYLE TO JOHN SEGGEVAUX. *Hustings Rolls* 116, No. 113.

2 May 1388 Grant by Thomas atte Wyle, son and heir of William atte Wyle, late citizen, to John Seggevaux, clerk of a tenement late of the said William without Newgate, in the parish of S. Sepulchre, between a tenement formerly of Henry del Ewerie and a tenement of the Prior of S. Bartholomew of Smethefeld.

John Franceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Richard Asshewell, John Stanton, Richard Storme, Roger Marke, Robert Maltby.

London, 2 May, 11 Ric. III.

- 1 June 1388 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Petronilla the Virgin, 11 Ric. III.

- 94.—EDWARD II. TO HAMO DE ROTHYNGS. *Pat. Rolls* 2 Ed. II. pt. II. m. 14.

19 Jan. 1308/9 Exemption for life for Hamo de Rothyngs, King's serjeant, in respect of all houses built or to be built in his tenement late of Elias de Hertford in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, from livery of the King's steward, chamberlain, marshall and other ministers.

The like for him in respect of his tenements late of William de Faversham and Emma his wife, situated in the same parish towards the bridge of Holeburn.

The like for him in respect of his tenements late of John Haring and Elias, son of Elias de Hertford, situated in the same parish opposite the cemetery of the church of S. Sepulchre.

The phrase "from livery of" means "from compulsory delivery of lodgings to." Such livery was allowable in the suburb but not in the city.

The will of Hamo de Rothing was proved 2 Feb. 1310/11. He left his tenements in the parish of S. Sepulchre to Johanna his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter Matilda in tail, with remainder in trust to sell for pious uses.

The will of Emma, late wife of William de Faversham, was proved in 1306. She bequeathed to Custance, wife of John Vigrous, houses in S. Sepulchre's parish abutting on the street called Holbournestrete charged with the maintenance of a chantry in S. Sepulchre's Church.

95.—WILLIAM LE FANNER, THE YOUNGER, TO MASTER WILLIAM DE MEWYTH. *Hustings Rolls 52, No. 57.*

15 Jan.
1323/4 Quit claim by William le Fanner the younger, son of Nicholas le Copirsmyth, to Master William de Mewyth, cook and Ivette, his wife, of a messuage, built, which the said William de Mewyth bought of John Hereward, the elder, in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, in Holebourne, between a messuage of Richard le Whyte on the north and a tenement of Simon Cok, "heumer" of Fletstrate, on the south.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chigewell, mayor, Adam de Salesbury and John of Oxenford, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, William Darundel, Simon de Pakenham, Roger de Edelmeton.

Holebourne, Sunday the feast of S. Maurice, Abbot, 17 Ed. II.

16 Jan. Enrolled Monday after S. Hilary, 17 Ed. II.

1323/4

A heaumer was a maker of helmets.

The will of John Hereward was proved 1309. He made bequests as follows: To Agnes his wife his capital house in the parish of S. Sepulchre between the tenement of the Abbey of Vaudey and the lane called Windagain Lane; to William Pente and Alice his wife, daughter of testator, shops in Windagain Lane; to Katherine his daughter shops in Seacole Lane and Lymburners Lane.

96.—HENRY III. TO PETER DE RIVALLIS. *Pat. Rolls 37 Hen. III. m. 9.*

14 June 1253 Grant to Peter de Rivallis of the whole right and claim which the King could have in the houses sometime of William de Plessetis, clerk, in Seacole Lane without Newgate in the suburb of London so that he held them to him and his heirs for ever.

William de Plessetis was Chamberlain of the Exchequer in 1248.

Peter de Rivallis was also an official of the Exchequer; he was made Baron of the Exchequer on 16 July 1255. He was also Keeper of the Wardrobe and Canon of S. Paul's. He became Treasurer and died before 10 Jan. 1262, when his houses within the close of S. Paul's were given to Ralph de Dunien, King's Clerk, who also became Canon of S. Paul's and Keeper of the Wardrobe of Edward, the King's son. The Wardrobe, into which the King's money was paid, was a department of the Exchequer; but the word was used in as many various ways as its synonym "closet."

97.—FABIAN, SON OF WILLIAM TAYLEFER TO ELYE DE HERTFORD.
Hustings Rolls 2, No. 136.

Grant by Fabian son of William Taylefer to Elye de Hertford, clerk, of a capital "managium" formerly of Cecily daughter of Clement Smith (fabri) mother of Fabian, between a house of Thomas Hareng formerly John Noel's and a lane called Secolelane, and abutting on the King's way on one side and the "managium" of Thomas Spurun formerly of Warin, painter (pictoris), on the other side.

Christine, wife of Fabian, forswears her right.

26 July 1260 Enrolled the morrow of the feast of S. James, 44 Hen. III.

98.—RICHARD MUSCHET AND SIBIL BECLISCUMB TO SIR ELY DE HERTFORD. *Hustings Rolls 5, No. 9.*

20 Feb.
1272/3 Grant by Richard Muschet and Sibil de Becliscumb his wife to Sir Ely de Hertford, clerk, of their house with a shop adjoining in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in Holeburnstrete between houses of William son of Edward on the east and land and houses which Christine relict of Fabian holds on the west.

Sibil forswears her right.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Peter in Cathedra,
1 Ed. I.

land and
houses of
Christine
relict of
Fabian

Richard Muschet
and
Sibil de Becliscumb
to
Sir Ely de Hertford

land and
houses of
William
son of
Edward

The will of Elias de Hertford was proved Jan. 1280 1. To the nuns of Clerkenwell he left $\frac{1}{2}$ mark annual quit rent in the parish of S. Sepulchre. To Johanna his wife and Elias his son he left all his rents and tenements in the city of London and suburb, notwithstanding his having enfeofed them of certain of the same before he espoused the said Johanna.

Elias de Hertford was Remembrancer of the King's Exchequer [Ancient Deed A 7828].

99.—JOHN DE BEVERLEE TO RICHARD DAUKES. *Hustings Rolls* 67,
No. 82.

8 *Sept.* 1340 Grant by John de Beverlee, tanner, and Agnes his wife to Richard Daukes, citizen and butcher, of a messuage without Newgate in the parish of S. Sepulchre which the grantors recovered by the King's writ, against John de Brideport in the Husteng on
12 *June* 1340 Monday after the feast of S. Barnabas, 14 Ed. III. : containing in length 21 ells 6 inches and in breadth towards the king's way $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells, between a tenement of Sir Robert son of Payn, knight, on the south, a tenement of the prior of S. Bartholomew of Smethefeld on the north, a street called Secolane on the west, and the Kingsway on the east.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Richard atte Gate, William de Bannebiry, William Sendale, Thomas de Balsham, William de Bolyngbrok, John Bokbyndere, Walter Merman, John Miles, William de Lyndeseye, Hugh de Croydone, Robert in Thelenes.

London, Tuesday, the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin,
14 Ed. III.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Translation of S. Edward,
King, 14 Ed. III.

Secolane—A.D. 1340	tenement of	16½ feet Little Bailey
	S. Bartholomew	
	61 feet 6 inches	
	John de Beverlee to	
	Richard Daukes	
	tenement of Sir Robert FitzPayn	

William de Beverlee; = Sallerna
will proved 1307

John de Beverlee; = Johanna William
will proved 1318

John de Beverlee = Agnes Alice Agnes

100.—HENRY DE LEKETON TO SIMON SEMAN. *Hustings Rolls* 63, No. 199.

16 May 1336 Grant by Henry de Leketon of Sudbury, citizen and pelterer, and Felicia his wife, daughter of Adam de Munden, “batour,” formerly citizen, to Simon Seman, tanner, and Isobel his wife and the heirs of Simon, of a tenement with houses and shops built thereon, formerly of John de Munden, son and heir of the said Adam, in Secolane without Neugate in the parish of S. Sepulchre, bequeathed to Henry and Felicia by the will of the said John; 13 May 1336 enrolled on Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 10 Ed. III.; in breadth between a tenement of Roger de Chipstede on the south, and Peter de Lodyngton on the north, and in length from the said lane called Secollane on the east to the water of the Holebourn on the west. For a sum of money paid down.

Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward.

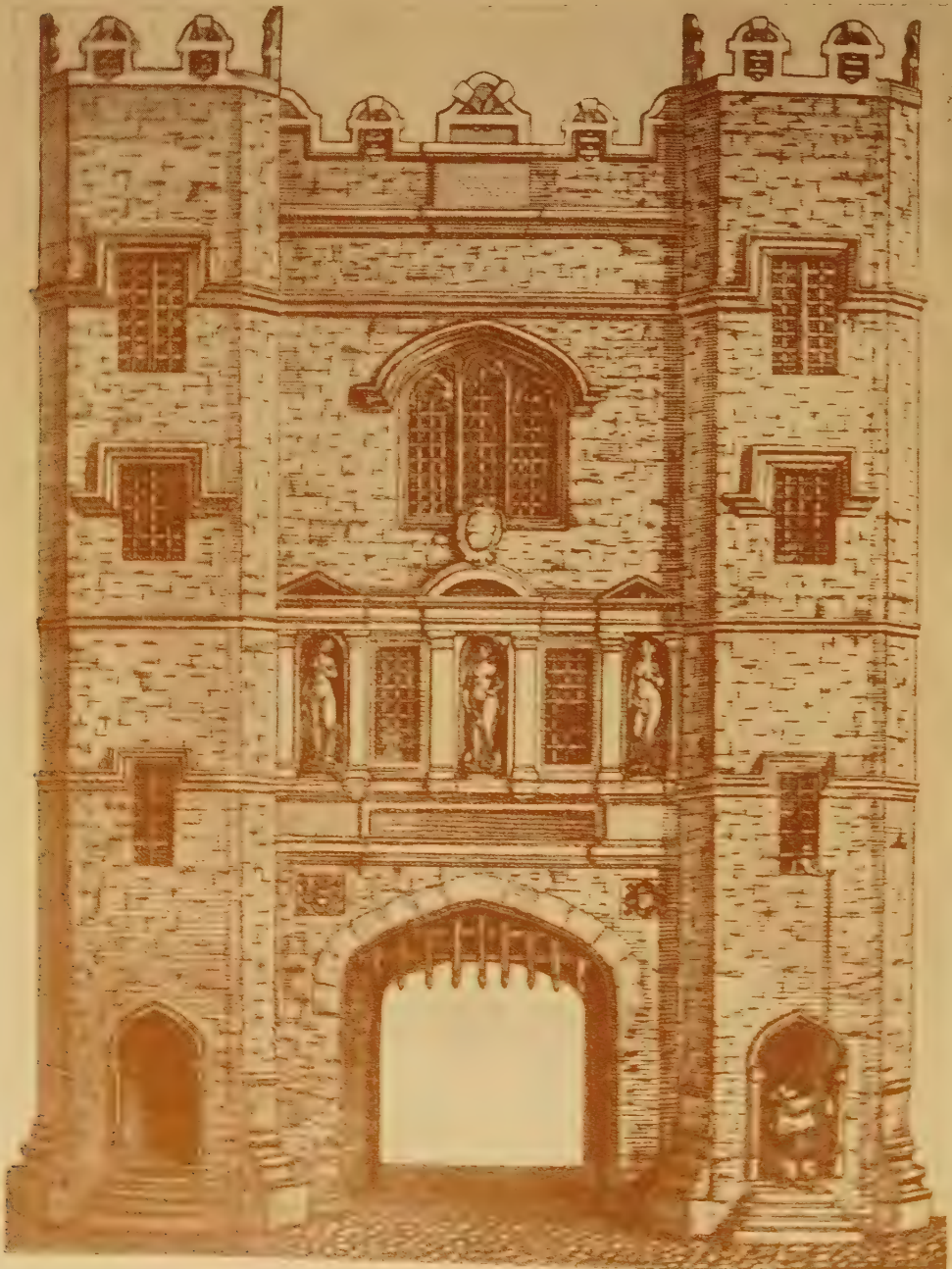
Witnesses, Richard le Ussher, Richard atte Gate, Walter le Ussher, William de Hakeneye, Roger de Chepstede.

London, Thursday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 10 Ed. III.

3 June 1336 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Petronilla, Virgin, 10 Ed. III.

Water of the Holeburn	tenement of Peter de Lodyngton	Seacollane—A.D. 1336	Adam de Munden; = Milcenia will proved 1318	
	Henry de Leketon to Simon Seman		John de Munden; Felicia = Henry de Leketon will proved 1336	of Sudbury
	tenement of Roger de Chipstede			

This part of the River Holeburn was generally known at a later period as the Fleet.



EAST ELEVATION OF NEWGATE, GATE AND GAOL.

Erected 1672, taken down in 1777.

101.—JOHN DE LUDYNGTON TO RICHARD DE YERNEMOUTH. *Ancient Deed C. 3601.*

7 June 1353 Indenture between John de Ludyngton of the one part and Richard de Yernemouth, citizen and baker of London and Denys his wife of the other part, being a lease to Richard and Denys for their lives at an annual rent of £3 13s. 4d. of all that messuage which the said John has in Secollane in the parish of S. Sepulchre reserving to the said John and his heirs a certain large room with the stable underneath the same in the said messuage on the east side of the hall with free access thereto at suitable hours at their pleasure; with right of distraint for arrears of rent; the said John to keep the whole premises in repair. With warranty by John.

Dated London 7 June, 27 Ed. III.

Witnesses, Richard le Clerk, John de Flandene, William atte Wyle, John atte Brome, John de Edelmeton, William Forester, William Mousehache, John Rogger, John de Pontefract, clerk.

Robert de Ludyngton = Custance
of Stone nr. Derteford
will proved 1337

John de Ludyngton =

Robert
de Ludyngton

John de Ludyngton =

102.—JOHN, SON OF JOHN LUDYNGTON TO JOHN BRYAN. *Ancient Deed C. 3580.*

29 Sept. 1382 Grant by John Ludyngton, son and heir of John Ludyngton, to John Bryan and Thomas his son of all his lands tenements rents services and reversions, in the lane called Secollane in the suburb of the city of London.

Dated, Michaelmas, 6 Ric. II.

Witnesses, Hugh Wolf, Walter Parkers, William Tyd, Richard Sandewelle.

3 Nov. 1382 Enrolled in the Court of Hustings, Monday after the festival of All Saints, 6 Ric. II.

103.—RICHARD DE STUDON TO ROBERT DE HENGHEAM. *Hustings Rolls* 21, No. 63.

1292

Quit claim by Richard de Studon, tanner, and Cecily, his wife, to Robert de Hengeham, tanner, and Agnes, his wife, of the right which they have in Cecily's name and for her life in a yearly rent of one mark which Robert and Agnes used to pay to them for a tenement with houses built thereon by the Holeburne in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, which tenement Robert and Agnes had by feoffment of the said Cecily and Walter de Hengeham, tanner.

Witnesses, The Keeper of the city and sheriffs, William de Farendon, Alderman, Robert de Schettindon, Geoffrey de Chilchethe, Stephen le Cordewaner, William le Cotiler, Roger de Wymundon, Stephen de Hadham, John de Hadham, William de Hadham.

Cecily forswears her right for ever.

2 June 1292 Enrolled Monday the morrow of Holy Trinity, 20 Ed. I.

Roger de Lauvar;	=	Agnes;	=	(2) Robert de Hengham;
will proved 1307	|	will proved 1311	|	died before 1311
<hr/>				
Walter de Chipstede,	=	Cecilia	=	(2) Richard de Studon
alias Hengham	|		|	
<hr/>				
John de Carlisle	=			

Sir Ralph de Sandwich was Keeper of the City in 1292; Henry Bole and Elias Russel were sheriffs.

104.—WILLIAM COLYN TO JOHN, LORD OF COBHAM, AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 114, No. 44.

21 Oct. 1385 Grant by William Colyn, citizen and grocer, to John, Lord Cobham, knight, William de Burton, of London, esquire, John Weryng, draper, and William Cressewyk of London of 5 messuages at Holbourne in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London, between a tenement of Thomas de S. Alban on the east, a tenement of William Chaundeler on the west, a tenement which William atte Felde holds and inhabits on the south, which messuages the grantor lately recovered against William Gambon, by writ of right, in the husteng.

London, 21 Oct., 9 Ric. II.

6 Nov. 1385 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Leonard Abbot, 9 Ric. II.

Holebourne, S. Sepulchre's parish

tenement
of
William Chandler

William Colyn
to
Lord Cobham and others

tenement
of
Thomas de S. Alban

tenement occupied
by
William atte Felde

105.—JOHN WERYNG AND WILLIAM CRESSEWYK TO JOHN, LORD COBHAM. *Hustings Rolls 115, No. 47.*

10 June 1386 Quit claim by John Weryng, draper, and William Cressewyk of London, to John, Lord of Cobham, knight, and William de Burton of London, esquire, of their right in the tenements which they had jointly by enfeoffment of William Colyn, citizen and grocer, William Staunton and William Knot in Holbourne, Secollane and Wendageynlane in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the suburb of London together with 13s. 4d. yearly rent from the tenement formerly of Nicholas de Thame in the said parish and also in 5 marks yearly rent which they had jointly by grant of the said William Colyn payable from his tenement in the vill and parish of Padynton, Co. Middlesex.

London, 10 June, 9 Ric. II.

22 Oct. 1386 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 10 Ric. II.

SECTION 3.

[106] *THE INN OF ADAM DE STRATTON.*

BEFORE the close of the Tudor period the legal quarter of London had become situated wholly to the west of the Holeburn River. It has been taken for granted that this limitation always existed, but it can be shown that after the exclusion of schools of law from the city several legal Inns of importance sprang up in the neighbourhood of the Old Bailey. Opposite to the site of the Sessions House, recently standing at the southern end of the now demolished Newgate Prison, a steep and narrow way existed in the thirteenth century known as Small Lane, afterwards as S. George's Alley, and now as Fleet Lane. It led from the Old Bailey to the Flete. In this tiny thoroughfare arose three legal Inns; two on its north side—namely, S. George's Inn and Willoughby's Inn—and a third on its south side known as the Inn of Adam de Stratton. Seven shops attached to the capital tenement forming Stratton's Inn fronted the Old Bailey; from the back of the Inn a view could be had of Flete Prison at the foot of a steep slope—a hoary and moss-grown stone structure, surrounded by a green garden with lofty old trees and securely entrenched on all sides by a ten-foot moat, the leafy picturesqueness affording a quaint contrast to the antique dungeon which it sheltered.

[107] The Inn which, in the year 1260, was thus so strangely perched above this gloomy gaol may itself have been fairly old. What is known of it connects it almost entirely with officials of the Court of Exchequer, the prison at its feet being mainly one for Exchequer debtors. It was at one time owned by Sir John de Lauphare, Baron of Exchequer, who died in the year 1259. After his death it was acquired by Adam de Stratton, who between the years 1264 and 1289 considerably enlarged it. He held it for over thirty years. This very

able but corrupt official, more than once submerged on account of his crimes, but rising again with the buoyancy of cork into royal favour, held the offices of Chamberlain of the Exchequer and Clerk of the Works, the unrighteously acquired perquisites of which enabled him to accumulate considerable wealth. The money which came his way enabled him to obtain in 1272 an *enfeoffment* for life from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, of the manors of Edgware and Kingsbury and of premises in Little Stanmore and Tokinton. In the same year he acquired from the three daughters and heirs of Ralph Bucca-Unceta other premises in Stanmore and Edgware. He also acquired the manor of Shenley, Herts, and land in Rotherhithe from John, son of Saer, son of Henry FitzReiner, besides large properties in other counties.

He held his office of Chamberlain of the Exchequer as deputy of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, one of the two hereditary Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in whose service he was. By virtue of this office he must many times have committed Exchequer debtors to the prison overlooked from his property. His house is on one occasion described as the Court of Sir Adam de Stratton, and if he ever held Court there, sitting in judgment, it must have been for the offender a few steps only from the Court to the gaol.

But in 1279 he himself was arrested and put on his trial for fraud and perjury, and, being convicted, was deprived of his offices. Backed by influential friends, however, he succeeded in reinstating himself upon appeal, and on the 11 November of the same year received a remission of the rancour conceived against him by the King, having by a clever and able defence proved his innocence to the satisfaction of Edward I. and his Council.

Later on, when the great State trials of the year 1289 took place, many of the Judges, to the intense chagrin of the King, were found to have abused their high position by selling their judgments. From the list of fines imposed upon them it is clear that Adam de Stratton was one of the foremost delinquents.

Sir Ralph Hengham, Chief Justice, King's Bench,
was fined 7,000 marks.

Sir Solomon Rochester, Chief Justice of Assize,
was fined 4,000 marks.

Sir Richard Boyland was fined 4,000 marks.

Sir John Lovetot was fined 3,000 marks.

Sir William Salham was fined 3,000 marks.

Sir Thomas Sodontone was fined 2,000 marks.

Sir Walter Hopton was fined 2,000 marks.

Sir Adam de Stratton was fined 32,000 marks.

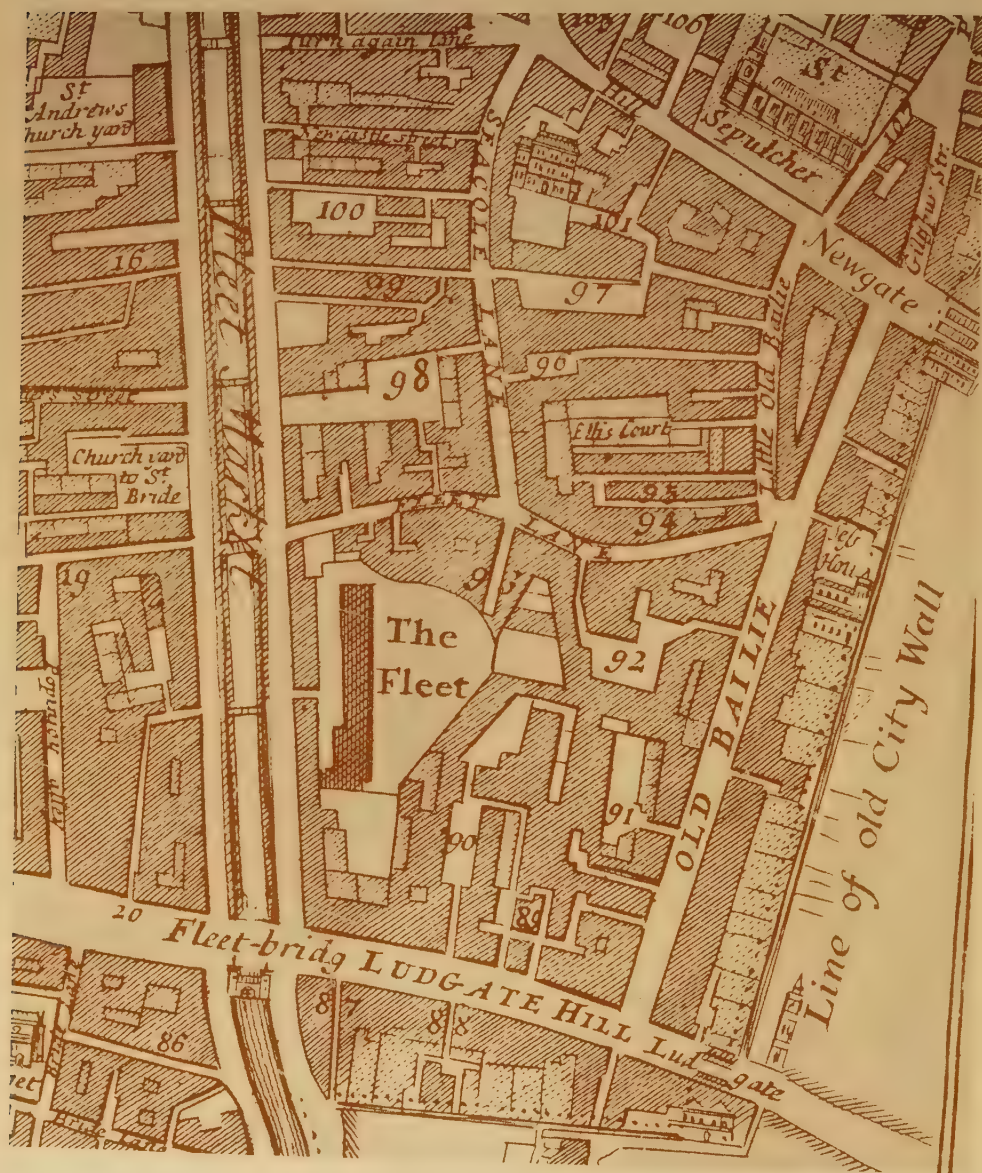
The last named was also relieved of all his offices and deprived of his ill-gotten gains, which included riches incredible, amongst which it is recorded were found a King's crown, supposed to have been that of King John, many vessels of silver, and a variety of jewels. Even after release from prison he started once more to tread the lower rungs of the ladder to higher offices, and might have reached his former lofty position had he not died in the year 1294.

[108] His conviction for felony in 1290 had resulted in the forfeiture of his property, and on 6 April of that year Edward I. conferred upon his Clerk of the Chancery, William de Marchia, who paid 200 marks for the same, the houses and lands in S. Sepulchre's parish, previously known as the Inn of Adam de Stratton. On the same day William was made Treasurer of the Exchequer, *vice* Sir John de Kirkeby, deceased. About the same time the Exchequer of London was moved to the Hustings, probably after Ralph de Sandwich had been appointed Keeper of the City, the Mayoralty being then in suspense: and on 1 March, 1293, William de Marchia was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells.

It is worthy of note that not only was this Inn topographically associated with Flete Prison, but that in Henry III.'s and Edward I.'s reigns it was successively held by three officials of the Exchequer.

Reference has been made to the great State trials of the year 1289—1290. One of the very few Judges against whom no charge of abusing their trust was apparently even suggested was Sir John de Metyngham. In 1290 this righteous Judge was specially mentioned in an injunction from the King authorising him and his

fellow-Judges to call suitable men from each county in the Kingdom that they might be trained in the suburb to practise pleading in the Courts. There was practically no limit to the number that might be called ; but whatever their number they would by the nature of such a summons have stood in the position of apprentices protected and ruled by those by whom they were selected. This important step in the development of the legal quarter of London seems not unconnected with the disclosures then recently made, and may have been instrumental in increasing the number of legal Inns.



16 Brewers Yard
 19 Harp Alley
 20 Black Horse Alley
 21 Racket Court
 86 Greens Rents

87 Goat Alley
 88 Dolphin Court
 89 Flower de Liz Court
 90 Bell Savage Inn
 91 Prideaux Court

92 Black and White Court
 93 Well Yard
 94 Deans Court
 95 Brownes Court
 96 Bishops Court

97 Green Arbor
 98 George Alley
 99 Bear Alley
 100 Goose Alley
 101 Angel Court

109.—ALBRETHA, RELICT OF HUGH SMITH TO JOHN DE LAUPHARE.
Ancient Deed 2605.

1242 to 1253 I, Albretha, relict of Hugh Smith, in free power of my widowhood and with the assent and good will of my son John, have granted demised and confirmed to John de Lauphare, clerk, a certain part of my land which I had in the bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre on the west side of my land, between the land and houses of the said John towards the north and the land of John Cook towards the south; and it contains in breadth, between the aforesaid lands, on the east side, with a certain small plot of land which I had previously demised to him, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the iron ell of our Lord Henry the King, inches not being measured; in length on the south side extending from my aforesaid land as far as the garden which belonged to Adam de Alvernia towards the west $14\frac{7}{8}$ ells; in length on the north side extending as far as the aforesaid garden together with the aforesaid small plot of land heretofore demised, 17 ells, that is to say, whatsoever I had in the aforesaid part of my land with the aforesaid small plot of ground in length and in breadth without any diminution. To have and to hold to the same John from me and my heirs in inheritance freely rendering for the same yearly to me and my heirs 2d. at Christmas for all services exactions and demands. With warranty against all men and women. For which the said John has given me 30s. sterling in gersum.

Witnesses, Sir Laurence de Frowike, then alderman of that ward, Thomas de Neugath, mercer, Richard Wheelwright [or Roer], Roger Bonsire, Warin Painter, Walter Waterlader, Alan Draper, William Taillefer, Geoffrey Marshall, Roger la Feithe, Richard de Hadham, Gilbert and Hamond, then beadles, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk.

garden formerly of Adam de Alvernia	Land of John de Lauphare			28½ feet	Land of Albretha Smith
	51 feet				
	Albretha Smith to John de Lauphare				
	44 5-8 feet				
	Land of John Cook				

110.—RICHARD DE ULMIS TO JOHN DE LAUFARE. *Ancient Deed*
A 2581.

1248

I, Richard de Ulmis of Havering have demised, granted and confirmed to John de Laufare all the land with houses built thereon and its other appurtenances, by consent of the Lord Robert, Prior of the New Hospital without Bissopesgate and the canons and brethren of the same place, in the bailey of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre, between land which was William Tailefer's on the one side and land which was Hugh Smith's on the other side, extending from the Kingsway to the gaol of the Flete, that is to say, whatsoever I had there in lands buildings gardens timbers, stones, in length and breadth and in all other things to the said land belonging, without any diminution, to have and to hold to the same John or to whomsoever he shall give or assign it or bequeath it at his death or shall choose to demise it in any other way, except to religious houses or Jews, from me and my heirs in fee hereditarily, freely and quietly, fully and wholly for ever, rendering for the same yearly to me and my heirs half a pound of cummin within the Octave of the Purification of the B. V. M. there and doing the yearly service due to the chief lords of the fee thereupon, to wit, 12s. yearly to the heirs of Idonea de Gepping, namely 3s. at each of the four terms Easter, the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas and 4s. yearly to the aforesaid Prior, canons and brethren at the same terms for all service, exactions, demands, challenges and other things. With warranty against all men and women for ever. For the which the said John has given me 18 marks of silver in gersum.

Witnesses, Ralph Aswy, then Mayor, Robert son of John, Ralph Aswy, goldsmith, then sheriffs, Laurence Frowie, then alderman of the ward, Roger son of Roger, John de Codres, William Marshall of Bredstrate, William of Ipswich, Richard le Ruer, Thomas le Mercer, Roger Bonsire, Geoffrey Peper, Robert Bassingbourne, Robert Cornmongere.

	Land of Hugh Smith	Old Bailey—A. D. 1244
	Richard de Ulmis to John de Lauphare	
Flete Prison	Land formerly of William Tailefer	

111.—ALBRETHA, RELICT OF HUGH SMITH TO JOHN DE LAUPHARE.
Ancient Deed A 2585.

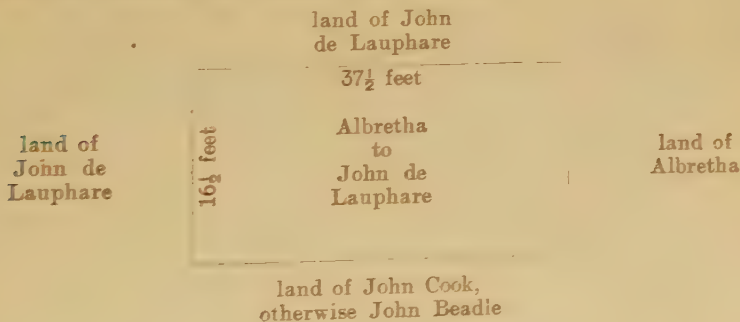
1253

Albretha, who was wife of Hugh Smith has demised and confirmed to John de Lauphare, clerk, a portion of her land in the Bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre, lying between land of the said John on the north and land which was John Beadle's on the south, in length between the said lands $12\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the iron ell of our Lord Henry, son of King John, not measuring inches; and extending in breadth from land of the said John on the west to land of said Albretha $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the aforesaid ells and 3 inches. Rendering for the same 1d. at Christmas to Albretha and my heirs for all services and demands. For which John has given 10s. in gersum.

Witnesses, Sir Laurence de Frowike, then alderman of the ward, Richard Roer, Roger Convers, Roger Tayllefer, Warren Painter, Thomas de Folkestone, Robert Cordewaner, Robert Cornmongere, William de Wambel, Martin Copersmith, William Chamber, Robert de Belesale, Gilbert, beadle, Alexander, clerk.

The will of Sir John Laweſtare, clerk, was proved on 17 March, 1259. He left to Alice, ſiſter of Otto de Laweſtare, all his houſes in the ſuburb of London with their appurtenances, ſhe to render to the chief lords of the fee the ſervices due and accuſtomed therefrom.

Sir John de Lauphare was Baron of the Exchequer.



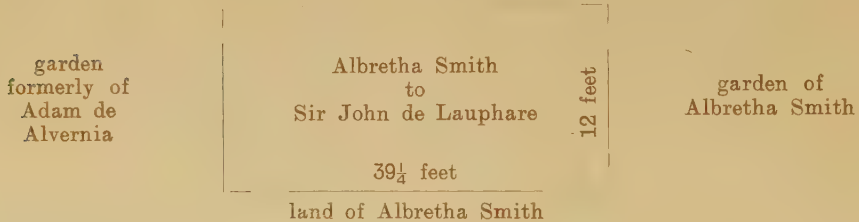
112.—ALBRETHA, RELICT OF HUGH SMITH TO JOHN DE LAUPHARE.
Ancient Deed A 2621.

1242 to 1253 Grant by Albretha, relict of Hugh Smith, with the assent and good will of John her son, to John de Lauphare, clerk, of a certain plot of her land in the Bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre on the west side of her garden, between land and houses of the said John

on the north and her land on the south, containing in breadth 4 ells of the iron ell of our Lord Henry the King, inches not measured and stretching in length as far as the garden which belonged to Adam de Alvernia, the mercer, 13 ells 3 inches for a yearly rent of 1d. to me and my heirs; with warranty. For the which the said John has paid 10s. sterling.

Witnesses, Sir Laurence de Frowike, then alderman of the ward, Thomas de Newgate, mercer, Thomas Hareng, Richard Roer, Roger Bonsire, Warren Painter, Walter Waterladere, Alan Draper, John le Lardiner, William Tayllefer, Geoffrey Marshall, Nicholas Sadler, Gilbert de S. Michael, then beadle, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk.

Land and houses of John de Lauphare



113.—JOHN, SON OF HUGH SMITH TO JOHN DE LAUPHARE. *Ancient Deed A 2608.*

1242 to 1253 John, son of Hugh Smith of the Bailey, has granted and confirmed to John de Lauphare, clerk, the land on the west side of the garden that belonged to the said Hugh his father in the Bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre between the land and houses of the aforesaid John towards the north and the other side of the garden towards the south, which land Albretha, mother of John Smith, granted to the said John de Lauphare with his consent. For the which the said John has given the grantor 12d. sterling.

Witnesses, Sir Laurence de Frowike, then alderman of the ward, Thomas de Newgate, mercer, Thomas Hareng, John Noel, Richard Roer, William Tayllefer, Roger Bonsire, Warren Painter, Walter Waterladere, John de Lardiner, Geoffrey Marshall, Gilbert the Beadle, Alexander Clerk.

Alexander the Clerk, the last mentioned of the witnesses, generally signed himself as Alexander de Smethfeld. He was employed as a scribe by the Canons of S. Paul's, the Prior of S. Bartholomew, Adam de Basing, and many others between the years 1226 and 1265.

114.—ALBRETHA, RELICT OF HUGH SMITH TO JOHN DE LAUPHARE.
Ancient Deed A 2685.

1253

Know all men present and to come that I, Albretha, who was wife of Hugh Smith in the free power of my widowhood have sold quit-claimed and confirmed to John de Laufare, clerk, all my land with houses built thereon which I had in the Bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre of the fee of the Canons of S. Martin le Grand lying between land of the said John on the north and land which belonged to John Beadle on the south, extending in length from the King's way as far as to the other land of the same fee which I have heretofore demised to the aforesaid John in fee by three deeds as in the same is more fully set forth; namely, whatsoever I had in the said land with 1d. yearly rent for a plot of land which the heirs of Adam de Alvernia hold and with 1d. yearly rent for a plot of land which the heirs of the said John Beadle hold, to have and to hold the same to the said John de Lauphare quit of me and my heirs in free and final sale for ever. Rendering for the same 6s. yearly to the Canons of S. Martin le Grand, to wit 18d. at each of the four terms for all services, exactions and demands.

For this my final sale and quit-claim the said John has given me $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks of silver.

Witnesses, Sir John Tholosan, then Mayor of London, Thomas de Wimborne and William de Durham, then sheriffs, Laurence de Frowycke, then alderman of the ward, Richard de Enefeld, Richard Roer, Roger Bonsire, William Tayllefer, Robert le Cornmongere, Robert Cordewaner, Roger de Folkestane, Fabian Cordewaner, Martin Copersmith, Richard Beadle.

	land of John de Laufare	
land demised by Albretha to John de Lauphare	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Albretha Smith to John de Lauphare of the fee of the Canons of S. Martin le Grand </div>	The Bailey
	land of John Beadle	

115.—RICHARD DE ODIHAM TO HENRY LE PALMER. *Ancient Deed*
A 2617.

1242 to 1253 Richard de Odiham, Keeper of Flete gaol, and Cristina his wife have sold and quit claimed for themselves and their heirs to Henry le Palmer all that land with houses built thereon in Smalelane in the parish of S. Sepulchre lying between land of Ulvene and land which belonged to Elias the beadle. To have and to hold to the said Henry in perpetual and final sale. Rendering yearly to the chief lords of the fee the services due and accustomed. With warranty. For this Henry pays 25s. sterling and a cestary of wine.

Witnesses, Sir Laurence de Frowic, then alderman, John Capper, Richard Roer, Geoffrey Peper, Robert Cordwainer, William Taillefer, Richard de la More, Robert Cornmongere, Gilbert the beadle.

116.—HENRY PALMER TO HIS DAUGHTER, KATHERINE. *Ancient Deed*
A 2616.

1262 Henry Palmer has granted and confirmed to Katherine his daughter all that land in Smalelane [described in A 2617] which he had from Richard de Odiham. To have and to hold to the said Katherine wholly and finally for ever. Rendering to the chief lords of the fee the services due and accustomed.

Witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, then mayor, Robert de Munpyllers and Reynold de Suffolk, then sheriffs, William de Ware, John le Hatter, John le Barbur, Thomas de Coventre, Andrew le Bel, Robert le Haymonghere, John le Boiyhere, John Miller, Richard Beadle.

Endorsed, Deed of Henry le Palmer.

William de Ware, cordewaner.	} executors of the said Henry
Anable, who was wife of Henry	
le Palmer.	

Stowe has Osbert de Suffolk as sheriff this year.

117.—KATHERINE, DAUGHTER OF HENRY LE PALMER TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed A 2391.*

9 Dec. 1264 Katherine, daughter of Henry le Palmer, has granted and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, that land with the houses thereon and all its appurtenances which she had in Smaleslane of the gift of her father, lying between land of Ulvene and land which belonged to Elias Beadle as more at large appears in the deed of feoffment which she had from her father, the which deed has been delivered to the said Adam. Rendering yearly 12d. to the heirs of Adam de Basing and 1d. at Easter to Katherine and her heirs and assigns for all secular service exaction and demand. With warranty.

Witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, then mayor, Edward le Blund and Peter Anger, then sheriffs, Michael Thovy, then alderman of the ward, Richard le Bedel, Richard de Enefeld, Robert le Bleter.

118.—EXECUTORS OF HENRY LE PALMER TO ADAM DE STRATTONE. *Ancient Deed A 2637.*

9 Dec. 1264 William de Ware, cordwainer, William de Enefeld and Anable who was wife of Henry le Palmer, executors of the said Henry have granted and confirmed to Adam de Strattone, clerk, all that land with the houses built thereon which belonged to the said Henry in Smaleslane between the land of Wlvena and land which belonged to Elias Beadle. Rendering the customary services.

Witnesses, as in A 2391.

119.—ROBERT LE BERE TO ADAM DE STRATTONE. *Ancient Deed A 2594.*

9 Dec. 1264 Robert le Bere has granted and quit claimed from himself and his heirs to Adam de Strattone his heirs and assigns 16d. yearly rent which he was bound to pay out of the whole tenement which Hamond de Wroxhall demised to him for ever the which lies between land which belonged to Elias le Bedel and land of Wulvene in Smaleslane in the parish of S. Sepulchre.

Witnesses, as in A 2391.

Given in *London* on Tuesday the morrow of the Conception of the B. V. M., 49 Hen. III.

120.—ADAM, SON OF RICHARD LE CHAUFONER TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed A 7829.*

1264 Adam, son of Richard le Chaufoner has granted and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, a plot of land with the appurtenances lying in the parish of S. Sepulchre between his tenement and the said Adam's and extending in length from Flete gaol as far as to the King's little lane which runs from the bailey outside Newe-gate as far as the Flete, which plot contains in breadth throughout $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, upon which the said Adam will build a wall of stone or earth or a paling as he may choose between my tenement and his.

Witnesses, as in A. 2391 [except that Henry le Wimpler replaces Robert le Bleter].

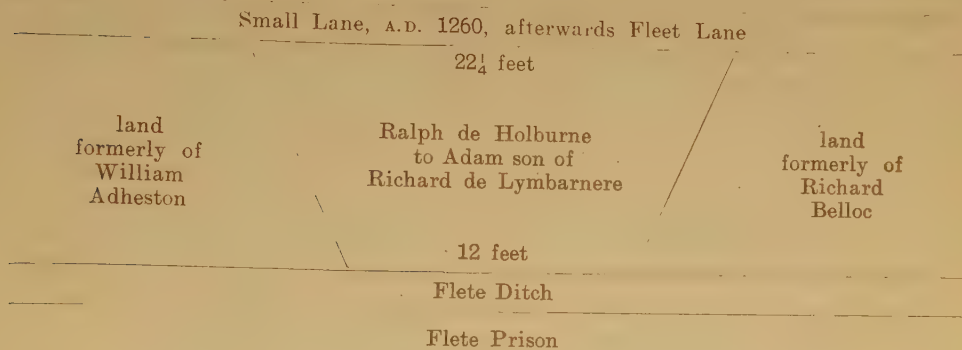
121.—RALPH DE HOLBURNE TO ADAM DE LYMBARNERE. *Ancient Deed 2397.*

1260 to 1261 Ralph de Holburne, goldsmith, has granted, demised and confirmed to Adam de Lymbarnere, son of Richard de Lymbarnere all that land with the houses built thereon which he had in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the little lane which leads to the water of the Flete, between land which was William Adheston's towards the west and land which was Richard Belloc's towards the east; in breadth along the street, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ells and six inches of the iron ell of the lord King Henry, without measuring inches; in breadth along the middle 5 of the same ells; in breadth on the water of the gaol of Flete 4 of the same ells. Rendering yearly one clove of gilly flower to the said Ralph at Michaelmas; and 12d. yearly, namely 6d. at Michaelmas and 6d. at Easter to the Hospital of S. James without London for all services, &c. With warranty. For which Adam pays 8s.

Sealed by the said Ralph and Cicely his wife who thereby testifies her renunciation of claim forever.

Witnesses, Sir William, son of Richard, mayor, Richard Pycard and John de Northampton, then sheriffs, Richard de Ewell, then alderman of that ward, Robert le Cordwaner, Martin Copersmith, William de Shenefeld, Richard de la More, Simon de Bracghing,

Geoffrey de Edelmeton, Richard Bedel, Alexander the clerk and others.



122.—GILBERT DE SCHEPLAKE TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed A 2328.*

1264 to 1265 Gilbert de Scheplake with consent of Wulvena his wife has granted demised quit-claimed and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, a messuage with all its appurtenances lying between the tenement of the same Adam and a tenement of Adam le Chaufoner in the parish of S. Sepulchre in a certain lane outside Newegate which goes to the Flete which the said Gilbert had with Wulvena his wife. He has granted to the said Adam de Stratton and his heirs whatsoever he had or could have there by reason of the aforesaid Wulvena his wife, to have and to hold to the said Adam and his heirs or their assigns forever, doing to the chief lords of the fee the services which to the aforesaid tenement belong. For the which Adam has given Gilbert and Wulvena 25s. sterling in cash.

Witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, then Mayor, Peter Anger and Edward le Blund, then sheriffs, Michael Tovy, then alderman of the ward, Richard le Bedel, Richard de Enefeld, Robert le Bleter, Henry le Wimpler.

123.—ADAM DE STRATTON TO PHILIP DE HADHAM. *Ancient Deed*
A 2331.

29 Aug. 1287 In the 15th year of King Edward on the feast of the Decollation of S. John the Baptist this agreement was made between Adam de Stratton on the one part and Philip de Hadham tanner on the other part. Adam granted and confirmed to Philip a certain portion of land in the parish of S. Sepulchre next to a little lane leading to the water of the Flete lying between a stone wall of the said Adam towards the east, land of the said Philip towards the west, the said little lane towards the north and the ditch of Flete prison towards the south. To have and to hold to the said Philip his heirs and assigns of the said Adam and his heirs for 10s. of silver yearly, that is, 2s. 6d. at each of the usual terms for all services. With warranty against all men Christians and Jews and power of distraint in Philip's tenement in the said parish if the rent be in arrear.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwich, Keeper of the city, Thomas Cros and Walter Hauteyn, sheriffs, William de Farndone, alderman of the ward, William de Haversham, Joce de Fonte, Roger de Wymedon, William de la Haye, William le Kuhler, John de Mimmes, William de Muleward, William Uggel, Walter de Chelchuthe, Robert Clarke.

Smale Lane, afterwards Fleet Lane

land of
Philip de
Hadham

Adam de Stratton
to
Philip de Hadham

stone wall

tenement of
Adam de
Stratton

ditch of Flete Prison

124.—JOHN THE CLERK TO HAMOND DE BROC. *Ancient Deed* A 2619.

1253 to 1259 John, called the Clerk, fishmonger of London, has granted and confirmed to Hamond de Broc that land with the houses built thereon in the parish of the church of S. Sepulchre, in the little lane behind Flete Gaol between land formerly belonging to Ralph de Holeburne, goldsmith, on the one side and land of Ralph Tanner on the other side. Rendering for the same $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly to the said

John and his heirs; 2s. yearly, namely 12d. at Easter and 12d. at Michaelmas, to Andrew de Grenden and his heirs; and 19d. yearly, namely 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. at each of principal terms, to Alice daughter of Robert Folhardi and her heirs. With Warranty. For which Hamond pays four marks sterling.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Ewell, William de Smethefeud, Richard Chamber, Simon Tanner, Ralph Tanner, Richard Preconer, William Harding.

125.—HAMOND DE BROKE TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed*
A 2630.

1265 Grant by Hamond de Broke, clerk, to Adam de Stratton of the premises described in A 2619. Rendering $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly to the grantor and his heirs, 2s. yearly to Andrew de Grenden and his heirs, and 19d. yearly to Alice, daughter of Robert Folhardi, at the terms mentioned in A 2619.

Witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, mayor, Peter, son of Anger, and Edward le Blund, sheriffs, Michael Tovy, alderman of the ward, Richard de Ewell, Geoffrey de Edelmeton, Henry le Wimpler, William Senefeld, Richard Preconer.

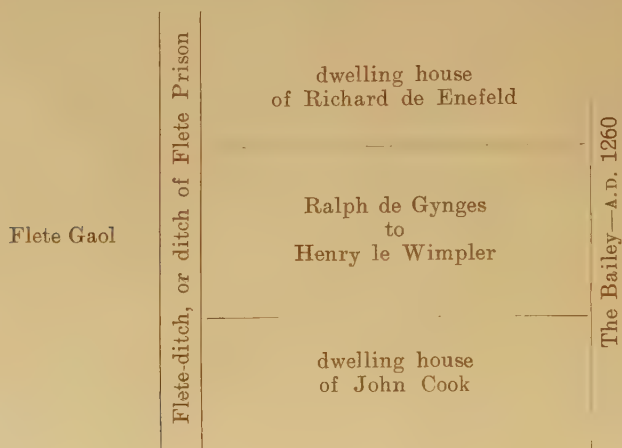
126.—RALPH DE GYNGES TO HENRY LE WYMLER. *Ancient Deed*
A 2336.

1259 Ralph de Gynges, son of Ralph de Gynges, has granted demised and confirmed to Henry le Wympler, citizen of London 10s. 6d. yearly rent which he used to receive from that land and tenement which John de Lauphare, clerk, held in the bailey opposite the city wall in the parish of S. Sepulchre between the land and dwelling house of Richard de Enefeld towards the north and the land and dwelling house formerly belonging to John Cook, beadie, towards the south and extending from the King's highway as far as to the ditch of Flete Gaol towards the west. Rendering 10s. 6d. yearly, namely 3s. at Christmas, 3s. at Easter, 3s. at the feast of S. John the Baptist, and 1s. 6d. at Michaelmas, to whomsoever may hold the same; and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter to the said Ralph for all services, &c. With warranty. The said Henry pays 8 marks of silver.

Witnesses, Sir William, son of Richard, then mayor, Adam Brunyng and Henry Coventre, then sheriffs, Richard de Ewell, then

alderman of the ward, Richard de Enefeld, Richard Roer, Nicholas de Balesham, Richard de Merlawe, clerk, Robert le Blaeter, Martin Copersmith, Robert Cordwainer, Roger le Cunbers, Richard the beadle, Alexander de Smethfeld, clerk.

The will of Henry le Wimpler was proved 31 May, 1281. In 1266 he was one of the Keepers and Protectors of the Jews—that is, he belonged to the Exchequer of the Jews.



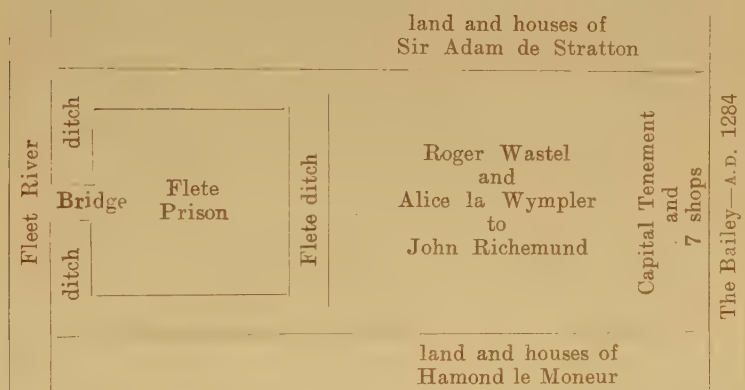
127.—ROGER WASTEL AND ALICE LA WYMLER TO JOHN RICHE-
MUND. *Ancient Deed A 2628.*

Nov. 1284 Roger Wastel, citizen of London, and Alice la Wymler, his wife, relict of Henry le Wymler, of their unanimous will and assent have granted and confirmed to John Richemund, citizen of London 2 marks of quit rent receivable at four terms of the year, namely $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Christmas, 13 Ed. (I.), $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at the Easter following, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist following, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Michaelmas following and so from year to year and from term to term to the end of this century; to wit, from all our seven front shops in the bailey in the parish of S. Sepulchre belonging to their capital tenement there, the said rent to be chargeable on that tenement when not recoverable from the shops, the which tenement is between land and houses of Sir Adam de Stratton on the north and land and houses of Hamond le Moneur on the south and extends from the King's high way on the east to the Flete prison on the west. To have and to hold to the

said John Richemund and his heirs for ever. Rendering for the same a clove of gilly flower at Christmas yearly to us and our heirs. With warranty. For which the said John has paid a certain sum of money.

Witnesses, Sir Gregory de Rokesle, then mayor, Stephen de Cornhulle and Robert de Rokesle, then sheriffs, William de Farendon, then Alderman of that ward, Robert de Assendon, John le Kalicer, Stephen le Chapiler, John le Chanderer, William de Kauston, Robert le Wielwreth, Richard Marshall.

Enrolled in the Court of Hustings Monday next after the feast of S. Mathias, 13 Ed. I.



128.—JOHN DE RICHEMUND TO ROGER WASTEL. *Ancient Deed A 2568.*

1286 to 1287 Release and quit claim by John de Richemund, citizen and mercer of London to Roger Wastel, citizen of the same city and Alice his wife, of 2 marks rent which he had by demise of the said Roger and Alice out of their tenement as described in A 2628 except that the western boundary is the ditch of the Flete. For which Alice and Roger have paid 18 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwich, then Keeper of the city of London, Walter Hauteyn and Thomas Cros, then sheriffs, William de Farndone, then alderman of that ward, Nicholas le Lung, Master Richard Marshall, William Oggel, Walter Atechirche, William le Tailler, Jocus de Fonte, Thomas Goldsmith, John Clerk.

129.—ROGER WASTEL AND ALICE HIS WIFE TO ADAM DE STRATTON.
Ancient Deed A 2699.

1287

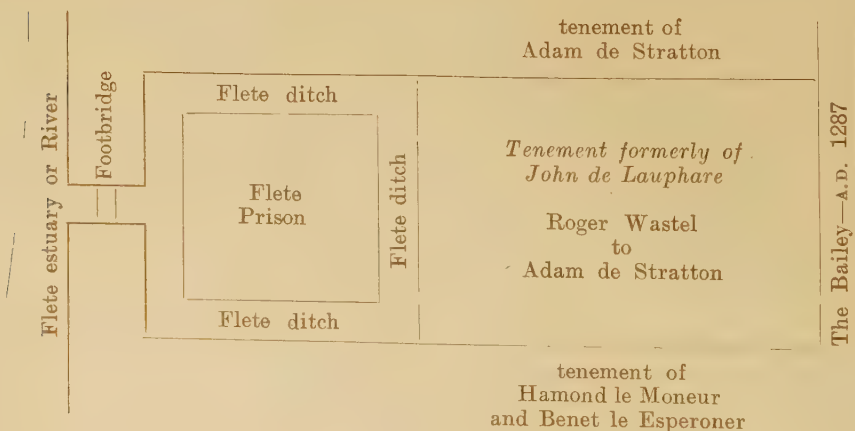
Roger Wastell, citizen of London and Alice his wife who was formerly wife of Henry le Wympler have granted and confirmed to Sir Adam de Stratton, clerk, all that land with the houses built thereon and its other appurtenances in the parish of S. Sepulchre between the tenement of Hamond le Moneur and Bennett le Esperoner towards the south and the tenement of the said Adam towards the north and extending from the King's highway called *La Baillie* on the east to the ditch of the Flete on the west, the which land with the houses built thereon and its appurtenances Sir John Laufare, clerk, bequeathed to the said Alice in his testament enrolled in the Hustings on Monday next after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 43 Hen. III. Rendering a clove of gilly flower yearly at Easter to Roger and Alice and theirs heirs, 18d. yearly at Michaelmas to the Lord Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and 6s. yearly in equal portions at the four usual terms to the Canons of S. Martin le Grand, for all services, customs and secular demands. For which Adam has paid Roger and Alice 70 marks of silver.

17 Mar.

1258/9

Witnesses, as in A 2568.

25 April 1287 Enrolled in the Hustings Monday next after the feast of S. Mark,
 15 Ed. I.



130.—THOMAS, SON OF RICHARD ROER, TO ADAM DE STRATTON.
Ancient Deed A 2177.

1274

Thomas son of Richard Roer has granted and confirmed to Sir Adam de Stratton, clerk, a messuage with the whole tenement and with all its appurtenances in the city of London which formerly belonged to Richard his father, lying between the tenement of the said Sir Adam and the little lane leading from the King's way to the water of the Flete. To have and to hold to the said Adam for the rent to Thomas and his of one rose yearly on S. John Baptist's day, Adam doing to the chief lords of the fee the services due and accustomed. With warranty. For which Sir Adam has paid 34 marks.

Witnesses, Sir Gregory de Rokesle, then mayor, Henry de Frowyk and Luke de Batencourt, then sheriffs, Anketill le Mercer, then alderman of the ward, William Hosebond, Josce atte Welle, Robert le Roer.

The will of Richard Rotarius [or Wheelwright] was proved on 15 November 1260. He bequeathed for maintaining a lamp before the altar of the Virgin in the Church of S. Sepulchrè a quit rent charged upon his capital messuage in that parish. He left the said capital messuage and a garden to his wife, Beatrix, for life, together with a third part of all his goods, remainder to Thomas and John his sons and Johanna his daughter in successive tail, remainder for the health of his soul.

Small Lane

Thomas son of
Richard Roer
to
Sir Adam de Stratton

tenement of
Adam de Stratton

The Bailey—A.D. 1274

131.—JAMES LE PEURERER TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deeds*
A 2578, A 2333.

1265

Know all men present and to come that I, James le Peurerer and Beatrice my wife have granted and by this our present deed confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, a plot of ground in breadth one foot and a half and in length six feet in the parish of S. Sepulchre upon which he has built a chimney; and we have remitted and quit-claimed the same from us and our heirs to the aforesaid Adam and his heirs forever.

In witness thereof we have affixed our seals to this our writing, these being witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, then Mayor of London, Edward le Blund, Peter Anger, then sheriffs of London, Michael Thovy, then Alderman of that ward, Richard de Enefeld, Richard, beadle of that ward.

I, Thomas, son of Richard le Roer, have granted and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, the gift which James le Peurerer and Beatrice his wife, my mother made to him of a plot of ground [described as above] and have quit-claimed the same from myself and my heirs to the aforesaid Adam and his heirs forever.

Witnesses [as above] with Geoffrey the Marshall.

Richard le Roer	=	Beatrice	=	(2) James le Peurerer
(<i>Rotarius</i> , wheelwright);	|		|	
will proved 1260	|		|	

Thomas le Roer	=	John	Johanna

132.—BARTHOLOMEW LE BLOUND TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed A 2688.*

22 Jan.

1280/1

Bartholomew le Blound and Salerna, daughter of Gilbert le Blound his wife have granted and quit claimed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, all right and claim in a certain messuage with all its appurtenances, lying between the tenement of Robert le Rouwer and the tenement of the aforesaid Adam in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the Bailey without Neugate.

Witnesses, Sir Gregory de Rokesle, then mayor, Thomas Box and Ralph de la More, then sheriffs, William de Durham, William de Farendon, then alderman of the ward, Reynold Canun, Geoffrey Paris, Robert le Rouwer, William de Faversham.

Given in London, Monday the feast of S. Vincent, 8 Ed. I.

Enrolled in the Hustings on the same day.

133.—HENRY CHAUNTRELL TO ADAM DE STRATTON. *Ancient Deed A 7842.*

Henry Chauntrell of Westminster has granted and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. rent with the appurtenances receivable yearly by the hands of Ralph Tanur and his heirs out of a certain tenement which Ralph held of Henry in the parish of S. Sepulchre in the small lane behind Flete Prison. Moreover Henry has granted and quitclaimed to Adam and his heirs or their assigns all right and claim which he had or ought to have in the whole tenement with the appurtenances such as rents and other things lying between the court of the aforesaid Adam and the house of the aforesaid Ralph in the said lane.

Witnesses, Elias de Hertford, Thomas Esperuner, Richard de Enefeld, Robert le Bleycer.

[No date.]

134.—RICHARD DE ENEFELD. *Ancient Deed A 7499.*

1264 to 1265 Richard de Enefeld, citizen of London, has granted and confirmed to Adam de Stratton, clerk, all that capital messuage in the bailey in the parish of the church of S. Sepulchre between the land and houses which belonged to James le Scot, which are of the same holding, towards the north and land and houses which belonged to John de Laufare, clerk, towards the south, with two houses along the street which are between the door of the aforesaid capital messuage and the door of the messuage that belonged to John de Laufare. To have and to hold to the said Adam for the yearly rent of 1d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin at Michaelmas to Richard and his heirs and 8s. yearly to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, namely 2s. at each of the usual terms. With warranty. For which Adam has paid 40 marks of silver in gersom.

Witnesses, Thomas, son of Thomas, then mayor, Edward le Blund and Peter Anger, sheriffs, Michael Tovy, then alderman of the ward, Geoffrey de Edelmeton, Richard, Beadle of the ward, Hamond de Wroxhulle, clerk, Richard de Rowell, clerk.

135.—THE KING TO WILLIAM DE MARCHIA. *Charter Rolls 18 Ed. 1.*
m. 20.

6 April 1290 Gift to William de Marchia, King's clerk, for 200 marks paid beforehand of houses in the city of London in the street called Le Bayl between Newgate and Ludgate in the parish of S. Sepulchre with 106s. of rents adjoining the said houses all which are in the King's hands by reason of the conviction in the King's court of Adam de Stratton for felony, to be held by William his heirs and assigns by the services due therefrom saving the rights of others.

SECTION 4.

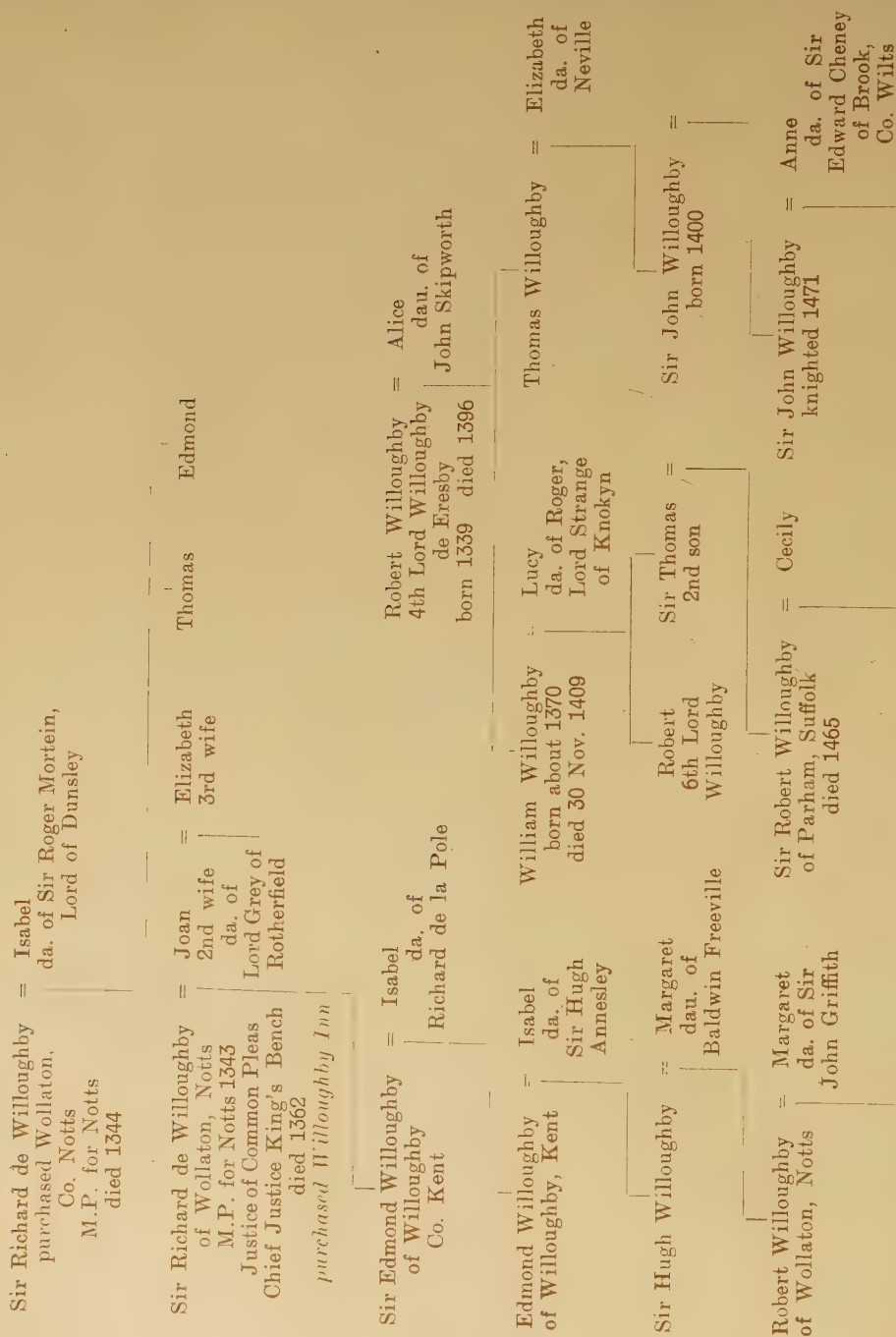
[136]

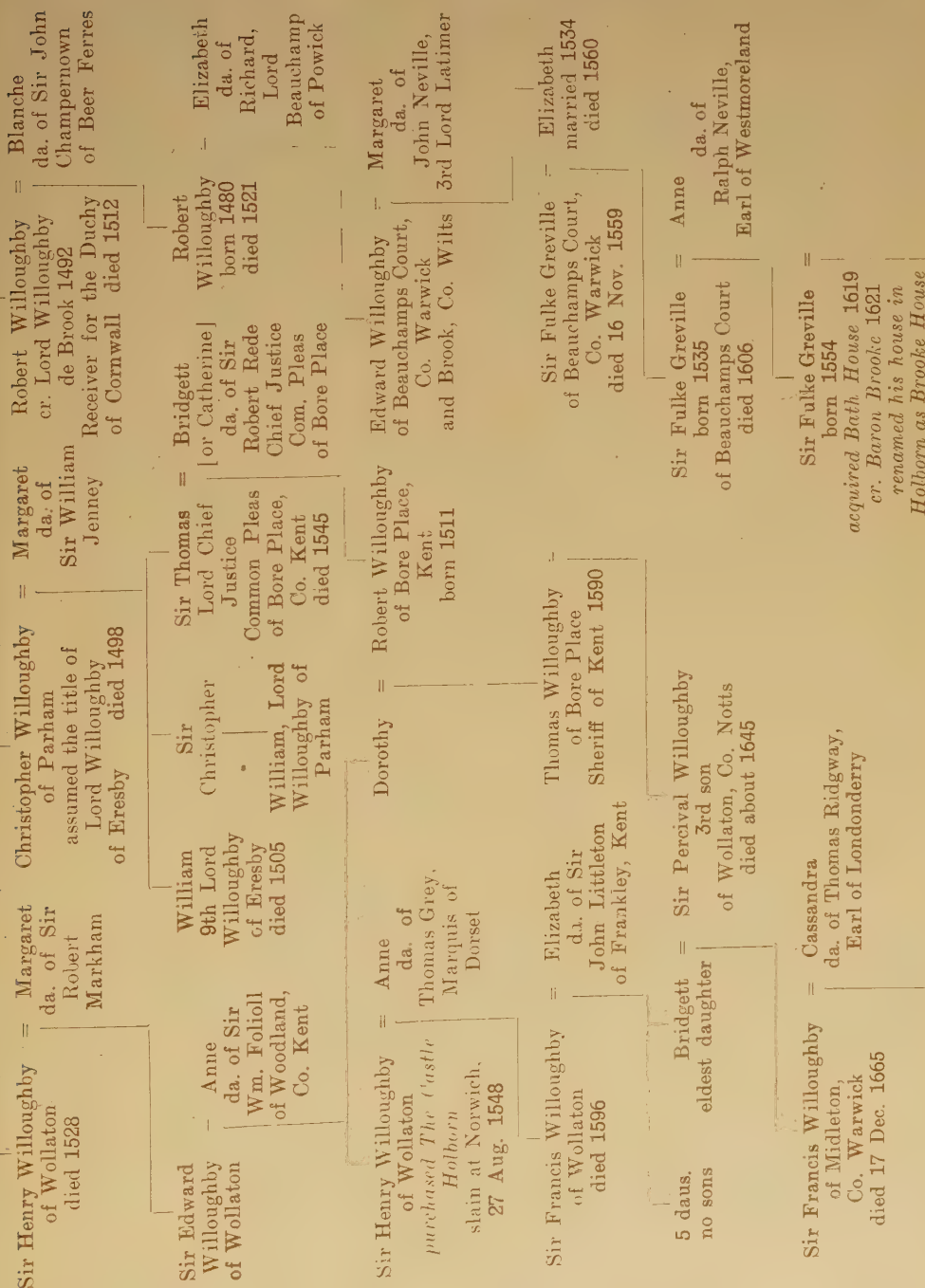
WILLOUGHBY'S INN.

OCCUPYING the whole of the north side of Small Lane and opposite to the wall of the Inn of Sir Adam de Stratton two other Inns of equal distinction came into being in Edward III.'s reign; one at the north-eastern corner of the lane, having a long frontage to the Old Bailey and known as Wylughby's Inn; the other at the north-western corner, known afterwards as S. George's Inn, bounded on the west by a long stone wall going up Seacole Lane, and on the east by an alley known as "le Long Entre," separating it from Willoughby's Inn and providing passage from Fleet Prison, via Small Lane, to Newgate.

[137] In the year 1336 a man named John de la March, probably a yeoman of the King, sold a messuage, shops and rents to Sir Richard Wylughby, one of the Judges of the Common Bench, who afterwards became Chief Justice of King's Bench and was ancestor of the Willoughbys of Wollaton and Middleton. The deed of assignment was entered most probably upon the City Rolls of Pleas of Land; for it was witnessed by the Mayor and Sheriffs, the property was in the suburb of the city, and therefore under the city's jurisdiction; the deed was also entered upon the Close Rolls. The status of the property as a legal Inn may be inferred from a record on the City Rolls of Indictments of the following year, in which are mentioned three apprentices dwelling in the rents of Sir Richard Wylughby; whilst the interest of the King's administration in the indictment of these misdemeanants is indicated by an entry thereof being recorded also upon the Close Rolls, it being customary for the Chancellor to have the cognisance of such matters concerning occupants of legal Inns. Sir Richard Wylughby died in the year 1362, and at the *Inquisition post mortem* held by the Mayor it was found that he

THE WILLOUGHBY FAMILIES.





owned (*inter alia*) three properties in the parish of S. Sepulchre, five shops held of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew and others, ten shops held of the same hospital, solely, and a large Inn in "le Baly" with sixteen shops held of the Abbot of S. Albans. It is also stated that he held them for life with reversion to Thomas and Edmond, his sons, successively for life, and after the death of Edmond to his eldest son Richard, then over forty years of age. The latter died without issue, and the property remained to the descendants of Edmond.

It is not known when or how the Willoughbys parted with the property, but in the year 1512 the Inn in the Bailey was still known as Willoughbysynne; one other holding consisted of a messuage known as the Boar's Head (*le Boryshed*) and a tavern called *Cardinalleshatt*; and these two holdings had shops and tenements adjacent to them, the combined holdings being summed up as consisting of twenty-four messuages, sixteen gardens, one stable and a long alley. The third holding was an Inn then known by the name of "*le Swan on the Hope*," and comprised twenty-eight messuages and six gardens. The three properties belonged in that year to Robert Slory, whose feoffees had let them to Robert Blackwall, clerk. Upon the death of the latter, William Blackwall, his cousin and heir, attempted to become seised of the property, but the suit of Robert Slory in the Court of Hustings disposed of his bogus claims. Slory sold the property in 1514 to Launcelot Holme, when it was described as comprising fifty-two messuages, twenty-two gardens, one stable and long alley.

This Inn, founded by a Justice of the Bench, is interesting as supplying an illustration of a legal centre where apprentices of the Bench were assembled together for legal training as early as the year 1337, nearly 100 years earlier than the period when the lesser Inns of that kind were beginning to be known as Inns of Chancery. These students were probably living apart, though not wholly apart, for the mention of shops upon the property suggests other pursuits of other inmates; but in this connection it should be stated that the earlier Inns invariably included shops such as a brewery, a bakery, &c., upon their premises, as will be seen later.

140.—JOHN DE LA MARCH TO SIR RICHARD WYLUGHBY. *Close Rolls*
10 Ed. III. m. 38 d.

27 March

1336

Enrolment of release by John de la March citizen of London to Sir Richard Wylughby, knt., of all his right and claim in a certain messuage, shops and rents in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate which Richard lately held of the gift and enfeoffment of John as fully appears by John's charter to Richard thereupon.

Witnesses, Reginald atte Cunduyt, mayor of London, Ralph de Upton and Walter de Mordon, sheriffs of that city, John Mallore, Thomas de Mering, Bryan de Lynacre, William de Langor, clerk.

Dated London, in the said parish, Sunday after the Annunciation, 10 Ed. III.

John de la March; one of this name held the office of Yeoman of the King's Pantry at this period.

In a Plea of the City [Roll A. S. m. 24] mention is made of serious disturbances which took place in Secollane in November 1337. It was reported that bad characters were then dwelling in the rents of Sir Richard de Wylughby and William de Sendale in that lane, three of whom, mentioned by name, "apprentices of the Bench," were described as night wanderers.

141.—RICHARD WYLUGHBY, SENIOR. *Inq. p. m.* 36 Ed. III. p. 2, No. 81.

20 May 1362

Inquest before John Pecche, Mayor of London, and Escheator there, Wednesday next after the feast of S. Dunstan, 36 Ed. III., on the oath of John Depman, ismongere, Henry Dymenell, John Bristowe, Robert Leddrede, William Mousehache, John Rogger, John atte Feld, Stephen atte Pye, Nicholas Chaumpayne, Henry Godchepe, Gilbert de Chelchith and Simon Hostiler.

Richard de Wylughby held a messuage and 5 shops of the Hospital of West Smethefeld paying rents to the Prior of S. Bartholomew, the Prioress of S. Mary Clerkenwell, and to the church of Holy Trinity, London. Also he held a large inn in le Baly, with 16 shops worth yearly in all issues £11 8s. held of the Abbot of S. Albans by fealty and 6s. yearly, the clear value thus being £11 2s. Also he held a messuage with 10 shops of the Prior of S. Bartholomew worth . . . He held all the aforesaid tenements for life the remainder thereof after his death being to Thomas, his son, now living, then to Edmund, son of the said Richard,

successively for life, and after the death of Edmund to the right heirs of Richard. He held other property in London jointly with his wife Elizabeth. He died 14 March last. Richard his son, aged 40 years and more, is his nearer heir.

Dated, London, day and year above said.

The property mentioned as held of the Abbot of S. Albans was held by the Abbot of the Prior of S. Bartholomew.

142.—THE FEOFFEEES OF RAULF SLORYE TO ROBERT SLORYE. *Close Rolls 11 Hen. VII. 356, No. 57.*

6 Nov. 1495 Indenture dated 6 Nov. 2 Hen. VII. between Lord Grey of Codnor, Robert Blakwall, one of the Masters of the King's Chancery, and John Stretley of Stretley, Co. Notts, esquire, feoffees with others now dead of the lands and tenements formerly of Raulf Slorye lying without Newgate in the Olde Baillie in the parish of S. Sepulchre to the use of Robert Slorye son of the said Raulf of the one part and Richard Smyth, citizen and carpenter of the other part whereby the said feoffees with the consent of Robert Slorye and of Roger Wilkinson, gentleman, now father in lawe to the said Robert, at his desire let to farm to Richard Smyth all that Inn late called Willoughbies Inne with all the houses gardens tenements and stables pertaining thereto set in the Old Ballye aforesaid. Namely, from the tenement formerly of Stephen Clampard now dead unto the Corner House of the Bars in the Old Baillie and from the same Corner House down to the lane called Secollane to the tenements now occupied by John Teseby, tyler, unto "the west partie" in the said parish; Also all that tenement with houses cellars solars and gardens called the Swan in the King's highway there and all other tenements and houses set in the street called Gaseburgh Street abutting upon the said Bars in the said parish; Also the tenement or tavern called the Cardinale's Hatte with all the houses cellars and solars thereto belonging in the King's highway leading to Holborn Crosse in which John Queneson, citizen and vintner, now dwelleth.

To hold to Richard Smyth his executors and assigns from Christmas next for 39 years paying to the said lessors their certain attorneys or assigns £12 at each of the four terms of the year.

Clause of distraint should the quarter's rent be one month in arrear.

143.—WILLIAM BLACKWALL AND ROBERT SLORY. *Pleas of Land,*
Roll 173, m. 8.

14 Feb.
1512/3 On the feast of S. Valentine 4 Hen. VIII. at the Court of
Hustings Robert Slory v. William Blackwall, cousin and heir of
Robert Blackwall, clerk, as to 24 messuages, 16 gardens, one stable,
and one long alley in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate.

The plaintiff says that William Babyngton, Nicholas Dykson,
Richard Hagh, Richard Tyrell, Richard Denton, John Walcott,
William Walcote and John Hardebene, as feoffees of one John
Slory, were seised of the premises by the name of one inn called
Willoughbysynne with the land thereunto adjacent, one inn in
which Robert Kane formerly dwelt, and one inn called le Boryshed
with a tavern called le Cardinalles hatt with the shops and tene-
ments to the same inn and tavern adjacent and being so seised
they granted the premises to Thomas Slory, son of the said John
Slory and the heirs of his body, which Thomas was seised of the
premises accordingly in the time of Henry VI. From Thomas the
right descended to his son and heir Ralph and from Ralph to
Ralph's son and heir, the plaintiff Robert.

The defendant denies the grant to Thomas Slory. Both parties
join issue on the fact and a jury is summoned.

After a number of adjournments at which finally all jurors
appear but give no verdict the defendant William Blackwall makes
default three times and the plaintiff obtains judgment by that
11 Oct. 1513 default on Monday before the Translation of S. Edward, King and
Confessor, 5 Hen. VIII.

144.—WILLIAM BLACKWALL AND ROBERT SLORY. *Pleas of Land*,
Roll 173, m. 9.

14 Feb. On the feast of S. Valentine 4 Hen. VIII. at the Court of
1512/3 Hustings Robert Slory v. William Blackwall, cousin and heir of
Robert Blackwall, clerk, as to 28 messuages and 6 gardens in the
parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate.

The plaintiff says that the feoffees [as in m. 8] of John Slory
were seised of the above premises by the name of an inn called
le Swan on the Hope with all the messuages, tenement, shops and
gardens to the same inn adjoining and being so seised granted the
same to Thomas Slory from whom the right descended [as in m. 8]
to himself.

The defendant denies the grant.

15 Jan. The plaintiff recovers by defendant's default [as in m. 8] at
1513/4 the Court held on the feast of S. Maur, 5 Hen. VIII.

145.—ROBERT SLORY TO ROBERT ROBYNSON AND LAUNCELOT
HOLME. *Pleas of Land*, Roll 174, m. 25.

29 Jan. At the Court of Hustings held Monday before the feast of the
1513/4 Purification 5 Hen. VIII. Robert Robynson and Launcelot Holme
v. Robert Slory as to 52 messuages, 22 gardens, one stable and a
long alley in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate.

William Petite of London, vouchee.

This enrolment was made on Monday before the feast of S. Benedict the Abbot,
3 Hen. VIII., but it became the subject of dispute upon the settlement of which it
was again enrolled 29 January, 5 Hen. VIII.

SECTION 5.

[146] *S. GEORGE'S INN, FORMERLY TAMWORTH INN, AND AFTERWARDS THE INN OF SIR THOMAS BRYAN.*

THIS Inn stood in S. George's Lane, formerly known as Small Lane, at the south-east corner of Seacole Lane, between that lane on the west and Willoughby's Inn on the east. Stowe in 1598 described its locality thus: "Over against the Sessions House on the right hand turneth down S. George's Lane towards Fleet Lane. In this S. George's Lane, on the north side thereof, remaineth yet an old wall of stone enclosing a piece of ground up Seacole Lane wherein by report sometime stood an Inn of Chancery which being greatly decayed and standing remote from other houses of that profession the Company moved to a common hostelry called the sign of Our Lady Inn, not far from Clement's Inn, which they procured from Sir John Fineux, Chief Justice of King's Bench, and have since held it of the owners by the name of the New Inn." Sir George Buck, writing in 1615, endeavours to correct Stowe by saying that "New Inn was hired by Sir John Fineux in the reign of Edward IV. to place therein those students of the law who lodged in la Baillie in a house called S. George's Inn near the upper end of S. George's Lane."

[147] Neither Stowe's statement nor Buck's correction is accurate. No contemporary document has yet been discovered proving that the Inn was ever known by the name of S. George, though it certainly was at one time a legal Inn of some importance; nor was New Inn in the Strand a common hostelry, but had existed as a legal Inn possibly in Richard II.'s reign, when it was known as Bosham's Inn. In 1415 it was an established Inn of Chancery known as S. Mary's Inn, Stowe's name of Our Lady being practically the same. In 1442, when Sir John Fortescue was one of its feoffees, it was

already known as New Inn because it had been rebuilt, this date being seventy years earlier than Sir John Fyneux could possibly have owned it. In 1461, and probably long before, New Inn had its own properly constituted Society with principal, treasurer and other officers, but it was owned by Richard Turnaunt, merchant, who died in 1486 leaving it by his will to his son-in-law, Sir John Rysley—that is, three years after the death of Edward IV. Not until the death of Rysley in 1512 in Henry VIII.'s reign could the Inn have come, as it did come, into the possession of Sir John Fyneux. In the year 1470, when the famous Judge was a Fellow of Gray's Inn and quite a youth of no standing in his profession, the Company of the Inn called by Buck "S. George's Inn" had already vacated that Inn. If, however, John Fyneux was a student at New Inn before entering Gray's, say in the year 1461, it would be possible that the migration referred to may have happened under his auspices, but the "hiring" of the Inn would more likely have been by the Company of the Inn.

[148] The origin of S. George's Inn, if it should be called by that name, can only be referred to an obscure but early period. In the reign of Edward III. it was owned by one of the King's Clerks of the Chancery named John de Tamworth, who also owned three other Inns, one called New Inn, afterwards Bacon's Inn, in Chancery Lane, another called Raton Row, between Staple Hall and the Bishop of Lincoln's Inn, and a third occupying the site of Plough Court in Fetter Lane. He was in receipt of £20 a year from the Hanaper of Chancery for the purpose of training Clerks for the Chancery. He owned a ferry boat and a shout, a barge-like vessel for use in shallow water, draped with tapestry, the historical picturesque barge, perhaps, of the Middle Ages: both of which may have been plied on the Fleet and Prison Foss as well as upon the Thames. In the year 1372 two of the King's officers arrested this shout with all its gear on the pretext that it belonged to the King; but the King ordered them to certify in Chancery by what authority they had done so, John de Tamworth, upon his part, to regain possession of it, entering bail before the Chancellor to surrender it, or the price of it, should it be found by law to belong to the King.

The sequel of this episode is not upon record, but it is reasonable to suppose that the doubt as to ownership arose through its continuous use for official purposes.

[149] John de Tamworth had a good innings as Chancery Clerk. He is on record as such in 1334, and ten years later is described as having "long done service in the King's Chancery diligently attending to the business of the Crown"; he served not only in the Chancery but also in the King's Bench, where he acted as King's Advocate. As he lived till 1374, still actively employed on the King's behalf, he had at least forty years of office to his credit. He was rewarded with many grants of prebends, livings, and hospital wardenships. Not that he held them all at the same time; but he held sufficient to be regarded as one of the prominent pluralists of those days. On the whole he was an able, good and just man, in favour with the King and the Chancery. In 1359, feeling, perhaps, that his tale of years was reaching its close, he arranged to create a rentcharge upon his property, now known as Plough Court, by alienating it in mortmain, in order to establish a chantry for the souls of the King, his son the Prince of Wales, Hugh Earl of Stafford, and others, his own wife and himself included, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Holborn. Fifteen years later he changed his mind, and by royal authority granted the property to the Master of S. Bartholomew's Hospital for the same purpose. Intentionally or otherwise, he thus helped to perpetuate the uses to which those houses had been put, for by law the overlordship could never again change hands without the King's consent; as a matter of fact the property was appropriated by the Crown when chantries were abolished in Edward VI.'s reign. Having made this alienation John de Tamworth drew up his will and died a few months afterwards. He left the north side of what is now Plough Court to his son William and the south side to his kinsman, Richard atte Chapele, who were to hold it of the said lords of the fee. The Inn called New Inn in Chancellors Lane and Raton Row he bequeathed to his wife, then to his son William, then to his son John, and then to his daughter Agnes, successively in tail. But the Inn, which is said to have been called S. George's Inn, of which Alice, his wife, and William, his

son, had been already jointly enfeoffed by him for their lives, described in the will as “ a messuage in the Baillie with the long and narrow Entry,” he bequeathed to his son William.

[150] William and John were sons of his first wife, Alice; Agnes was his daughter by his second wife, also named Alice. The latter died within a year of her husband; and thus William Tamworth came into possession of S. George’s Inn, Raton Row and New Inn. Fifteen years later they were described as “ an Inn called *le Long Entre* in the parish of S. Sepulchre,” “ ten cottages at Holborne Barrs,” and “ a certain large Inn called Tamworth Inn with 20 cottages adjoining in *le Chauncellerlane*,” and were in the King’s hand “ for certain reasons.” It has not been discovered what these reasons were; but they may be surmised. In February of that year Henry IV., who had recently been elected King, gave the custody of all these properties to Thomas Bendish of Bumstede, to hold as from Michaelmas 1399 “ as long as the said Inns, cottages and tenements shall remain in the King’s hands.” He was to pay for the same £9 6s. 8d. yearly, the value as estimated by the Sheriffs of the city; Raton Row, next outside the Holborn Bars, and New Inn, Chancery Lane, then being, as will be seen later, within the city’s jurisdiction. The grant was made through the manucaption of two sureties, who had apparently failed to produce William Tamworth when cited; the inference is that William had belonged to the faction of Richard II., and had now disappeared.

Shortly afterwards, however, the property was restored to John Tamworth, brother to William. . At John’s death, he having died without issue, Agnes, their sister, wife of Thomas de Ikworth, of Ikworth, Co. Suffolk, became possessed of the inheritance. She sold her life interest in the S. George’s Lane property and the New Inn property to Joan Peytevin, whose feoffees were Robert Cavendysshe, Serjeant at Law, and Robert Somerton; and Joan, on 28 June, 1431, reconstituted the feoffeeship in the names of Sir Robert Wyngfield, knight, Judge of the Bench, Robert Cavendysshe and Robert Wode. All these feoffees were legal persons. It would seem, therefore, that S. George’s Inn and New Inn may still have been occupied by men of the law. Wyngfield, Cavendish and Wode

were also feoffees of Agnes Ikworth in respect of Raton Row, and they and she together sold it on 20 June, 1435, to Robert Warner, wool-stapler, then owner of Staple Inn; but Warner did not add Raton Row to Staple Inn, though it lay next to it.

[151] On 10 November, 1437, Agnes Ikworth having recently died, her feoffees appointed John Coningsby and Richard Mordon, Chancery Clerks, as their successors, and they, six years later, on 21 November, 1443, demised the so-called S. George's Inn to Thomas Bawd and others, when it was described as a vacant plot of ground; that is, it was in disrepair and no longer let. It would seem, therefore, that the Society of the Inn had surrendered their occupation of it. This date very nearly coincides with that of 1440, when S. Mary Inn in the Strand had become known as New Inn, having been newly built. In the same year, to the north of S. George's Inn there was a large messuage known as "Faryngdon's," owned by the same Thomas Bawd. Robert de Faryngdon was a Master in Chancery of the first degree, and was at one time in occupation of Serjeants Inn in Chancery Lane, also known as Faryngdon's.

[152] The intricacies of feoffments make the ownership of S. George's Inn difficult to follow, but the new owner and feoffor was probably William Moyle, of Co. Kent, for on 31 January, 1445, Bawd and his co-feoffees conveyed the property to a new set of trustees, one of which was William Moyle himself, who held it in his own right. His descendants held it until 1497, but little else is known of it during those fifty-two years except that in 1475 it was being held on lease by Sir Thomas Bryan, who was at the same time owner, under the Church of S. Andrew, of Davy's Inn in Holborn, and sole surviving feoffee of Gray's Inn. He was a man of considerable importance during the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., and was Chief Justice of Common Pleas. In his time S. George's Inn was known in legal documents as "the great messuage of Sir Thomas Bryan." It had many chambers; a hall with a raised dais, as might be expected of an Inn of Chancery, with a great bay window containing forty panes of glass; also it had a chapel with a gallery and "an auter and super altar"; over the

entrance gate was a study with a large bay window overlooking the street ; there were two parlours, one of which had a great bay window and two other windows ; there were several outhouses, such as a larder house, a coal house, a pastry house—that is, a bakery, &c. ; in the inner courtyard (there were two courtyards as in legal Inns generally) there was a well with a curb having a cover removable by means of a pulley over a wheel ; and besides the entrance from S. George's Lane access to the Inn was obtainable by means of the " long and narrow entry " connecting it with the Newgate end of the Old Bailey alongside of Willoughby's Inn.

[153] Sir Thomas Bryan died in November, 1500, and before 1502 he was succeeded in the occupation of the Inn by Sir Robert Rede, who shortly afterwards became Chief Justice of Common Pleas. When, on 28 June of that year, he purchased the freehold of the site the descendants of William Moyle were required to give to Sir Robert a quit claim to the property. Moyle's representatives, probably in 1497, and perhaps by way of mortgage, had parted with it to grantees who have not been traced. But in 1501 it belonged to Katherine Gravesend, who in that year enfeoffed her trustees of it, from whom it was bought by Sir Robert, for his own use and benefit, through the medium of his own feoffees, namely, Thomas Frowyk, Serjeant at Law, Bartholomew Rede, Mayor of London, and Sir Stephen Jenyns, Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward. In 1508 Jenyns, being left sole feoffee, demised his trust to Richard Chawry, Alderman of Candlewick Ward, who, dying the following year before he could enfeoff substitutes, bequeathed the property to Sir Robert Rede and Margaret his wife for their lives, with remainder to the Prior and Convent of the Charterhouse in accordance with the intentions of Sir Robert already by him determined upon. The exceptional status and influence of this prominent Judge of Common Pleas is accentuated by the fact that Henry VII. made him one of the executors of his will. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Alphew, of Bore Place, Chiddingstone, and as he had no sons this property fell to Bridgett [or Catherine], his eldest daughter, who married Sir Thomas Willoughby, Justice of Common Pleas (see Willoughby pedigree 138-139).

Before his death Sir Robert founded the chantry in the chapel of the Charterhouse, upon which his mind was already set, to preserve an obit for him for fifty years, to which was apportioned for maintenance a sum of £8 a year chargeable upon his Inn in S. George's Lane. This accounts for the alienation mentioned in Sir Richard Chawry's will. Upon coming into possession in 1518, after Sir Robert's death, the Charterhouse granted a three years' lease of it to William Liligrave, or Lelegrave, a Clerk of the Chancery and agent and secretary to Sir Richard Jerningham, English Ambassador at the court of Charles V. of Germany. Lelegrave had much to do with the financing and organising the commissariat of Henry VIII.'s expedition against France ; he became Treasurer of the Ordnance and in 1533 Clerk of the Works at Calais.

Upon the termination of Lelegrave's lease the Charterhouse granted the property to Sir John Mordaunt, who in 1529 was created Lord Mordaunt. In 1528 the Prior tried to alienate the property in exchange for more desirable lands elsewhere. Probably he did not succeed in good time, for at the suppression of the Charterhouse it came into the hands of Sir Edward North, a grantee of much other property of that monastery. In 1545 it was still in tenure of Lord Mordaunt, a Judge of the Court, but in the hands of the King, who in October of that year granted it to John Pope, who in December 1546 received permission to transfer it to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford Cathedral.

At no time, therefore, did S. George's Inn belong to any Society of the legal profession. Such a Society may no doubt have once occupied it, but only as tenants ; and it will be found that until Tudor times this was the rule with all legal Inns.

The Inn in Chancery Lane known in Tamworth's time as New Inn and afterwards as Tamworth's Inn will be dealt with, in Section 33, under the name of Bacon's Inn.

154.—JOHN DE TAMWORTH AND THE CLERKS OF THE CHANCERY.

Pat. Roll 24 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 33.

20 Feb. Grant for life with the assent of the Council to the King's clerk,
1349/50 John de Tamworth, Clerk of the Crown of the Chancery of England, for the unwearied labours he has performed for a long time and will still have to perform, as well as the great expenses which he has laid out in the sustenance of some clerks for the said office and will have to lay out until one of these be qualified to serve the King and people in the same office, of £20 yearly by the hands of the Keeper of the hanaper of the Chancery by half yearly payments at Easter and Michaelmas.

155.—EDMUND DE WITNESHAM TO JOHN DE TAMWORTH. *Close Rolls*
33 Ed. III. m. 22 d.

27 July 1359 Enrolment of release by Edmund de Witnesham of Co. Leicester to John de Tamworth, clerk, and Henry Godechepe, citizen of London of all his right and claim in all the lands which belonged to Simon de Pabenham, citizen and mason of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate which Edmund had of the gift and feoffment of Stephen Sterre and Rosia his wife and which the said John and Henry hold of the gift and feoffment of Stephen atte Pie, William de Lodelowe and Robert de Ledred, citizen of London.

John Lovekyn being then Mayor of London, John Bures and John de Bernes, then sheriffs, John de Chichester, then alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Walter de Haroweden, Robert Manefeld, Thomas atte Castel, William Wile, Richard Clerk, John Flanden and Master Richard Ashwell, clerk.

Dated, London, Monday after the feast of S. Peter ad Vincula,
33 Ed. III.

According to his will this property was obtained by Tamworth from John Cary; the grantees to Edmund de Witnesham would therefore have been Cary's feoffees.

156.—JOHN DE TAMWORTH AND HIS BOAT CALLED "SHOUT."
Close Rolls 46 Ed. III. m. 22.

15 June 1372 To Walter Norman and Richard Godfrey. Order to deliver to John de Tamworth, clerk, or to his attorney a shout of his by them or one of them arrested into the King's hands it is said and all the gear thereof as they arrested the same; as for particular causes the King ordered the said Walter and Richard to certify in chancery the cause wherefore they arrested the said shout and by what authority and if there was any reasonable cause wherefore they ought not so to do; likewise to certify that cause under their seals or the seal of one of them before Thursday next sending again that writ; and the said John has mainpernoured before the Chancellor to content the King of the said shout or the price thereof if by law it ought to pertain to the King.

157.—WILL OF JOHN DE TAMWORTH. *Hustings Rolls 103, No. 1.*

29 Jan. On Monday after the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul 49
1374/5 Ed. III. came John Tamworth, son of John de Thameworth, and his executor to prove his will, John Asshurst, wodemongere, and Thomas Hert, wodemongere, witnesses thereto being duly examined as follows :

24 Feb. The feast of S. Mathias 1373, I, John de Thameworth, bequeath
1373/4 my body to be buried in the church of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, before the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of Anne, her mother; To the high altar 13s. 4d.; the altar of S. Mary 6s. 8d.; the vicar and chaplains 6s. 8d.; the clerks 2s. To William, my son, and to Richard atte Chapele my shout with all its apparel; and to the former my batel called Feribot. To the said William my son all my rents and tenements in Chauncelereslane and Ratonsrowe after the death of Alice my wife who is enfeofed therewith jointly with myself. If the said William die without issue they shall remain to my son John and my daughter Agnes in tail successively. To my son William all my messuage and right and claim which I had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Cary in the Baillie in the parish

of S. Sepulchre with the long and narrow entry [*cum longo et stricto ingressu*] of the same messuage which I lately granted to the said William and his mother for their lives. To Richard atte Chapele, my kinsman, my plot of ground in the lane called Faytourslane on the west side thereof namely from the half of a door of mine there towards the south containing 63 iron yards [*virgas*] of our Lord the King and in breadth over all 18 yards of the said yard. Also to my son William another such plot from the middle of the said door towards the north containing in breadth $33\frac{1}{2}$ yards to hold with the houses built thereon from the chief Lords of that fee. Common ingress and egress shall be allowed to the said William and Richard and other future holders of the said plots through the said door as is now the case. I make my sons William Tamworth and John Thamworth my executors.

A shout was a small flat-bottomed boat used during low tide.

John de Tamworth disposed of his property as follows:—

New Inn, Chancery Lane, to wife for life; then to son William.

Ratonsrow, Holborn, also to wife, then to William; if he died without issue, to John.

Inn in the Bailey, held by wife and William, to William.

Faitours Lane, half to William, half to Richard atte Chapele, to be held of the chief lords of the fee—namely, the Hospital of S. Bartholomew.

William de Tamworth was alive at the deposition of Richard II.; then he disappeared, being probably an adherent of that King, and through the failure of his security the property was taken temporarily into the hands of Henry IV. (see No. 1268).

158.—ROBERT CAVENDYSSHE AND ROBERT SOMERTON TO JOHN STYWARD. *Hustings Rolls* 159, No. 85.

Grant by Robert Cavendysshe and Robert Somerton to John Styward of Marlesford Co. Suffolk of all those lands, tenements rents and services in the parishes of S. Sepulchre without Newgate S. Andrew in Houlburne and S. Dunstan in Fletestrete in the suburb of London late belonging to John Tamworth, esquire, deceased and which they had by feoffment of Agnes Ikworth widow, sister and heir of John Tamworth. To have and to hold &c.

Witnesses, Henry Barton, mayor, John Abbot and Thomas Duffhous, sheriffs, Ralph Barton, alderman of the ward of Faryngdon without.

28 June 1431 Dated Thursday after the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 7 Hen. VI.

23 July 1431 Enrolled, Monday before the feast of S. James, 9 Hen. VI.

Ibid. No. 86.

Reconveyance of the premises (on the same day) by the same John Styward to Sir Robert Wyngfeld, knight, Robert Cavendyshe and Robert Wode of Ipswich. To have and to hold &c.

Witnesses as above, with Edmund Pryk, William Auntres, William Snape.

Alice (1) = John de Tamworth = (2) Alice
Clerk of the Chancery
died 1374
will proved 29 Jan. 1375

William de Tamworth
probably disinherited
(See No. 1268)

John de Tamworth
living 1387
ob.s.p.

Agnes =
sold property
called Ratons
Row to Robert
Warner of Staple Inn
in 1435

Thomas de Ickworth
of Ickworth,
Co. Suffolk

159.—SIR ROBERT WYNGEFELD AND OTHERS TO JOHN CONESBY AND RICHARD MORDON. *Hustings Rolls* 167, No. 12.

10 Nov. 1437. Grant by Sir Robert Wyngfeld, Kt, Robert Cavendyshe and Robert Wode of Ipswich to John Conesby and Richard Mordon, clerks, of all those lands and tenements, rents and services, in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate and of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete in the suburb of London, which Joan, who was the wife of John Peytevin, late of Co. Suffolk, gentleman, John Milton of Bray, Co. Bucks, gentleman, and John Bucley of London, gentleman, lately held to them and their assigns for the term of life of Agnes Ickworth, who inherited the lands, tenements, rents and services aforesaid on the death of John Tamworth her brother and which, together with other tenements in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, the grantors lately had of the feoffment of the said Agnes.

160.—JOHN CONESBY AND RICHARD MORDON TO THOMAS BAWD
AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed B 2179.*

21 Nov. 1443 Know all men present and to come that we, John Conesby and Richard Mordon, clerks, have granted, demised and confirmed to Thomas Bawd, of the county of Hertford, esquire, John Leventhorpe, of the same county, esquire, Ralph Grey, John Gale, the younger, Henry Purchas, grocer, John Lane the elder, ironmonger, citizens of London and Richard Petsey a certain vacant plot of ground with the appurtenances lying in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, between the land of the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew of Smythfeld on the east and Secollane on the west and stretches from the King's way which leads to the prison of the Flete on the south as far as the tenement of the said Thomas Bawd, called Faryngdons, land of the Abbot and Convent of Thame and land of John Wetyng on the north; also the Alley leading from the King's way called Oldbailey through the said land of the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew to our land aforesaid; the which vacant plot of ground with the said alley we, John Conesby and Richard Mordon, late had jointly to us our heirs and assigns forever among other lands and tenements, rents and services in the said parish of S. Sepulchre and in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete of the grant and demise of Sir Robert Wyngefeld, knight, Robert Cavendisshe and Robert Wode of Ipswich, as in a certain deed by them made and enrolled in the Hustings on Monday next after the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle 17 Henry VI. more fully is contained. To have and to hold the aforesaid vacant plot of ground with the said alley to the aforementioned Thomas Bawd, John Leventhorpe, Ralph Grey, John Gale, Henry Purchas, John Lane and Richard Petsy their heirs and assigns for ever from the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and of right accustomed.

1 Dec. 1438 Thomas Catworth, then being Mayor, Nicholas Wyfold and John Norman, then sheriffs, and William Combes, Alderman of that Ward.

Witnesses, John Layner, Thomas Danby, William Botle, William Rawlyn, William Andreu, William Goldyng, Simon Clampard and others.

Given in *London* on the 21st day of November, 22 Hen. VI.

161. THOMAS BAWD, AND OTHERS, TO WILLIAM MOYLE AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed B 2177*.

31 Jan.

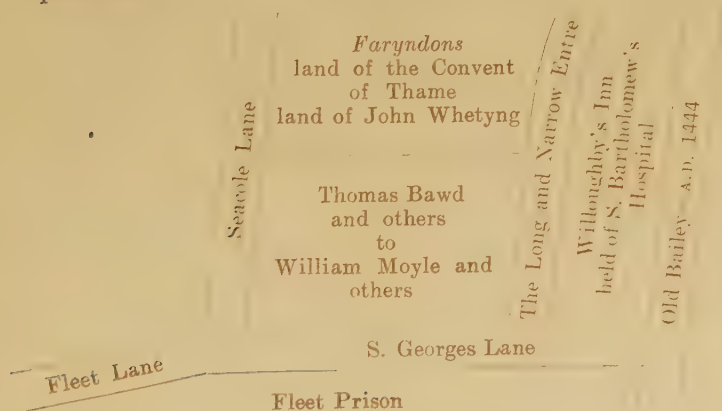
1444/5

Know all men present and to come that we, Thomas Bawd, of the county of Hertford, esquire, John Leventhorp, of the same county, esquire, Ralph Grey, John Gale the younger, Henry Purchas, grocer, John Lane the elder, ironmonger, citizen of London, and Richard Petsey have conveyed, demised delivered and confirmed to William Moyle, John Bekyngnam, Ralph Hogman and William Townland a certain piece of land [described as in B 2179] which we late had jointly of the grant, demise and confirmation of John Conesby and Richard Mordon, clerks, to hold to the said William Moyle and the other grantees [as above] for ever.

Witnesses, John Layner, Thomas Danby, William Rawlyn, William Goldington, Stephen Clampard and others.

Given in London on the last day of January, 23 Hen. VI.

Ancient Deed B 2178.—Appointment by the above grantors of Stephen Clampard as their true and lawful attorney to deliver to the grantees full and peaceful seisin and possession of the above premises.



162.—WILL OF JOAN CARRE. *Hustings Rolls 225, No. 27*.

2 Oct. 1497

At the court held Monday before the feast of S. Faith 13 Hen. VII. was proved the will of Joan Carre, wife of John Carre, gentleman, late the wife of John Moyle, late of London, gentleman,

20 July 1497 dated 20 July 1497. She made bequests of property in Stanes, Greenwich, the city of London and elsewhere.

“ My husband shall have my tenements in the parish of S. Sepulchre for his life; after his decease my executors shall sell the same towards finding a chaplain in the church of S. Lawrence Poultney,” &c.

“ I make Sir Richard Gildesford, knt, Sir John Darrell, knt, and Thomas Randoll, citizen and tailor of London, my executors.”

John Moyle, the first husband of Joan Street, died in 1496. He left certain lands and tenements in the city of London and suburbs to his wife Joan, and made Thomas Bryan, Esq. [son of the Chief Justice Sir Thomas Bryan] overseer of his will. For pedigree of John Moyle, see No. 166.

163.—KATHERINE GRAVESEND TO JOHN STONE AND OTHERS.
Ancient Deed B 2170.

28 Oct. 1501 Know all men present and to come that I, Katherine Gravesende, widow, in my full widowhood have granted and confirmed to John Stone, gentleman, Bartholomew Rede, Nicholas Mynys, Alderman of the city of London, Richard Lee, esquire, Richard Broke, gent, and Roger Thorney, citizen and mercer of London, all that tenement or great messuage with the appurtenances lying in the parish of S. Sepulchre in which Sir Thomas Brian, knight, late Chief Justice of Common Pleas, late dwelt, To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage with the appurtenances to the aforementioned John Stone, and the other grantees their heirs and assigns forever, from the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and of right accustomed. And I the aforementioned Katherine have constituted and by these presents ordained my well beloved in Christ, Thomas Bathe, Thomas Plotte, John Millis, John Ovy and Christopher Wursoppe my true attorneys jointly and severally to enter into the aforesaid messuage to take full and entire possession and seisin thereof and to deliver the same according to the force form and effect of this my present deed to the aforementioned John Stone and the other grantees.

Given 28 October, 17 Hen. VII.

Endorsed, Seisin by virtue of this deed was delivered in the presence of Thomas Swift, the Mayor's Serjeant at Mace, ——— [blank], one of the constables of the ward of Faryndon Without and of John Ovy 20 June, 17 Hen. VII.

164.—JOHN STONE AND OTHERS TO SIR ROBERT REDE. *Ancient Deed B 2171.*

28 June 1502 Know all men present and to come that we John Stone, gentleman, Bartholomew Rede, Nicholas Mynys, Alderman of the city of London, Richard Lee, esquire, Richard Broke, gent, and Roger Thorney, citizen and mercer of London, have demised, granted, conveyed and confirmed to Sir Robert Rede, knight, one of the Justices in the King's Bench, all that tenement or great messuage [described as in Deed B 2170] which we lately had jointly to us and our heirs forever by the grant of Katherine Gravesend, widow, as by her deed made to us thereupon more at large appears. To have and to hold the premises to the aforementioned Sir Robert Rede, his heirs and assigns for ever.

The grantors appoint Robert Halle, Keeper of Ludgate Gaol, and Richard Pynson, citizen and stationer, their attorneys to deliver seisin.

Given 28 June, 17 Hen. VII.

165.—SIR ROBERT REDE TO THOMAS FROWYK AND OTHERS. *Pleas of Land. Roll 171 m. 28.*

5 July 1502 At the Court of Hustings held Monday after SS. Peter and Paul, 17 Hen. VII. Thomas Frowyk, serjeant at law, Bartholomew Rede and Stephen Jenyns v. Sir Robert Rede, kt. One messuage and a garden in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate held of the King by the free service of 1d. a year.

Vouchees, successively Katherine Gravesend and John Roo of London.

166.—JOHN BOLLE AND THOMAS POPE TO SIR ROBERT REDE.
Ancient Deed B 2172.

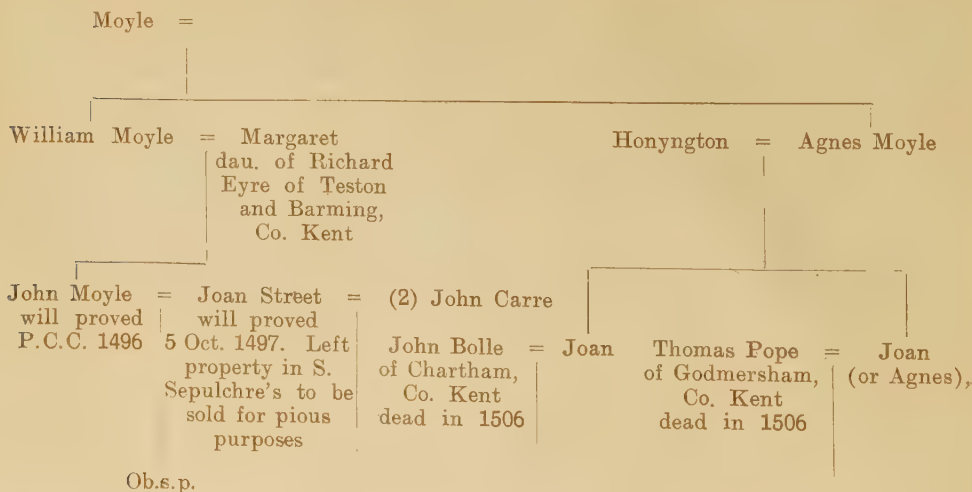
8 July 1502 To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come John Bolle of Chartham, Co. Kent, yeoman, and Joan his wife, one of the cousins and heirs of William Moyle, deceased, formerly of London, gent, namely, one of the daughters of Agnes Honyngton, sister of the aforesaid William, and Thomas Pope of Godmersham in the said county, yeoman, and Joan his wife, the other of the cousins and heirs of the aforesaid William Moyle, namely, the other daughter of the aforesaid Agnes, send greeting.

Know ye that we have remitted, released and, for us and our heirs, for ever quitclaimed to Thomas Frowyk, serjeant at law of our Lord the King, Bartholomew Rede and Stephen Jenyns, citizens and aldermen of London, now being in full and peaceful possession, and to their heirs to the use of Sir Robert Rede, knight, and his heirs, all our right, estate, title, claim, interest, and demand which we ever had, have, or in any way hereafter may have in a messuage lying in the parish of S. Sepulchre in which Sir Thomas Bryan late dwelt.

Given 8 July, 17 Hen. VII.

Acknowledged by the grantors before Sir John Shaa, knight, Mayor, and Thomas Wode, alderman, 9 July, 17 Hen. VII., the wives being separately examined.

Robert Rede became King's Serjeant 8 April, 1494, Justice of King's Bench 24 November, 1495, and was knighted soon afterwards. He became Chief Justice of Common Pleas Michaelmas, 1506.



167.--RICHARD NOTINGHAM TO SIR ROBERT REDE. *Augmentation
Office. Carte Misc. 21 Hen. VII. 169.*

14 May 1506 Bond in £100, dated 14 May, 21 Henry VII., by Richard Notingham of Stermouth, Co. Kent, husbandman, and Richard Paramour of Chartham, weaver, to Sir Robert Rede, kt, conditioned on the peaceable enjoyment by him and his heirs for ever of all that his messuage or tenement lying without Newgate in the parish of S. Sepulchre, which Sir Thomas Bryan, kt, late Chief Justice of Common Pleas dwelled in, without claim or interruption from Joan Pope of Godmersham, widow, William Bolle of Chartham, yeoman, or by the above bound Richard Notyngham, Richard Paramour and Elyn his wife, who will by deed release all their rights.

168. THE CHARTERHOUSE TO WILLIAM LELEGRAVE. *Contextual
Leases No. 121.*

27 Sept. 1514 Lease by William, Prior of the Charterhouse beside London, to William Lelegrave, gentleman, of a dwelling house with chambers and stables in which Sir Robert Rede, knight, sometime Chief Justice of the Common Pleas lately dwelt, in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate. To hold for term of three years at £6 13s. 4d. yearly rent payable quarterly.

The Lessee shall leave the house at the end of his term in as good condition "of glazing lockys and keyes shettprages for wyndowes and dores standerdes implementes and all oðer necessaryes" as he now takes according to the bill hereto annexed.

If the Lessee keeps his agreement the bond of the present date of himself and Richard Crookes of London, goldsmith, to the said Prior for £40 shall be void.

27 September, 11 Hen. VIII.

William Tott was Prior of the Charterhouse 1499-1525
The inventory of this property attached to the indenture of this lease is a long and interesting one.

SECTION 6.

[169] *THE WARDENS OF FLEET PRISON.*

MANY hundreds of years before the Holborn and the Thames were first known to history the junction of the two rivers would probably have been on the east side of the present city rather than upon the west. Imagination can picture those pre-historic waters contracting and subsiding, and, instead of flowing eastwards from Battle Bridge to join the Thames further down, carving a new channel across the sandy ridge connecting what is now Bloomsbury with the city ; their exceptionally powerful current would have found it easy enough to delve out the valley of the Holeburn through the soft submissive subsoil at the Viaduct, and here, therefore, the sandy ridge was pierced. The passage, once effected, would be maintained, and, deepening in the course of ages, it became what our British ancestors would have called a cwm, or combe. Remains of fallen trees of great girth have been discovered on its ancient slopes at a considerable depth ; Tacitus in his history makes allusion to the wooded jaws of a narrow inlet from the Thames such as could only have been applicable to the valley of the Holeburn. The Romans, having once conquered its slopes, could advance towards the levels at King's Cross, traditionally supposed to be the site of a Roman-British battle.

[170] But the tides by which both rivers were affected would inevitably have scoured out and rounded the mouth of the Holeburn. Whilst the tendency of the latter river would have been to create equal declivities on its east and west, shelving down from the Old Bailey and Shoe Lane at equivalent slopes, its meeting with the tides would have tended to hollow out by revolving currents a stretch of land on its eastern flank, where after ages of effort a flat surface of ground was levelled on part of which the Memorial Hall now stands.

After a painstaking examination of this site the late Mr. Roach Smith came to the conclusion that the semi-circular slopes half surrounding this natural racecourse had been utilised during the Roman occupation as an amphitheatre, the sides having been cut into, as he thought, to provide seats for spectators. Sir Walter Besant supported this view, expressing his opinion that the evidence upon which it was based was satisfactory. No real proofs have ever yet established this interesting theory, but if the Romans had an amphitheatre in London no better site for the purpose could have been chosen.

Upon this site, in late Saxon times or soon after, a gaol was constructed known, for 800 years at least, as the Fleet Prison. Built solidly of stone, protected on all sides by a moat ten feet wide and connected by sluices with the city foss called Houndsditch, and also by a ditch with the swiftly-flowing Holeburn, it would have been in those early times an ideal place of detention, except for those detained there, who would inevitably have suffered grievously from their insanitary surroundings, as is well attested by the records of their frequent complaints throughout the centuries.

[171] The ancestors of Nathaniel de Leveland, a man who was living in 1197, had been lords of the manor of Leveland, Kent, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keepers of Fleet Prison and of the King's houses at Westminster on behalf of the King ever since the Conquest. And in the hands of his descendants the Wardenship remained until the time of Queen Elizabeth. That is, for 500 years it was in the hands of one family. Several times it happened that the heir of this office of the Serjeanty of the Fleet, as it was called, was a woman; yet this made no difference—the woman was still Serjeant and was responsible for the custody of the prisoners. On some such occasions the office was executed by deputy.

Quaint and absurdly feudal as this hereditary character of the office may seem to our modern ideas, it did not work so unsatisfactorily nor with such scandalous results as the arrangement which succeeded it, when the office could be bought and sold and the Keepers made what profit they could out of it. The disgraceful occurrences associated with the history of the prison during the Stuart and Georgian periods do not disfigure the records of the

previous five centuries when the Serjeanty descended from father to son and occasionally to daughter.

[172] Within the King's manor of Westminster the Leveland family had a messuage in the close of the palace where they used to live along with their servants, and they used to take 8d. yearly from every merchant who had a shop or stall in Westminster Hall and 4d. yearly from every merchant not having a stall and carrying his merchandise. In short, the Hall was a market place. The fees for keeping the King's houses in good condition and for performing the like service for Fleet Prison and the prison bridge and for the care and custody of the prisoners were paid to the Leveland family by the Sheriffs of London out of the King's money due for the farm of London and Middlesex. In the year 1280 these amounted to £18 5s. 8d. The Wardens of the prison also received an entrance fee from each prisoner, and probably also other fees from sources which can be more easily surmised than specified. The office must therefore have been a lucrative one. Moreover, in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison, outside the foss, the Leveland family owned land and houses known as the soke of Flete Prison, from the tenants of which they obtained a rental of £5 a year. From its earliest existence privileged prisoners were allowed freedom, under certain "Rules," to breathe less contaminated air and have intercourse with their fellow-citizens, during stated hours, so long as they kept within the soke. These individuals were generally debtors, the prison being used as a place of detention for such from a very early period. The records of Edward IV.'s reign contain the largest number of orders for the commitment of such offenders until the times of the Star Chamber, when they became more numerous. Other inmates in early times were the unfortunate individuals sentenced for contempt of Court.

[173] In 1197 Osbert de Longchamp, brother of William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, Pope's Legate and Chancellor, a notorious enemy of the city's liberties, obtained a grant of the King's manor of Westminster and of Fleet Prison. But the grant was contested, and Nathaniel de Leveland and his son Robert, for a fine of £40, recovered their inheritance. Robert went to the

Crusade in 1201 and died shortly after, leaving a daughter as his heir, the Wardenship of the prison being granted during her minority to Simon, Archdeacon of Wells. Upon her death the office passed to her father's brother, Richard, who died in 1228, he being then succeeded by his son, Ralph.

Ralph de Leveland being under age, the Wardenship was entrusted to Robert FitzNicholas; and, the prison being much dilapidated, a grant of £5 was made from the Exchequer, then at the New Temple, to put it in good repair.

The property eventually came to Stephen de Leveland, who died in 1287, his only child, Joan, being then nine years of age. The wardship of this young girl, together with her lands and marriage, was granted by the King to Queen Eleanor, who regranted them to Martin Sench, of S. Laurence Jewry, crossbow-man and yeoman of Edward, Prince of Wales, whose yeoman he remained until 1309, when he died. But Martin Sench was already married to Clarice, daughter of Ronald de Oxsted, of Co. Surrey; and the Queen had "delivered Joan's body to Martin to be married to whom he would without disparagement, whereupon he caused her to be married to his brother John Sench." It was, no doubt, a matter of sale, such "gifts" being far from unusual in ancient times.

[174] Joan de Leveland, having been born 24 June, 1277, could not have been so much as fifteen and a-half years of age when she married; but on 9 November, 1293, the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer received an order to cause John Sench and Joan his wife to have seisin of the Serjeanty of the custody of the King's palace and of Fleet Prison, held of the King in chief, as the King had taken John's fealty. John Sench died in 1315, when the Exchequer was ordered to permit Joan, late his wife, to hold the said Serjeanty "provided she come to the King at Westminster to do homage." Homage was necessary not merely because Joan was to become an official of the Administration, but because she was heir to property held in chief of the King.

Joan married secondly Edmund Cheney; nevertheless she retained her office and used to receive by the hands of the Sheriffs of London out of the King's money the sum of 6d. a day for keeping the

prisoners—that is, £9 2s. 6d. a year, independently of what she received for the custody of the King's palace; and in addition she received an entrance fee of 2s. 4d. from each prisoner committed to her custody. She had also £6 18s. 5d. yearly rent from tenements in the city.

[175] When Joan died in 1332 her son John Sench was of full age, having been born before the year 1306; but Edmund Cheney, her second husband, petitioned the King that he might retain the Wardenship of the prison and the palace, and was allowed, by “the courtesy of England,” as it was called, to take up the Serjeanty during his life. He seems to have accepted his duties with an honourable desire to carry them out faithfully. In the year 1335 he had the gaol entirely rebuilt; and a grant “as a gift, of the stones of the ancient prison of the Fleet, to have and carry away at his will,” was made to Richard de Podenhale, the King's yeoman, for what services it is not stated; he may well have been concerned in the custody of the inmates, and was at the time occupying the quay and messuage on the river known as Flete Hithe.

In the *Inquisition post mortem* of Edmund Cheney, which was taken in February, 1339, it is stated that he held the Fleet Prison by Serjeanty of “keeping the prisoners committed there and also of repairing the bridge of the Flete as often as it shall be necessary.” According to a previous inquiry made at the Guildhall in 1307, this meant that it was the duty of the Warden of the prison to repair or reconstruct the woodwork of the bridge whilst the Sheriffs of London for the time being were responsible for paving it. By an inquisition held later, in 1356, it will be seen that this was not the bridge built over the Fleet river, but the small bridge constructed of wood over the foss leading from the prison to that river.

[176] Upon the death of Cheney in 1339, the Wardenship did not revert to his heir and daughter, Katherine, but to John Sench, the son of Joan by her first husband. At his death in 1349 it was inherited by his daughter Margaret, a babe, only one year old. On this occasion the law respecting succession to property held of the King in chief was not enforced. Margaret, the widow of John Sench, was invested, in accordance with “*the custom of the city of*

London," with a third part of the issues by way of dower, the other two-thirds being committed to Thomas Sench as guardian of the infant heir. The same division was also made in respect of the bailiwick of the King's palace, the Ushership of the Exchequer and Common Pleas, the profits from the stalls and other places in Westminster Hall allotted to merchants and others, with the wages pertaining to that office, and all other the inheritance of John Sench contiguous to the Palace of Westminster. This was a very unusual proceeding on the part of the city; it had no precedent, nor was it repeated.

It was twenty years before the Wardenship of the prison came again into the hands of a right heir of the Levelands. During that time much happened, for the Wardens who successively acted as deputies for the heirs allowed certain usurpations upon the property and other evils to arise, which led to the intervention of the King's Courts, and also to the recovery by the Crown of its special jurisdiction.

[177] The prison, generally known as "the free prison"—that is, one for free men and hence the higher status it enjoyed—was entirely surrounded by a foss, normally ten feet wide and of sufficient depth to float a vessel containing a tun of wine (that is, 252 gallons). This was connected with the River Fleet by means of a similar ditch, and it was over this ditch that "the small bridge" was built, enabling the public to pass from the end of Seacole Lane to the end of the larger bridge over the Fleet, and to the street known as Fleet Street, which then traversed the larger bridge and continued as far as the gate called Ludgate, then situated on Ludgate Hill above S. Martin's Church. A few houses existed not far from the small bridge; Richard Andrew, in his will dated 13 March, 1348, and proved in the Court of Hustings, mentions his tenements near "the small bridge by *le Francheprison*." These were rented from the Leveland family; but the greater part of the soke or liberty of the prison was vacant land; trees grew on both banks of the moat; and but for the forbidding looking prison and the insalubrious river it might have been a delectable spot.

[178] Shortly before the death of John Sench the Mayor and

Commonalty of the city granted to the butchers of S. Nicholas Shambles a certain quay, fifteen feet in length from north to south and twelve feet in width, lying by the side of the Holeburn at the back of Seacole Lane at its southern end, for the cleansing of the entrails of beasts in the water there, at a rent of a boar's head *per annum*, on condition that they repaired and maintained it at their own cost, it then being in a dilapidated condition. But the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem, in a plea dated May, 1354, claimed that this wharf on the water of the Fleet near the prison belonged to his Order, his predecessors having always held it; and he complained to the King that now the city authorities had ousted him; he sought to enforce his claim by the irrelevant plea that the offensive odour arising from the butchers' refuse was so bad as to be injurious to those in the free prison and of the neighbourhood; and by making his complaint to the King he impugned the right claimed by the city. The Mayor and Sheriffs rejoined that it was they who had ordained that the butchers should use this quay, where the water from the Thames ebbs and flows, on account of complaints having been made of the noisomeness arising from the butchers' refuse when thrown upon the pavement near the Friar's Minors, Newgate Street. Neither the Prior nor his predecessors, they said, had ever held the quay, and they were prepared to contest his claim. But the King, declining to admit the right of the city, ordered the Mayor to find some other place for the butchers; nor did he admit the claim of the Prior.

[179] On 16 December, 1355, letters patent were issued appointing the Mayor and Sheriffs to survey the ditch surrounding Fleet Prison and inquire what persons had wrongfully built latrines upon the said ditch and who were responsible for the accumulation of filth therein; "because that by reason of the infection of the air and the abominable stench which there prevails many of those imprisoned are often affected with various diseases and grievous maladies not without serious peril to them." At the inquisition which followed the jurors named certain persons who had appropriated the King's land there and who were responsible for the unwholesome obstruction.

These evils were no sooner remedied than a writ, dated

8 August, 1356, was issued to the Mayors and Sheriffs bidding them to erect a support for the King's footbridge over Fleet ditch *pedis pontis ultra fossatum de Flete*—that is, over the Fleet Prison ditch, for the Fleet itself was not yet known as a “ditch.” The support was described as towards Seacole Lane and as being for the use of the public, and therefore to be made as in duty bound by the city authorities; otherwise they were to show cause to the contrary. This support probably meant the whole of the footway from the end of Seacole Lane to the bridge. The city authorities, in doubt as to their duty, held an inquiry at the Guildhall at which the jurors stated that Commonalty ought to make the support for the King's bridge towards Seacole Lane, but the King ought to make the bridge and the support—that is, the footway—towards the Fleet bridge, and that the way over the smaller bridge was a public one.

[180] By the steps thus taken for the removal of nuisances and the improvement of the surroundings of the prison the health of the inmates was no doubt much bettered. These restorations were effected whilst Margaret Sench, the younger, was still in the King's wardship. In 1361 she died, not being of age and unmarried, and was succeeded by Roger de Sapurton, grandson of Joan de Leveland, and of her second husband Edmund Cheyney. He also being under age, the arrangement made at the death of John Sench remained in force. In 1369 Roger proved his age and tendered his homage and fealty, and Margaret Sench, senior, being dead, he was invested with his full patrimony, including the Wardenship of the prison and palace and one-third of the Ushership of the Exchequer and Common Pleas. He demised the Wardenship of the prison to Roger Northdon, probably for life. In 1380 he demised it to Richard de Ravenser, Keeper of the Hanaper and Dean of Lincoln, and others. Whilst Ravenser was Warden the mob under Wat Tyler burned the prison in 1381. The incendiarism of the rioters was general, and there is no reason for supposing that the prison was a special object of their wrath. Wat Tyler was slain at the head of his insurgents by William Walworth, and their rage for revenging his death was hypnotised by the impulsive action of a handsome fair-haired thirteen-year-old stripling who rode his horse into their midst

offering himself as their new leader, an offer accepted with acclaim though he who made it, they knew, was none other than the King. The prison was quickly rebuilt.

In June 1392 all the prisoners were taken to York and brought back again in November. The reason for this migration is not quite certain; there may have been a fear of the plague or other diseases, but in all probability the attitude of the Londoners was the real cause; political troubles were crowding around the impulsive Richard, who was now most unpopular in the city; moreover, the rolls, writs and memoranda of the Common Pleas had also been taken to York.

[181] By the King's permission Roger Sapurton was allowed, in August, 1395, to settle the Wardenship upon his son John, who was also appointed Controller of the Works at Westminster. Roger died in 1411; John, his son, died without issue in 1414, leaving a brother, Roger, who held the office for twenty years, dying in 1434. He left two daughters; the elder, Elizabeth, succeeded her father and married William Venour, Troner and Peser for the King in London, whom she outlived without having any issue. In 1468 the office descended to the heirs of her sister Alice, whose grandsons, Richard, Edward, and William Babyngton, held it successively.

During the regime of William Babyngton it was found in 1502 that the prison ditch was again clogged with objectionable obstruction, impeding the river, then called Turnmill Brook, or Tryllemillbroke, and injuring the health of the prisoners. The obstruction and the sand silted up against the filth by the tide were removed, and once more boats with merchandise ascended to Holborn Bridge.

It was customary to hold festivities and games in the prison at Christmastide, and in 1523, whilst William Babyngton was still Warden and led the festivities as Master of Misrule, he accidentally killed Robert Wolfe, one of the prisoners, for which he was arrested and put on his trial. The verdict went against him, but he received a free pardon from Henry VIII.

[182] The Babyngton family held the Wardenship during a period of ninety-two years. In 1558 Thomas Babyngton demised it to John Heath. The following year, on the death of Thomas, his son Sir William Babyngton obtained permission from Queen Elizabeth

to sell it to Richard Tyrrell, who demised it to Henry Tyrrell for a period of fifteen years for £80 a year. Edward Tyrrell, son of Richard, demised it to Joachim Newton. From this period the office ceases to be hereditary.

In the reign of James I. the nominal value of the office of Warden was £19 4s. 3d. a year, differing little from that in Plantagenet times. The perquisites of the office must therefore have been considerable. One hundred years later, in the early part of the eighteenth century, it was twice sold for £5,000, though both purchases seem to have been irregular.

[183] The prison was destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666, when the prisoners were removed to Croome House, Co. Surrey. On 9 July, 1668, they petitioned the Crown that the Warden should be ordered to rebuild the ruined gaol of the Fleet as the distance from their friends prevented them from receiving many comforts and much counsel. Not until 1671, however, was a new building ready for them. Built of brick, it was five stories high and contained 150 rooms "newly furnished and well fitted with all manner of necessities" for the use of the inmates. The "Rules" were enlarged. A writer in the year 1708 describes them as extending "from the prison southward from the east side of the Fleet Canal to Ludgate Hill and from thence eastward to Cock Alley on the south side of Ludgate Hill, and to the Old Bailey on the north and thence northward in the Old Bailey on both sides of the street to Fleet Lane and all that lane and from its west end southward to the prison again." The same writer adds: "It is a prison for debtors from any part of the Kingdom and for those that act or speak anything in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and of Common Pleas; and for the pleasantness of the prison and gardens and the aforesaid large extent of its Rules it is preferred before most other prisons, many giving money to turn themselves over to this from others."

But this somewhat rosy picture of the prison, its privileges, its surroundings, and its internal comforts must be regarded as comparative. If it was any better than its contemporary houses of detention—and it certainly was better than some—it was still a den of iniquity; its surroundings were unwholesome, though its enlarged

Rules may have afforded compensation. Most of the prisoners were not immured the whole day, nor did they see the worst side of the evils existing.



FLEET PRISON IN 1844.

Erected 1782, disused in 1844, taken down 1864.

[184] James Edward Oglethorpe, who was born in 1698 and at the age of twenty-three became M.P. for Haslemere, happened to visit a friend incarcerated in Fleet Prison, and to his horror discovered that there were men there loaded with chains and otherwise treated in a barbarous and scandalous manner. His exertions on their

behalf and his exposure of the extortions and cruelties to which they were subject led to his appointment in the year 1729 to the chairmanship of a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the condition of the prison and prisoners. Facts were educed which were shocking to humanity, and the Committee expressed their astonishment that such incredible and infamous oppression should ever have been within the power of the Warden or have remained for so long unpunished. Three of the Keepers were tried for murder as a result of their cruelties; and though they escaped the death penalty they were convicted of gross mismanagement of trust and punished accordingly. Reforms were instituted, and Oglethorpe was entrusted with power in 1733 to found a colony in North America for the settlement there of insolvent debtors which should also be a refuge for persecuted German Protestants. This later purpose was a Royal afterthought; for it was George II. who gave the land, named Georgia after him, though it was Parliament who granted the £10,000 necessary for starting the colony.

Custom House officers made a raid on the prison in August 1778 and secured 2,491 lbs. of tea, 1,874 lbs. of coffee, 1,020 lbs. of chocolate, lace to the value of £1,500, and much other booty. It was proved that smuggling through the channel of the Fleet had been carried on there for a long period on an extensive scale.

During the Gordon riots in 1780 the prison was again destroyed by fire; but by 1782 it was rebuilt. In 1844 it was decided to abolish the prison and the site was bought by the City Corporation for £29,000, by whom the buildings were demolished. Twenty years later they sold the site to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway for £60,000. The railway now traverses the back part of it; the frontage is occupied by the Memorial Hall.

185.—WARDENS OF FLEET PRISON.

Nathaniel de Leveland = Keeper of Flete Prison and of the King's houses at Westminster living 1197			
Robert de Leveland went to Crusade died 1202	= Margaret a dau. ob.s.p.	Richard de Leveland died 1228	= Lucy
Ralph de Leveland under age at father's death Wardenship granted to Robert FitzNicholas died 1256	= Margery died 1265	(2) Giles de Badlesmere died 1258 (3) Fulk Payforer died 1277	Sir Andrew de Leveland living 1264 -- Sybilla
Robert born 1242 ob.s.p.	Sir Ralph de Grendon alias de Leveland held Leveland, Co. Kent of the Archbishop of Canterbury born 1246; died 1280	= Laura de Scaccario dau. of Laurence de Scaccario held one-third of Usher- ship of Exchequer and the Bench	= (2) Wm. Payforer son of Fulk Stephen de Leveland born before 1250 Keeper of Flete Prison died 1287
		John Sench held Boyleston, Co. Derby of the Earl of Lancaster; died 1315	= Joan de Leveland born 24 June, 1277 married 1293 died 1332 = (2) Edmund Cheyney rebuilt the prison 1335 died 1339
John Sench born before 1306 died 7 Oct. 1349 Inq. 23 Ed. III. 127		= Margaret granted in 1350 her third part of Ushership of Exchequer to John Bray died 1361	= Katherine Cheyney Roger Sapurton died before 1369

<p>Margaret Sench = born 1348, died 1369 whilst in the King's Wardenship</p>	<p>Roger de Sapurton = born 1348, became Warden 3rd & demised the office 5 July, 1369; settled it by the King's permission on his son John, 31 Aug., 1395 Died 20 Feb. 1412</p>	
	<p>Roger de Sapurton = Alice Warden of Fleet Prison died 1434</p>	
<p>John de Sapurton = Controller of the King's works at Westminster and Warden of Fleet Prison. Died 1414. Will proved Commissary of London 31 Mar., 1414.</p>	<p>William Venour = Elizabeth Troner and Peser in London died in 1466</p>	
	<p>Elizabeth Warden of Fleet Prison living Dec. 1467 s.p.</p>	
<p>Robert Agas of Waltham married 1395 died before 1411</p>	<p>Roger Archis = Alice Sapurton died before 1465</p>	
	<p>(2) Elizabeth dau. of Ralph Williamscothe</p>	
<p>Richard Babyngton Warden of Fleet Prison ob.s.p.</p>	<p>Maud Arches = Robert Babyngton = 4th son of Sir William Babyngton, Justice of Common Pleas died 1464</p>	
	<p>William Babyngton = Ellen Warden of Fleet Prison dau. of Sir Richard Illingworth, K.B. Chief Baron of Exchequer</p>	
<p>Edward Babyngton Warden of Fleet Prison died 30 June, 1498 s.p.</p>	<p>William Babyngton = Elizabeth born 1476 Warden of Fleet Prison dau. of Chas. Clarrell of Co. Northton Etwall, Co. Derby</p>	
	<p>Margery wife of John Fitzherbert of Etwall, Co. Derby</p>	
<p>Thomas Babyngton died 1559</p>	<p>Margaret dau. of Edward Haslewood of Wyke-Warren</p>	
	<p>Dorothy wife of John Fitzherbert of Norbury, Co. Derby</p>	
<p>Sir William Babyngton sold Wardenship to Richard Tyrrell 1559</p>	<p>Elizabeth dau. of Golbourne</p>	

187.—NATHANIEL DE LEVELAND AND THE FLETE PRISON. *Mag. Rot. 9 Ric. I. 2 a. London and Middlesex.*

A.D. 1197 Nathaniel de Leveland and his son Robert fined 60 marks to have the custody of the King's houses at Westminster and the prison at Flete Bridge which have been their inheritance ever since the conquest of England and that they may not be hindered by the counter fine of Osbert de Longchamp.

A fine as succession duty seems to have been usual in the case of these hereditary offices, for the grants authorising seisin of the property to the heirs are generally to be found on the Fine Rolls.

Robert de Leveland gave the Priors of S. Bartholomew the right to take their ships up the Fleet to their hospital.

188.—JOHN DE SOMERSET. *Pat. Rolls 49 Hen. III. m. 8.*

1265 Grant to John de Somerset, King's yeoman, of the wardenship of the lands and heirs of Margery de Leveland, tenant in chief, with the keeping of the palace of Westminster and of the prison of the Flete which she held by hereditary right, with the rents, knight's fees, wards, reliefs, escheats, advowsons of churches and dowries when they fall in and with the marriage of the heirs.

Mandate to the Sheriff of Kent to give him seisin of the said lands and wardenship.

Vacated because "non habuit."

After the death of Ralph de Leveland in 1256 his widow Margery married Giles de Badlesmere. The manors of Leveland and Badlesmere were within two miles of each other and about ten from Faversham. Giles died in 1258, when Margery married her third husband, Fulk Payforer. She died in 1265, and John de Somerset received a grant of the wardenship of her lands and heirs, which, however, did not take effect. But Fulk Payforer obtained a cancellation of the grant in his favour, and held the office until his death. It then came into the hands of Margery's son and heir, Ralph de Leveland, otherwise known as Ralph de Grendon.

189.—FULK PAYFORER, ALIAS PEYFORER, AND THE FLETE PRISON. *Inq. p. m. C. Ed. I. File 17 (13).*

A.D. 1277 Middlesex. Fulk Payforer held the serjeanty of keeping the King's palace of Westminster and the free prison of the Flete of the inheritance of Margery, his wife, deceased, by the courtesy of England.

Ralph de Leveland, aged 30 and more is next heir of the said Margery who held that serjeanty to herself and her heirs.

Writ to the Sheriff of Middlesex dated 17 Nov. 5 Ed. I.

190.—RALPH DE LEVELAND. *Fine Rolls 6 Ed. I. m. 28.*

29 Dec. 1277 Order to the Sheriff of Middlesex to deliver to Ralph de Levelaund, son and heir of Margery, late wife of Fulk Peyforer, tenant in chief of the Serjeanty of keeping Westminster palace and the Fleet prison the said Serjeanty to hold as his said mother and his ancestors held the same he having done homage.

Sir Ralph de Leveland, otherwise known as Sir Ralph de Grendon, was thirty-one years old when he obtained the Serjeanty of the Fleet. He married Laura, daughter of Laurence de Scaccario, an official, as his name implies, of the Exchequer. Sir Ralph died in 1280, and his widow then married William Payforer, son of her husband's stepfather Fulk. But the office of Warden of the Fleet passed to Stephen de Leveland, next surviving brother of Ralph.

Laurence de Scaccario, father of Laura, was Usher of the Exchequer and of the King's Bench. When he died in 1284 without male heirs the fees and profits of the Ushership were divided between his three daughters, Maud, wife of John Dagworth, Laura, wife of William Payforer, and Beatrice, wife of John Peveril. Laura's share became the inheritance of the heirs of her first husband.

191.—RALPH DE GRENDON, ALIAS DE GRANDONE, OF LEVELAUND.
Inq. p. m. C. Ed. I. File 25 (1).

1280 Middlesex. He held the serjeanty of keeping the prison of the Flete and the king's manor of Westminster and used to receive yearly from the king's money by the hands of the Sheriffs of London £18 5s. 8d. for the keeping of the said prison and manor and for repairing the bridge of the Flete and also 100s. yearly from the free tenants of the soke of the Flete by reason of the said serjeanty but he held no lands in the county by reason thereof and the jury know not whether he used and ought to receive anything else by reason of the serjeanty than the aforesaid moneys.

Stephen de Levelaunde his brother, aged 30 and more is his next heir.

Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the exchequer dated 24 April, 8 Ed. I.

192.—STEPHEN DE LEVELAND. *Fine Rolls 15 Ed. I. m. 16.*

19 May 1280 Order to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to deliver to Stephen de Leveland, brother and heir of Ralph de Grendon the Serjeanty of keeping the prison of the Flete and the palace of Westminster.

193.—STEPHEN DE GRENDON. *Inq. p. m. C. Ed. I. File 46 (6).*

12 March
1286/7 Inquisition held at Derby on Saturday before S. Gregory the Pope 15 Ed. I. Stephen de Grendon had a moiety of the manor of Boiliston which he held of Roger de Rideware for homage and service of 1d. rent and by doing foreign service pertaining to $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee. He held nothing in the county of the King.

24 June 1286 Joan, his daughter, aged 9 at the feast of S. John the Baptist last, is his next heir.

[Middlesex and London inquisitions not on the records.]

194.—JOHN AND JOAN SENCH. *Close Rolls 24 Ed. I. m. 11.*

20 Jan. 1295 To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. Martin Sench, the King's Serjeant, has shown the King that whereas Queen Eleanor, his late consort, granted to Martin the marriage of Joan, daughter and heiress of Stephen de Leveland, tenant in chief by the serjeanty of keeping the King's jail of Flete which marriage she had by gift of the King, and she afterwards delivered Joan's body to Martin to be married to whom he would without disparagement whereupon he caused her to be married to his brother John Sench, the Treasurer and Barons have taken the serjeanty into the King's hands because Martin did not show them at the Exchequer the said Queen's letters patent of the gift of the marriage and they detain the serjeanty from John and Joan to whom it was delivered as Joan's right and inheritance upon proof of her lawful age before the King. As it appears clearly to the King that his consort delivered Joan's body to Martin as is afore-said he orders the Treasurer and Barons to restore the serjeanty to John and Joan if they have taken it into the King's hands solely for this reason and to restore the issues thence received.

195.—JOHN SENCH AND JOAN DE LEVELAND, HIS WIFE. *Close Rolls*
21 Ed. I. m. 2.

9 Nov. 1293 To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. Order to cause John Sench and Joan his wife, daughter of Stephen de Leveland to have seisin of the Serjeanty of the custody of the King's palace at Westminster and of the prison of the Fleet which Stephen at his death held of the King in chief as the King has taken John's fealty and render the Serjeanty to him and Joan.

196. THE SMALL BRIDGE NEAR FLETE PRISON. *Corporation Letter Book C.*, p. 240.

1 Aug. 1307 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall Monday the morrow of S. Peter ad Vincula 1 Ed. II. The jury being sworn to enquire as to who should repair the broken pavement near Flete Bridge, they say on oath that the Wardens of Flete prison will repair and construct the woodwork of the bridge and the Sheriffs of London for the time being will pave the bridge.

197.—JOAN SENCH, KEEPER OF FLETE PRISON. *Close Rolls* 8 Ed. II.
m. 3.

11 June 1315 To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer. Order to permit Joan, late the wife of John Sench to hold the serjeanty of the custody of the King's palace at Westminster and of Flete prison which are held of the King in chief of her inheritance provided she come to the King at Westminster to do homage.

198.—JOAN LE CHEYNY. *Inq. p. m. C.* 6 Ed. III. File 32 (27).

19 Sept. 1332 Inquisition taken at the church of S. Bride, London 19 Sept. 6 Ed. III. before John de Pulteney, mayor of the city of London and the King's escheator there, by the oath of William de Toppesfelde, Thomas de Chetyngdon, Simon Larmorer, Reginald de Thorp, Thomas Giles, William le Deveneys, Richard Lousscher, Walter Underwood, William de Waltham, Walter le Arblaster, Walter le Mareschal and William le Cotiller who say that Joan, who was the wife of Edmund le Cheyny, deceased, held in her demesne as of fee on the day of her death, of the King in chief, a messuage with a garden and curtilage with appurtenances within

the King's close at the Flete by grand serjeanty, namely of keeping the King's prison of the Flete and all the men committed there, taking 6d. a day from the King by the hand of the sheriff of London for the same and 2s. 4d. from each man committed to her for custody for her fee. She also had £6 18s. 5d. yearly rent issuing from 19 tenements within the Liberty of London which are held of the King in chief as are the other tenements in the same city to be received yearly at Michaelmas and Easter as appears in a certain schedule attached to this inquisition. The said messuage with the rent abovesaid with appurtenances together with the profit arising from the custody aforesaid are worth in all issues £10 a year.

John Sench, her son, aged 26 years and more, is her next heir.

SCHEDULE.—*Rents pertaining to the Flete, Fletestrete.*

	£	s.	d.
Of the tenements of Roger Chaunteclere next Sholane (at those terms)	0	3	9
„ „ „ „ John de Thorpe, canon of S. Paul's	0	3	9
„ „ „ „ Hugh Scruby	0	10	6
„ „ „ „ John de Pikenam	0	15	0
„ „ „ „ Sir Thomas de Loundre	0	5	0
„ „ „ „ Thomas de Wynchecombe	0	2	8
„ „ „ „ Robert le Keu	0	5	4
„ „ „ „ Robert Burdet which were of Ellen de Flete	0	4	0
„ „ „ „ William Chaundeler	0	8	0
„ „ „ „ John de Eggele	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ Richard de Neuwerker	0	2	0
„ „ „ „ Hamund le Mounter	0	1	1
Of the tenements formerly of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for a plot of land and garden called Longespeyeshaghe in Fletestrete annexed and enclosed, a garden of the said Henry pertaining to his manor of Hollebourn	2	3	8
Of tenements of the Prior of S. John of Smythfeld opposite the north gate of the Flete	0	6	8
Of tenements formerly of the Knights of the Temple in England at the New Temple London	0	2	0
<i>Rents pertaining to Thamistrete</i>	1	3	0
Sum =	£6	18	5

199.—EDMUND LE CHEYNY AND FLETE PRISON. *Close Rolls 6 Ed. III.*
m. 9

4 Nov. 1332 To John de Preston, Mayor of London and escheator there. Order not to meddle further with a messuage within the King's close of Flete taken into the King's hands on the death of Joan, late the wife of Edmund le Cheyne, and to restore the same to Edmund as it is found by inquisition that the said Joan held it in chief by service of keeping the Flete prison and all the men committed there and it is found by another inquisition that the said Edmund and Joan had issue.

200.—THE REPAIR OF FLETE PRISON BRIDGE. *City of London Memoranda Rolls A 4 m.*

8 Nov. 1337 The King's writ directs inquiry to be made as to who is responsible for the repair of the bridge over the water of the Flete in Fletestrete, London dated 8 Nov. 11 Ed. III.

Inquisition was accordingly made on Saturday before the feast of S. Katherine 11 Ed. III. the jurors being Reginald de Thorp, Walter le Mareschall, John de Pelham, William de Walham, Thomas de Northall, John le Beste, William Deveneyes, Robert le Mareschall, goldsmith, James le Clerk, William de Hakeneye, John de Newport, and Gilbert atte More. They say that whoever is Keeper of the gaol of the Flete is bound at his own expense to repair and maintain the bridge of Flete and the enclosure [*clausuram*] thereof whenever necessary. The Keeper has certain rents in the said city and suburb for the purpose.

201.—THE STONES OF THE WALLS OF THE OLD PRISON. *City of London Memoranda Rolls A 5 m. 8 d.*

20 Nov. 1338 The King's writ, dated 20 Nov. 12 Ed. III directs inquiry etc. Richard de Potenhale, the King's yeoman, has petitioned for a grant of the stones of the ancient walls of the prison of the Flete to be employed in certain works of his. The sheriffs of the city returned that they had found by inquisition that it would be no damage, etc. The King requires to be further certified. The Mayor replies that the Bishop of London, Chancellor, Sir Robert de Wodehouse, Archdeacon of Richmond, Treasurer, and a number of the Barons of Exchequer and others of the King's council have in this connection visited the walls of the ancient

prison of Flete where the stones above written are and have surveyed the same; and seeing that full information was obtained by them the Mayor sees no use in doing it again.

Richard de Potenhale was King's Serjeant and Purveyor for Queen Philippa.

202.—EDMUND CHEYNE. *Inq. p. m. C. Ed. III. File 59 (16).*

Feb. 1338/9 Inquisition held Friday after the Purification 13 Ed. III after the death of Edmund Cheyne. He held a messuage in the suburb of London called the prison of the Flete and certain rents in the said city and suburb worth £10 yearly, held for life by the courtesy of England of the inheritance of Joan, sometime his wife, daughter and heir of Stephen de Leveland of the King in chief by serjeanty of keeping all the prisoners committed there and also by repairing the bridge of Flete as often as it shall be necessary. John, son of John Shench and of the said Joan, aged 30 years and more is next heir of the said Joan.

A further inquisition states that he held the bailiwick of the custody of the King's palace at Westminster for his life of the inheritance of the said Joan. John, son of the said John Shench and Joan, being her heir.

The first of these inquisitions is also to be found on the City of London Memoranda Rolls A. v. 10, where it is stated that John Shench brought the King's writ to the Mayor.

203.—THE MAYOR OF LONDON TO THE BUTCHERS OF S. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES. *City of London Common Pleas, Roll 67, m. 8.*

1343

Grant by Simon Fraunceys, mayor, and the aldermen and commonalty of London for the decency and cleanliness of the same city to the butchers dwelling in the parish of S. Nicholas in the Shambles of a piece of land in Secollane, contiguous to the water of the Flete, for cleaning the entrails of beasts in the same water, being 5 ells in length from south to north along the said water, 4 ells broad at each side and the head containing 3 ells one foot, upon which piece of land the said butchers will repair a certain quay at their own charges and maintain the same in repair; to hold to the said butchers and their successors for ever by a yearly rent of a boar at Christmas to the Mayor of London for the time being.

Dated 17 Ed. III.

204.—JOHN SENCH. *Inq. p. m. C. Ed. III. File 103, No. 31.*

10 Nov. 1349 Inquisition held by Walter Turk, Mayor of the city of London
10 Nov. 23 Ed. III.

John Sench held of the King a messuage with a garden in the King's close at Flete in the suburb of London with the custody of all prisoners committed to the prison there, receiving 6d. a day for the custody of the prison from the sheriff of London and for every man committed to prison 2s. 4d. as his fee. He held of the King yearly quit rents from

	£	s.	d.
The tenement of Roger Chaunteclyr by Sholane ...	3	9	
„ „ „ John de Thorpe, Canon of			
S. Paul's, in Fletestret	3	9	
„ „ late of Hugh Treby	10	6	
„ „ of John Pykenham	15	0	
„ „ „ Thomas de London	5	0	
„ „ „ Thomas de Wynchcomb	2	8	
„ „ „ Robert le Keu	5	4	
„ „ late of Ralph Burdet	4	0	
„ „ of William le Chaundeler	8	0	
„ „ „ John de Egele	2	0	
„ „ „ Hamo de Moneter	1	1	

A plot of land and a garden sometime of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln called Longespeshaw in Fletestrete 2 3 8

A tenement of the Prior of S. John of Smethfeld opposite the north gate of the Flete in the corner 6 8

Variously held in Thamisestrete 1 3 0

He also held a messuage within the close of the palace of Westminster held of the King in chief by service of keeping the same, receiving of the King by the hands of the sheriff 6d. a day and for each day the King stayed within the said palace bread, wine, ale, kitchen dishes, and candles as one of the King's servants and upon the King's departure whatever may be left of fuel, litter in the chamber, hay for the stables &c, receiving also from every merchant holding a stall within the hall of the palace 8d. yearly and from every merchant not having a stall and bringing merchandise 4d. yearly.

7 Oct. 1349 He died on Wednesday after the octave of S. Michael last; Margaret, his daughter and heir is aged one year and more.

205.—MARGARET SENCH AND THOMAS SENCH. *Close Rolls 24 Ed. III.*
pt. I. m. 22 d.

15 Feb. 1350 Enrolment of certification by Robert de Hadham escheator in Co. Middx that, in the presence of Thomas Sench, to whom the King committed the custody of two parts of the lands which belonged to John Sench, tenant in chief of the bailiwick of the King's palace at Westminster and his prison of Flete, he has assigned to Margaret late the wife of John a third part of the profits in the Exchequer and Common Pleas and in the stalls and other places in the Hall of Westminster allotted to merchants and others, together with a third part of John's inheritance in the palace and also a third part of all the wages pertaining to that office to be paid by the sheriffs of London, and a third part of a messuage within the said palace assigned to that office, with a third part of a toft of John's inheritance contiguous to the messuage and a third part of another messuage without the gate of the palace to be divided between Thomas and Margery and a third part of 2s. of divers tenants without the said gates. The assignment was made on Monday after the Purification, 24th Ed. III.

Dated at Westminster 15 Feb. 1350.

206.—MARGARET SENCH AND THE FLETE PRISON. *Close Rolls 24 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 22 d.*

9 March 1350 Enrolment of certificate of Walter Turk, mayor of London and escheator there that in his presence, on the 9th February last, Thomas Sench, to whom the King committed the custody of Flete prison and the palace of Westminster, assigned as dower to Margaret, late the wife of John Sench, the late keeper there a third part of 54s. quit rent in the city and its suburb by a partition between Thomas and Margaret and he also assigned to her a third part of a messuage with a garden within the King's close at Flete with the custody of all the prisoners there with a third part of 6d. a day for the custody of the prison, to be received by the hands of the sheriffs of London.

Walter Turk, Mayor and Escheator for the city, had received on 9 November, 1349, an Order to take into his hands the lands in the city late of John Sench. In like manner on the same day Robert de Hadham acted as Escheator for the lands of

John Sench in Middlesex. John had died 7 October, 1349, leaving a widow and a daughter, one year old, named Margaret.

On 20 November, 1355, commitment was made to John Bray, Usher of Exchequer, of the wardenship of the heir of John Sench, late Keeper of the Gaol of the Fleet, so that he pay to her mother, widow of the said John, ten marks yearly as dower as Thomas Sench, to whom the wardenship was committed 8 November, 1349, has died without an heir and the houses and buildings are fallen and wasted and cannot be repaired for five marks yearly.

207.—THE WHARF NEAR FLETE PRISON. *Corporation Letter Book G*,
fo. 28.

28 May 1354 Writ to Adam Fraunceys, the late Mayor and William Welde and John Little, Sheriffs.

The Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem has exhibited a petition before the King and his Council in parliament setting forth that his predecessors, Priors of the said Hospital, had always held a certain wharf on the water of the Flete near Flete prison until Simon Fraunceys, late Mayor of the city had ousted Philip de Thame, late Prior, from the same and had let the same to butchers of the parish of S. Nicholas within Newgate for the purpose of cleaning and depositing there the entrails &c. of cattle slaughtered by them, the said butchers rendering annually therefor a boar's head. The stench arising therefrom was so bad as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the free prison of the Flete and neighbourhood and the civic authorities had ignored a petition for some remedy on which account the matter had been brought before the King's Council in parliament. The Mayor and Sheriffs are to do speedy justice touching the said wharf.

Witness the King at Westminster, 28 May, 28 Ed. III.

Return made to the effect that on account of complaints having been made of the noisomeness arising from the butchers of the parish of S. Nicholas within Newgate throwing entrails on the pavement near the Friars Minors the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen had ordained that in future the said butchers should carry the entrails of slaughtered beasts to a certain public place of the city as far as the water of the Flete and there clean them in the water where the Thames ebbs and flows and that neither the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem nor his predecessors possessed a wharf there as suggested nor had they ever contested the matter at law as the city was prepared to do if they were willing to prosecute. The writ therefore could not be executed.

208.—THE WHARF NEAR FLETE PRISON. *Corporation Letter Book G.*

28 July 1355 Writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty bidding them to provide some suitable locality where the butchers of S. Nicholas Shambles may deposit the entrails of slaughtered animals in place of the spot near the Flete from which they had lately been ousted.

Witness the King at Sandwich, 28 July, 29 Ed. III.

Return to the effect that the Mayor &c. had provided a place on the Thames for the purpose aforesaid.

209.—THE FOSS OF FLETE PRISON. *Corporation Letter Book G, fo. 39*
[*Riley's Memorials*].

16 Dec. 1355 The King to his well-beloved and trusty Simon Fraunceys, Mayor of the city of London, Hugh de Appelby and Robert de Charwaltone, greeting. Whereas we have been given to understand that the Foss by which the mansion of our Prison of the Flete is surrounded and which for the safety of the said prison was lately made is now so obstructed and choked up by filth from latrines built thereon and divers other refuse thrown therein that there is cause to fear for the abiding there of the prisoners therein detained by reason of the same; and because that by reason of the infection of the air and the abominable stench which there prevails many of those there imprisoned are often infected with various diseases and grievous maladies not without serious peril to them, We, wishing a befitting remedy to be applied thereto and that the Foss may be restored to its former state in which it was when first made and so improved and for making provision thereon desiring upon the matter aforesaid more fully to be informed have assigned you or any two of you to survey the Foss aforesaid and to enquire upon the oath of good and lawful men of the city and suburb thereof as to the names of those who have built latrines upon the said Foss and who have thrown such refuse and filth into the same and whether they ought of right to have such latrines and to throw such refuse there.

Witness myself at Westminster, 16 December, 29th year of our reign.

Jan. 1355/6 Inquisition held at the church of S. Bride in Fletstret on Tuesday after the feast of Epiphany 29 Ed. III. The jurors say

that the ditch ought to be ten feet broad and of sufficient depth to float a vessel freighted with a tun of wine; part of the King's land had been appropriated by John de Chichester and part by Thomas Tykhulle both of whom cast filth into the Foss and contaminate the water. They further say that the whole ditch around the prison pertains to the King and that the trees growing on its banks appertain to the ditch; that John de Bristol had erected two tanneries and a latrine and six other persons had similar latrines upon it and the water had become so obstructed as not to surround the prison as formerly. Being asked if John de Bristol and the others having latrines there had any right to them the jurors say, No.

210.—THE SMALL-BRIDGE NEAR FLETE PRISON. *Corporation Letter Book G*, p. 65.

8 Aug. 1356 Close Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London bidding them erect a support for the King's bridge over Flete ditch towards Seacole Lane for the use of the public as in duty bound or to show in the Chancery cause to the contrary.

Dated 8 August, 1356.

Inquisition made Friday after the Feast of S. Laurence 10 August 1356. The jury say that the Commonalty of the city ought to make the support for the King's bridge over the said ditch, namely, towards Seacollane and that the King ought to make the bridge and the support towards Fletebrigge and that there is a public way over the bridge.

211.—ROGER SAPURTON, WARDEN OF FLETE PRISON. *Close Rolls* 43 Ed. III. m. 15.

8 July 1369 To the Wardens of Flete Prison.

Order to deliver by indenture to Roger, son of Roger Sapurton, cousin and heir of Margaret, daughter and heir of John Sench, tenant in chief, who died within age and in the wardship of the King, the wardenship of the said prison and all the prisoners under their custody therein together with the issues thereof by them

taken since 3 July last as on that day Roger's age was proved and the King took his homage and fealty.

To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Order to admit the said Roger before them in the Exchequer to the exercise of the said office suffering there to perform and exercise the same as his ancestors used to do.

The like to the Justices of the Bench.

212.—ROGER DE SAPURTON TO RICHARD DE RAVENSER AND OTHERS. *Pat. Rolls 4 Ric. II. pt. I. m. 39.*

28 June 1380 Licence for 40s. paid to the King by Richard de Ravenser, John de Hermesthorpe and William de Sleaford, clerks, Robert Martell, John de Herlyngton and John Slory, the younger, for Roger de Sapurton to enfeof them of a messuage and garden in the King's close of the Flete and the office of the custody of the prisoners there, a yearly rent of £6 14s. 5d. from lands and tenements in the city and suburb of London, and of a messuage in the close of the King's palace of Westminster and the office of the custody of the palace held in chief.

213.—JOHN DE SAPURTON TO JOHN WAKERYNG AND OTHERS. *Pat. Rolls 1 Hen. V. pt. V. m. 22.*

8 Feb. 1414 Licence for 40s. paid into the hanaper by John Wakeryng, John Makworth, Henry Kays, Robert Thresk, clerks, William Cheyne, John Slory, William Babyngton, Peter de la Pole, William Wakefeld, and William Fynder for John de Sapurton to grant to them and their heirs a messuage and a garden within the King's close of Flete and the office of keeping all the prisoners committed to the King's prison there, a yearly rent of £6 14s. 5d. from divers tenements within the city and suburb of London, a messuage within the close of the palace of Westminster and the office of the keeping of the palace held of the King in chief with the fees and profits belonging to that office.

In the Inquisition p. m. taken this year, John de Sapurton is described as John Saptou.

214.—JOHN WAKERYNG AND OTHERS TO ROGER SAPURTON. *Pat. Rolls 2 Hen. V. pt. II. m. 8.*

12 Oct. 1414 Licence for 4 marks paid by John Wakeryng, clerk, John Makworth, clerk, Henry Kays, clerk, Robert Thresk, clerk, William Cheyne, John Slory, William Babyngton, Peter de la Pole, William Wakefeld, and William Fynderne in the hanaper for them to enfeoff Roger Sapurton and Alice his wife and the heirs of their bodies of a yearly rent of £6 15s. 4d. from divers lands within the city and suburb of London held of the King in chief.

215.—JOHN MAKWORTH TO WILLIAM VENOUR. *Pat. Rolls 12 Hen. VI. pt. II. m. 31.*

20 June 1434 Licence for 100s. paid into the hanaper for John Makworth, clerk, William Cheyne, knight, William Babyngton, knight, Peter de la Pole, and William Fynderne to enfeoff William Venour and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Roger Sapurton, brother of John Sapurton, and the heirs of the bodies of William and Elizabeth of a messuage and garden within the King's close of Flete, of the office of keeping all the prisoners of the King's prison there, of a yearly rent of £6 15s. 4d. from divers lands and tenements within the city and suburb of London, of a messuage within the close of the King's palace of Westminster and the office of keeping the same palace all held of the King in chief together with the fees and profits of the said offices; with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Elizabeth, with remainder to Robert Babyngton, kinsman of the said Roger and the heirs of his body, with remainder over to the right heirs of Roger.

John Mackworth, otherwise known as Macworth and Makworth, was Dean of Lincoln and owner of Barnard's Inn.

William Venour added a nave and side aisles to the Church of S. Bride.

216.—ELIZABETH VENOUR, KEEPER OF FLETE PRISON. *Pat. Rolls 6 Ed. IV. pt. I. m. 18.*

12 March
1465/6 Licence for six marks paid into the hanaper for Elizabeth Venour, late wife of William Venour and daughter and heir of Roger Sapurton to grant a messuage and garden within the close of the Flete and the office of the custody of the prisoners there,

£6 14s. 5d. yearly rent from land within the city and suburb of London, a messuage within the close of the King's palace of Westminster and the custody of the palace, held in chief, with the fees and profits pertaining to the said offices and custody, to John Markham, knt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Robert Danby, knt, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Richard Illingworth, knt, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, William Laken, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, Peter Ardern, knt, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, John Dynham, Esquire, and Thomas Littleton, Thomas Younge, John Catesby, Guy Fairfax, and Richard Pigot, serjeants at law, Thomas Ripplyngham and John Leynton and for these to demise the same to her for the term of 60 years or until her death should she die within that term. And they should she have issue shall demise the same to whom they will for three weeks with successive remainders to the heirs of her body, the heirs of Robert Babyngton, the heir nominated by herself or her heirs and the right heirs of the said Roger. And should she die without issue, they shall, after her decease, when required by William Babyngton or the heirs of his body, demise the same to whom they will for three weeks with successive remainders to the heirs of the said Robert Babyngton, the persons nominated by herself or her heirs and the right heirs of the said Roger.

217.—EDWARD BABYNGTON. *Inq. p. m. C. Ser. II. Vol. 12 (28).*

23 July 1498 Inquisition taken 23 July, 13 Hen. VII.

John Makworth, clerk, William Cheyne, knight, William Babyngton, knight, Peter de la Pole and William Fynderne were seised of a messuage and garden within the close of the Flete, the office of keeper of the prisoners there, a yearly rent of £6 14s. 5d. issuing from lands and tenements in the city and suburb of London and £7 12s. 1d. to be received yearly by the hands of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Wardenship of the Gaol of the Fleet in fee and by their charter indented dated 7 July, 12 Hen. VI. demised the same to William Venour and Elizabeth his wife daughter and heir of Roger Sapurton and the heirs of the body of Elizabeth issuing with remainder in default to Robert Babyngton cousin of the same Roger.

7 July 1434 After the death of William Venour and Elizabeth his wife inasmuch as they died without heir of her body the said office of keeper, rents, and wardenship remained to one William Babyngton

son and heir of the said Robert Babyngton. The said William had issue Richard, Edward and William. The said wardenship & descended to Richard who died without heir of his body and the wardenship descended to Edward Babyngton who died without
 30 June 1498 heir of his body 30th June last. The said William Babyngton is brother and heir and is of the age of 22 years and more.

218.—RICHARD TYRRELL TO HENRY TYRRELL. *C. Inq. p. m.* 9 *Eliz.*
pt. I. No. 74.

18 Dec. 1566 Inquisition taken 18 Dec. 9 *Eliz.* Richard Tyrrell was seised of a capital messuage and a garden within the Queen's close of Flete and of the office of Warden of the Flete; also of a yearly rent of £7 12s. 1d. for the wardenship of the Queen's prison of the Flete; and of the office of Keeper of the palace of Westminster; and £10 12s. 2d. yearly for executing the said office. So seised
 10 March 1565/6 Richard Tyrrell of Assheton, Co. Essex, by charter dated 10 March, 8 *Eliz.* demised the said premises to Henry Tyrrell, gent, and his heirs for the term of 15 years paying yearly therefor the sum of £80 to Richard Tyrrell.

By his will dated 13 May 1566 he gave the same to his son upon the expiration of the said term. Edward, his son and heir is now aged 8 years 8 months and 22 days.

17 June 1566 Richard died 17 June, 8 *Eliz.*

219.—TURNEMYLL BROKE AND THE DITCH OF FLETE PRISON.
Pat. Rolls 17 Hen. VII. P. II. m. 36 (1).

5 April 1502 Commission to John Shaa, knight, mayor of London and others to inquire by jury of the city of London into the stoppage of the ditch, whereby the prison of the Flete was long ago enclosed, by the filth of latrines built upon it and other rubbish thrown into it, so that the dwelling place of those detained in the prison is in danger and the prisoners and others dwelling there are infected by the abominable stench and often suffer serious diseases and languors; and the course of boats and ships to the bridges of the Flete and Holburn with victuals and other goods is impeded day by day and the reflux of the river called Turnemyll Broke is so stopped with sand that it can no longer run naturally as it used to do.



SOURCE OF THE TORRENT CALLED THE HOLEBURN
As seen in winter from the footbridge in Ken Wood, Highgate.

SECTION 7.

[220] *HOLEBURN, OR THE BOURNE IN THE
HOLLOW.*

THE River Holeburn had two principal sources. Its easterly branch, which was also the most northerly, took its rise in Ken Wood, Highgate; its westerly rose in the Vale of Health, Hampstead. Both streams have been conserved, and survive as Highgate Ponds and Hampstead Ponds respectively.

The late seat of the Earls of Mansfield, recently occupied by Duke Michael of Russia, is often erroneously stated to be in Hampstead; but no part of the Ken Wood property lies in that parish. The eastern lodge is in the parish of S. Michael, Highgate, and in the borough of Hornsey; the western lodge is in the Finchley district. But Ken Wood House itself, and almost the whole of the extensive grounds, are in the borough of S. Pancras. By an old agreement, made between a former Lord Mansfield, on the one part, and the parsons of the churches of S. Ann and S. Michael, on the other part, the house lies for ecclesiastical purposes within the latter parish, but so that it shall remain in the district, now the borough, of S. Pancras for other purposes.

[221] Correctly speaking, therefore, the River Holeburn had its most northerly sources in the borough of S. Pancras; that is, in the London County area as at present constituted. Its chief source, fed by a spring, lies not far from Ken Wood House, nearly 400 feet above sea level; that is, in a journey of barely six miles, the average fall of the river was about seventy feet a mile. Between its source and a spot where it crosses Highgate Road, it passes through eight ponds, three of which have been made into reservoirs. The lane bordering these ponds has for centuries been known by the suggestive name of Millfield Lane. The main branch was joined at

a point a little to the south of Victoria Road, Kentish Town, by its hardly less forceful fellow coming from Hampstead Heath. The swiftness of the combined currents in olden times was very great, and upon occasions of heavy rains vast floods would overspread the levels unprotected by banks. In July, 1317, after a prolonged drought and famine, during which many hundreds of people died from lack of food, a phenomenal thunderstorm and fall of rain occurred, causing serious damage to Holeburn Bridge and Fleet Bridge, and carrying away, not only houses and mills, but also adults and children. At a later period, in an old Chancery suit of Henry VI.'s reign (E. Chanc. Proc. B. 25, No. 138), the parishioners of S. Pancras take action against Robert Warner, then owner of Staple Inn, and their vicar, respecting a chapel at Kentish Town built by Warner, the church of S. Pancras being, they say, too far from them "when foul ways is and great waters." They referred to Pancras Wash, where floods were of common occurrence.

[222] Dr. Stukeley, writing in 1758, says: "Cæsar's praetorium is still very plain over against the church in the footpath on the west side of the brook." He constructed an elaborate plan of this hypothetical camp with measurements and identifications, incidentally making certain remarks in reference to the Holeburn River, or Fleet Brook, which, he maintained, ran through it, and into which another little stream emptied itself at the south end of the camp. "The front of the camp is bounded by a spring with a little current of water from the west across the Brill into Fleet Brook. . . . This camp has the Brook running right through the middle of it; it arises from seven springs on the south side of the hill between Hampstead and Highgate by Caen Wood where it forms several large ponds, passes here by the name of the Fleet, washes the west side of the city and gives its name to Fleet Street."

This description of the brook proves that Dr. Stukeley recognised it as the same river anciently known in its Blackfriars portion as the Fleet; but it is strange that a competent antiquary should have been misled into credulously supposing dikes of Tudor or Stuart origin to be ramparts of a camp chosen at such an unfavourable spot by such a military genius as Cæsar.

[223] At Battle Bridge, anciently known as Bradfordbridge, the name Battle Bridge originating in a probably unprovable tradition, there was another wide level where floods were frequent. The construction in Queen Elizabeth's reign of reservoirs at Highgate and Hampstead, from whence water was drawn off for city purposes, minimised the frequency of inundation; but in times of exceptional redundancy of rain the dammed up, constricted lower course of the river strangled the free passage of the flood, the wash became a vast lake, eventually breaking down its barriers and sweeping away every obstacle in its path as far as Battle Bridge and further. In one such flood in the year 1679, houses were destroyed even at Cow Cross, and drowned cattle floated on the stream as far as Clerkenwell. Property and goods of all sorts and description, including barrels of ale and spirits from the wrecked houses on its route, were carried down to Hockley-in-the-Hole, to become flotsam for a greedy and excited rabble.

At a later date, after the river had been arched over from Holborn Bridge to the Thames, and after the first Blackfriars Bridge had been constructed, the rush from the arches in these times of exceptional flood was so great that boats were driven from their moorings and thrown with great violence against the piers of the bridge.

[224] These experiences are now wholly matters of the past; there are no floods and apparently there is not even a river. Its final disappearance is due to the late Metropolitan Board of Works, who took over its control in the year 1855. The surplus water from Highgate and Hampstead, such as was not wanted for road-watering, was diverted into the high-level sewer running from Hampstead to Bow; any excess at Battle Bridge was drawn off into the mid-level sewer, eight and three-quarter feet in diameter, surrounded by brickwork eighteen inches thick, flowing from Clerkenwell into the same sewer at Bow; and the low-level sewer not being requisitioned except in times of flood, the attenuated remainder of the stream was permitted to trickle through its existing roomy double channel to the Thames.

[225] But these floods of olden times were a blessing in

disguise. Whenever exceptional storms of rain occurred the wild waves, in their rage and rush, would scour and cleanse the river bed, conferring thereby upon the citizens a short spell of immunity from its stench and impurities. For this stream, so pure and sweet before the rising suburb began to obliterate its rural glade, was defiled in a manner such as few streams have ever been. Abused for centuries it became a frequent cause of epidemic disease. The imagination may gauge the original energy and force of its current by the depth of the valley it created in prehistoric times; it can reconstruct the charm of the woodlands which must have picturesquely clothed its flanking slopes; it can realise the value to the growing population of the suburb of such an industrial asset; it can conjure up with pleasure the busy scenes suggested by its Tudor names of Turnmill Brook and Trillmillbrook; but it recoils aghast at the reckless manner in which it was choked and impeded, and in the end annihilated, by the impurities thrown into it.

Probably its first cause of defilement was the crowd of craft that came to Holeburn Bridge up the estuary known as the Fleet, laden with all kinds of merchandise, corn, wood, sea-coal, and many other necessities, which led to the erection of wharves, landing stages, piers or “ briggess ” thrown out upon the stream. One such wharf was known as Flete Hithe, and here, after the fire in Stephen’s reign, the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul’s had the right to land materials required for the rebuilding and enlargement of their Cathedral. It was then held by Henry the Woodmonger. It was his timber wharf. But he attempted to interfere with the free exercise by the Dean and Chapter of their ancient civic rights, held, there is hardly a doubt, from the time when the Bishop of London was ruler of the city. Henry II. ordered the Sheriff to make an inquiry, with the aid of trustworthy men of the Ward, as to whether the hithe belonged to the woodmonger or S. Paul’s, and in any case the Dean was to be permitted to retain the use of it, and the ships of S. Paul’s were to be allowed to land there the stone for the use of the church as they were of old wont to do. The hithe was in the parish of S. Bride, but not on the Shoe Lane side of the current, and was known as “ *le Flete Hithe* ” as late as the year 1378, when

it was held by John de Flete, the goldbeater. The stone for the Cathedral landed here was probably carried by way of Flete Lane [or Smalelane, as it was anciently called] and the Old Bailey to Newgate.

[226] Fleet Bridge would have been built about this time. In the year 1159 the King gave the Templars permission to erect a mill at Fleet Bridge. He gave them in addition "all the course of the water of the Fleet and a messuage near the bridge." It is this fact which suggests that the bridge could not have been long built; otherwise its termini would have been already appropriated for other purposes. The mill, which was on the Castle Baynard side of the Fleet estuary, remained in possession of the Templars for 148 years, when it was removed as being a nuisance and one of the causes of the pollution and obstruction of the river, preventing boats from reaching Holborn Bridge as they had once been wont to do. Before Fleet Bridge and the mill of the Templars were built, vessels to the number of ten or twelve were able to find anchorage in the little slip of Farringdon Street now lying between the Viaduct and Bridewell.

[227] A further cause of pollution was the construction of a foss round the city, which eventually came to be known as Houndsditch, in allusion to its improper use as a receptacle for dead dogs. Though at a higher level than the Holeburn, it appears to have had some communication, perhaps by sluices, with that river. It was begun in 1209 and continued in 1213, as is stated in the *Annales Monastici*, Vol. III., pp. 341, 453. Stowe gives the date as 1211, and says it was 200 feet broad, but no evidence of this extraordinary width exists, and the statement may not be accurate. In 1191 London had been granted a Commune, which was confirmed, Walter de Coventry says, by the Barons sitting in S. Paul's on 8 October of that year. This date may account for the fact that, whilst the Sheriffs were always elected on the 29th day of September, the Mayor was not elected until the 29th day of October. But the making of the foss indicated that the Londoners meant to make the most of their recent valuable concession; the "Barons of the City" moated their town as other Barons did their castles. It is true that the Romans

did have a foss round London, portions of which, in great disrepair, possibly remained until Plantagenet times; but it may have been of narrower dimensions. The new moat, so provocative to King John and so defensive for the city, helped eventually to magnify the evil slowly creeping over the Holeburn, into which descended the surplus waters of dead-dogs-ditch.

[228] Another parallel cause of the pollution of the river was the erection of mills higher up the stream, especially those belonging to the Nunnery of Clerkenwell and the Hospitalers of S. John. Whilst the tide at one end brought up the silt from the Thames, the mills impeded any swollen current at the other end, so that the occasional scouring process of the otherwise forcible flow was minimised, stagnation at certain levels ensued, and a new strata of refuse accumulated which the ebb of the tide was powerless to remove.

The Nunnery of Clerkenwell had been founded about the year 1100 by Jordan Briset, for the good of his soul and that of Muriel, his wife. It is highly probable that the nuns had a mill there very shortly afterwards. A document of the year 1196 refers to land lying between the Holeburn and a ditch connected with the Holeburn, upon which the mill of the nuns was situated. The mischief must therefore have already begun.

Later on came the tanners, who set up their works between Smithfield and Holeburn Bridge. They were followed by the butchers, who erected shambles along its banks, throwing the offal into the already polluted waters. Then came the latrines built over the river for the use of the throng that frequented these busy scenes. At length it became so offensive and so obstructed that, in 1290, complaint of the pestilential exhalations thrown off by its impurities was made to the King in Parliament by the Black Friars of Castle Baynard, the White Friars of Fleet Street, and the Bishop of Salisbury, who were occupying the neighbouring locality. Incense burnt at the altars of the Carmelites' chapel during divine service was powerless against its noisome fumes, which were the cause, they said, of the death of several of their brethren.

[229] No evidence has been preserved that anything was then

done in the matter, but seventeen years later a general complaint was lodged at the King's Council by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and the Bishop of London, then residing in their Inns on the east side of Shoe Lane, the Bishop of Ely, then living in Holborn, the Clerks of the Chancery of the neighbourhood, and others, of the unwholesome condition of the stream at Holborn Bridge, as well as the difficulty of navigation. Ten or twelve ships, they said, were wont in earlier times to ascend the river as far as Holborn Bridge; it was possible for them to do so no longer, by reason of the filth of the tanners and others, and by the erection of wharves, especially by the Templars for their mills without Baynard's Castle, and by other impediments.

Thereupon, in the same year, 1307, a Royal Writ was issued to Roger le Brabazon, Constable of the Tower, the Mayor of London, and others, stating that boats with corn, wine, firewood, and other necessities cannot go from the Thames to Holborn Bridge as they were wont by reason of these obstructions, and they were to find a remedy for the evil. The mill of the recently arrested Templars, whose property in the city the Sheriffs had taken into their hands, was broken down at a cost of £2 4s. 8d., the old wood of which it was composed being sold at the New Temple; a certain amount of cleansing took place, and regulations were issued limiting the use of the stream as a sewer.

[230] Strange to say, however, in the year 1343, "for the decency and cleanliness of the city," the Mayor and Commonalty granted a lease to the butchers of S. Nicholas Shambles of a piece of land fifteen feet from north to south and twelve feet broad in Seacole Lane, near to the water of the Fleet, "for the purpose of there in such water cleansing the entrails of beasts," at a rent of one boar's head *per annum*. As the tanners were also occupying the banks further up the stream, it cannot be supposed that the condition of the water was in any way bettered. The river was still a receptacle for all sorts of refuse.

In 1370, the nuisance having become intolerable, the butchers were ordered to discontinue their practice; but the following year the Justiciars of the King, the Clerks in Chancery, his other officers,

and also other reputable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, informed the Council that the butchers, giving no heed to the King's ordinance, "have slain large beasts within the city and have thrown the blood and entrails thereof in places near Holbournebrigge and elsewhere in the suburb, from which abominations and stench and the air infected thereby sickness and many other maladies have befallen the King's officers and other persons there dwelling to their no small damage." The Justiciars, Clerks in Chancery, and other officers, were then dwelling in close proximity to the river, occupying Tamworth's Inn, Stranges Inn, Scrope's Inn, Ely Palace, Mirfield's Inn, and other Inns of Chancery near S. Andrew's Church. The instructions issued proved doubtless of the usual temporary efficacy.

[231] That the river was still in use for small craft in 1417 is evident from a record on the Patent Rolls that two vessels of twenty tons each were in that year bringing stones to Holborn Bridge for the paving of Holborn. At this period there were four bridges over the river, three of which were of stone, namely, that near Turnmill Street, repaired in Henry VI.'s reign, Holborn Bridge, and Fleet Bridge; Bridewell Bridge was built of wood, at a high level, and for foot passengers only.

On the 5 April, 1502, a Commission was appointed to make inquiry concerning the whole course of the "dyke called Turmylbroke with all the course of the Flete dyke." It resulted in the scouring of the stream down to the Thames "so that boats with oysters, herring and other victuals were rowed up to Holbourne Bridge and held their markets there as they had done of old time."

In 1544 an Act was passed (35 Hen. VIII. cap. X) authorising the Common Council of the city to draw the springs at Hampstead into the Holeburn so as to keep the channel clear. Large sums were expended in making and maintaining this work, but in 1589 the scheme was abandoned.

In 1606 flood gates were erected and it was again cleansed, deepened and widened, the Earl of Dorset, then lord of the manor of Holborn, who held the property in Shoe Lane once belonging to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, contributing £100 to the general fund. He also gave, in 1610, a parcel of land on the west

side of Fleet Ditch for a new churchyard to S. Bride's Church, which is marked on old maps of London.

[232] Any small stream traversing a town must in the long run dwindle into insignificance and tend to become a mere sewer; and it was quite impossible to preserve the purity of the River Fleet. In 1652 an order was again issued for the cleansing of the "sewer," as it was now officially called, the ditch being described as impassable for boats "by reason of the many encroachments thereupon made by the keeping of hogs and swine therein and elsewhere near to it, the throwing in of offal and other garbage by butchers, soucemen and others, and by reason of the many houses of office standing over and upon it." But it certainly seems extraordinary that only ten years after the making of this sweeping condemnation and the expense and trouble of such a thorough restoration, Lord Hatton should have been permitted, in 1661, to make a sewer from his new buildings in Ely Palace Garden "so as the walls be built of stone or brick, to fall into a certain ditch or common sewer leading from Clerkenwell towards Holborne and from thence falling into the Thames at Bridewell Dock." Four years afterwards the Great Plague broke out in the suburb and scattered its pestilential death-dealing poison throughout the whole city.

[233] The Great Fire in 1666 afforded the citizens an opportunity of giving fuller and more serious consideration to the condition of "the ditch." No houses of objectionable character were permitted on its banks; it was once again scoured and cleansed and was widened to a width of forty feet, with sides constructed of stone and brickwork upon which, however, not only landing places but wharves were permitted, an unfortunate, unwise concession. The hard rubbish of old S. Paul's, rejected as unfit for use in the building of Sir Christopher Wren's new Palladian cathedral, was used for the erection of the quays, wharves and banks, which were raised to a higher level. Independently of the expense of purchasing vested interests, "the new Canal," as it was now called—for it was perfectly straight from Holborn to the Thames—cost £27,777. The bridge at Fleet Street was rebuilt of stone; and in 1673 a new high-level bridge was erected over "the canal" at Bridewell.

[234] Holborn Bridge also received attention, a new one being constructed slightly to the north of the old one, which was taken down in accordance with Act 22 Car. II. cap. XI. (7), stating that "whereas the way or passage of Holborn Bridge is now too strait [*i.e.*, narrow], and incommodious for the many carriages and passengers daily using and frequenting the same and is therefore



Drawn, T. H. Shepherd.

FLEET DITCH AT WEST STREET, SMITHFIELD, IN 1844.

necessary to be enlarged. Be it enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to enlarge and make wider the same so that the said way and passage may run in a Bevil Line from a certain timber house on the north side thereof commonly called or known by the name of the Cock into the front of the buildings of a certain Inn called the Swan Inn situated on the north side of Holborn Hill as aforesaid." It was designed by Sir

Christopher Wren and completed in 1674; the arch, the span of which was about twenty feet, being constructed of red brick, and the coping of stone. The roadway over it corresponded in height, roughly, with the present level of Farringdon Street; the original bed of the river must, therefore, have been at least twenty feet lower.

The river received a new lease of life; boats once more sailed up to Holeborn Bridge, and rates were fixed upon "goods brought out of the Channel from the Thames to Holborn," "channel" then being an equivalent for our word "canal." But evil is wrought by want of thought, as Hood says. The authorities forgot that there were sewers, such as Lord Hatton's and that under S. Bartholomew's Hospital, running into the river above Holborn Bridge. The incoming and outgoing tide might keep the New Canal fairly clear for a few years, but it could not do so permanently. The wharves, too, were causes of defilement.

The evil did not return all at once. Even so late as the year 1703 a very fine market house for corn-dealers was built above Fleet Bridge, and great quantities of corn were brought there by way of the Thames. About ten years before this date the Hampstead Water Company diverted the springs and rivulets on the Heath into their new ponds, the effect of which was to lessen the strength of the current necessary for clearing the river lower down. Comparative stagnation ensued except in times of flood.

[235] Swift, Pope and other writers of their day exercised their wit upon the now notorious watercourse, bequeathing to later generations, by their literary skill, exaggerated pictures of its abominations. When any dry summer occurred its danger to the general health of the city led to murmurings, complaints and anxiety; so that the City Corporation, in 1733, were impelled to petition Parliament for permission to cover up the river from Holborn to Fleet Street. This was accomplished, the canal, once more officially called "a sewer," being made under two bricked arches, side by side, each six feet wide and ten feet high. Two years later upon these arched tunnels the Stocks Market, moved from the site of the present Mansion House, was rebuilt, and, on 30 September, 1737, opened under the name of Fleet Market. The remainder of the canal, from



Drawn, T. H. Shepherd.

FLEET MARSH, FARRINGTON STREET, LOOKING OVER THE FLEET RIVER

Viewed from Millers' Quay about 1850

Fleet Street to the Thames, which had become known as Bridewell Dock, was covered over in 1766, the contents being made to flow through a single channel.

[236] On 4 May, 1770, the Common Council met to consider the removal of Fleet Market to make room for a spacious street from their new Blackfriars Bridge, through the Swan Inn at Holborn Bridge, as far as Turnmill Street. This having been eventually accomplished, all danger to the health of the citizens from the polluted stream was removed for ever. Out of evil, good will sometimes come. The closing in of the Holeburn "sewer" was the beginning of the vast and intricate drainage system of the Metropolitan area.

"London before the houses" was probably a scene of picturesque loveliness. To a spectator standing on the spot now occupied by Ely Chapel the knoll whereon the fortress of London was afterwards built would be visible on the opposite elevation beyond the valley of the hollow bourne; and the river, deep down in the coombe at the spectator's feet, would be seen as a natural protection or moat for one side of the knoll, whilst the silvery Thames skirting its southern side would be another. It required but little military judgment to enforce its claims to be a place of arms. Beyond the Thames would be seen the Surrey Hills, whilst to the north, beyond the woods of Sirewic and Kentish Town, lay the heights of Highgate and Hampstead, the river of Holeburn meandering through the levels of Pancras Wash until it was lost sight of in the woods. It must have been one of the typical beauty spots of English scenery.

Civilisation in the making destroyed this picturesque loveliness and its pristine salubrity; it fouled nature's purity and sweetness; but eventually it evolved a higher kind of creation to take its place. From the rough-and-tumble imperfection of a loose organisation of citizens a mighty, well-ordered city has arisen which, though in parts still squalid and ugly, is the wonder of the world, and might well be described by such platitudinous phrases as the hub of commercial activity, the brain of international finance, the palace of sciences and arts, and the birthplace of Parliaments. But it is more than all these: it is the majestic centre of an Empire of which it may be said, it is free because London led the way.



THE CITY OF GOLDEN BRIDGE IN 1867, LOOKING TOWARDS THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

237.—HITHE OF HENRY THE WOODMONGER. *Deeds of S. Paul's*,
A. f. 3.

1100—1135 Henry, King of England, to the sheriff of London, greeting,
I command that investigation be made by trustworthy men of
the ward in which is the hithe of the Flete which Henry the
Woodmonger holds, where the ships of S. Paul are wont to come
with stone, as to whether that hithe belongs to S. Paul or to
Henry and whether the ships of S. Paul are wont and ought to
be quit of toll and custom there. And whatsoever S. Paul and the
Bishop justly ought there to have according to the information
you shall obtain you shall without delay cause them to have in all
things so that I hear no further dispute about it.

The name of Henry the Woodmonger occurs on the Great Roll of the Pipe 31st year
of Henry I., and also in the Cotton MSS. Faust. B. II. in the *Registrum de
Clerkenwell* as a donor to the nunnery. The vessels of S. Paul were probably laden
with stone for the repair of the cathedral.

It is noticeable that the mandate is addressed to "the sheriff" of London. Henry I.
had granted to the citizens the farm of the shire of Middlesex, for £300 yearly, with
the right "to place as sheriff who they will of themselves" over it. It would thus
seem that there was now a shire-reeve of London where previously there had been a
port-reeve, and a shire-reeve of Middlesex, this second sheriff having, from the point
of view of the Crown, no jurisdiction over the hithe above referred to.

In the will of John de Fleet enrolled in the Hustings 4 March, 1380, he mentions his
tenement with a quay in the parish of S. Bride, which stretches as far as the water
of the Fleet, reserving a passage-way for one cart as it goes to the King's prison there.
But the prison was on the east side of the Fleet, and also in the parish of S. Bride; if
the said quay is identical with the hithe of the above deed, the hithe would have
been located between what is now the Memorial Hall and Ludgate Circus.

238.—HENRY II. TO THE KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE. *Cotton MS.*
Nero E VI. 52.

March to Henry II grants to the Knights of the Temple of Jerusalem a
Sept. 1159 place on the Flete next Castle Baynard and all the course of the
water of the Flete to make a mill there; and a messuage on the
Flete by the bridge of the Flete, for the welfare of his soul, the
stability of his kingdom, and the souls of his grandfather King
Henry and all his ancestors, quit of all services and customs, £10
penalty to be forfeit by any one molesting them.

Witnesses, Thomas the Chancellor, Richard de Lucy, Richard
de Camville, at Vilemur in Castris.

Thomas à Becket, the Chancellor, became Archbishop of Canterbury in the year
1162. The King was in Vilemur in Castris, Toulouse, from March to September,

1159, together with the above witnesses, a circumstance which establishes the date of the grant.

For the obstruction which this mill afterwards caused to the boats trading up the Fleet as far as Holeburn Bridge, see Nos. 243, 244, 245.

239.—LETIA MONTINI TO THE CONVENT OF CLERKENWELL. *Feet of Fines, 8 Ric.^o I.*

A.D. 1196

Final concord between Letia de Montini, widow of Henry Foliot, and Ermenard, the prioress, and the Convent of Clerkenwell in respect [*inter alia*] of:—

13 acres of land in which the priory of the nuns is founded which lie in the enclosure of the same within the walls and without, on all sides and extend to the enclosure of the Hospitalers of Jerusalem.

Land between the enclosure of the nuns on which there is a large vivarium and in which valley is Skinners well,

3 perches of land beyond the valley towards the north in the length of the valley towards the Holeburn and the same valley and the vivarium if there be one.

Land which is between the valley and Godewell below the road to the Holeburn and above the road to the ditch.

3 perches of land beyond Godewell below the road and above the road towards the north.

5 acres of land next the aforesaid valley which lies in length towards the south and towards the north.

Land and a meadow between the Holeburn and the ditch going from the Holeburn to the mill of the aforesaid nuns, with the ditch, the site of the mill and the curtilage next the mill.

Land, a meadow and a garden between the said mill and the gardens of the Hospitalers of Jerusalem which is upon the Holeburn.

Lands, a messuage, rent and gardens between the said garden of the Hospitalers and the Bar of Smethfeld upon the river of Fakeswell towards the north.

Land and a messuage held by the nuns of the fee of Letia between the said river and Chicken Lane.

See also Monasticon IV. 83 and Pipe Rolls.

S. Mary's Nunnery was founded about the year 1100 by Jordan Brisset for the good of his soul and that of Muriel, his wife. His daughter Lecia and her husband Henry Foliot confirmed by their charter the grant of ten acres on which the nunnery stood. Emma, another daughter of the founder, and Reginald de Ginge, her husband, gave the nuns a garden and a messuage between Smithfield Bars and the garden of the

Hospitalers, which was upon the bank of the Holeburn. Leicia in her widowhood confirmed by her charter all that her father, her husband and her sisters Emma and Matilda had given to the nuns.

240.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. *Inquisition Ad Quod Damnum*,
F. 22, No. 1.

7 Jan. 1293/4 Inquest before the Keeper and Sheriffs of London, Monday next after Epiphany, 22 Ed. I, by Joseus de Fonte, William le Cuteler, Roger de Wymbeldon, William le Panour, Godwyn le Keu, Peter le Clerk, Simon de Pakenham, William Edyman, Thomas de Hamslape, Geoffrey de Chelchyth, Stephen le Cordwainer and John Plot, jurates, who say it will not prejudice the King nor any one else if the King grant that the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Smethfeld may cover with wood and stone on account of its injurious odour a certain watercourse running through the middle of the Hospital down to the Bridge of Holborn; but they say that the soil of the watercourse outside of the Hospital belongs to the King (Endorsed "Fiat").

The writ for the Inquest, dated Westminster, 8 Dec. 22 year, is endorsed "per petitionem de Consilio."

241.—WATERCOURSE RUNNING THROUGH S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls 25 Ed. I. pt. II. m. 15.*

29 June 1297 Licence, after *inquisition ad quod damnum* made by the Keeper and Sheriffs of London, for the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, Smythefeld, to cover with wood and stone on account of its excessive stink a watercourse running through the middle of the hospital and descending to the bridge of the Holeburne on condition that the course of the water be not impeded thereby.

242.—THE CARMELITES AND BLACK FRIARS AND THE HOLEBURN.
Parl. Rolls, Vol. I. p. 61, No. 197.

Mich. 1290 Petitions in Parliament held at Michaelmas, 18 Ed. I.

The Prior and Friars of [Mount] Carmel in London, to whom the stench of the neighbouring . . . is so noisome that they cannot endure it nor officiate at divine service and by reason of it many of the Friars have died, beg that the King will be pleased to order that this stench shall be removed. And the Friars Preachers make the same petition; and the Bishop of Salisbury and all the neighbours thereabouts do the same.

243.—HENRY DE LACY AND THE HOLEBURN. *Parl. Rolls, Vol. I.*
p. 200.

20 Jan. 1306/7 Petitions in Parliament held at Carlisle on the octave of
S. Hilary, 35 Ed. I.

To the petition of the Earl of Lincoln complaining that whereas the watercourse which runs in London under the Bridge of Holeburn and under the Bridge of Flete to the Thames used to be wide and broad and deep so that ten or twelve boats were wont to come to the aforesaid bridge [*sic*] with divers goods and merchandise, some of the boats going under that bridge [*sic*] as far as to the aforesaid Bridge of Holeburn; for the cleansing of the watercourse and to carry the muck [*fimos*] out of it, the same watercourse now, owing to the refuse and drainage of the tanners and because of the changes made in the said water, chiefly by the raising of the quay and the diverting of the water, by the people of the New Temple, to their mill outside Castle Baignard, being such that the said boats cannot enter it at all as they were wont and ought to do, etc.; wherefore he prays that the Mayor of London, taking with him the sheriffs and the more experienced aldermen, shall view the aforesaid watercourse and by the view and oath of honest and lawful men shall have all the nuisances that may be found in the aforesaid water removed, the course itself repaired and kept in the same state as it used to be of old time;—

Answer is made; Let Roger le Brabazon and the Constable of the Tower of London, the Mayor and Sheriffs of London and with them the more experienced of the aldermen of London be appointed to inquire by oath, etc., what used to be done and what the course was and to remove all nuisances they may find and to see that it is maintained in the same state as it used to be of old time.

244.—THE WATER-COURSE OF THE FLETE AND THE QUAY OF THE
TEMPLARS. *Cal. Pat. Rolls 35 Ed. I. m. 9 d.*

4 June 1307 Commission to Roger le Brabazon, Ralph de Sandwych and John le Blund, mayor of the city of London, to associate with themselves the more discreet of the aldermen and survey the water-course of the Flete running under the Bridge of Holeburn

to the Thames which is said to be obstructed and straitened by mud and filth being thrown into it and by the new raising of a quay by the master and brethren of the New Temple, London, for their mills by Castle Baignard, so that boats with corn, wine, firewood and other necessities cannot go from the Thames by means of the water-course as they have been accustomed, and to cause the obstructions to be removed by those they think liable and the water-course to be made as broad and deep as anciently it used to be. The jury to be of the city and suburb.

Ralph de Sandwich was late Keeper of the city when the Mayorship was in abeyance. FLEET (*Plat.* fleet, *m.* a small river; *Ger. f.* a channel): A place where vessels float, a bay, a gulf, an arm of the sea, the mouth of a river; hence the names of places, Northfleet, Southfleet, Kent; and, in London, Fleet ditch.

—Bosworth's *Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon Language*.

245.—THE FLETE RIVER AND THE QUAY OF THE TEMPLARS. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls-1 Ed. II. pt. I. m. 14 d.*

8 Nov. 1307 Commission to Roger le Brabazon, William de Bereford and Roger de Heggham to survey the Flete river from Holeburne Bridge to the Thames, its course being so obstructed by filth cast in the stream as well as by the raising of a quay by the Master and brethren of the New Temple for their mills built upon the bank of the Thames by Baignard Castle that boats cannot navigate it as formerly up to the bridge to discharge cargo to the great loss of dwellers in those parts; the commissioners to be accompanied in the survey by the aldermen and sheriffs of the city of London.

At this date Roger le Brabazon was Justice of King's Bench, William de Bereford was Chief Justice, Roger de Hengham was Baron of Exchequer and Assessor for London.

On 22 November, 1307, the Pope issued a Bull in compliance with which all the property of the Templars in London was in the following January seized by the sheriffs of the city, acting for the Mayor, the King's Escheator in London, who at a cost of 44 shillings and 8 pence took down all the ancient timber and tiles from the mill on the Flete and carried them to the New Temple, where they were sold for 40 shillings [Enrolled Accounts Exchequer Misc. 24, Templars Rolls No. 3, m. 3]. There was a messuage next the mill valued at 2s. yearly rent in the Templars Accounts rendered by the sheriffs for the year 1308, but the item was disallowed because the premises could not be let [same Roll].

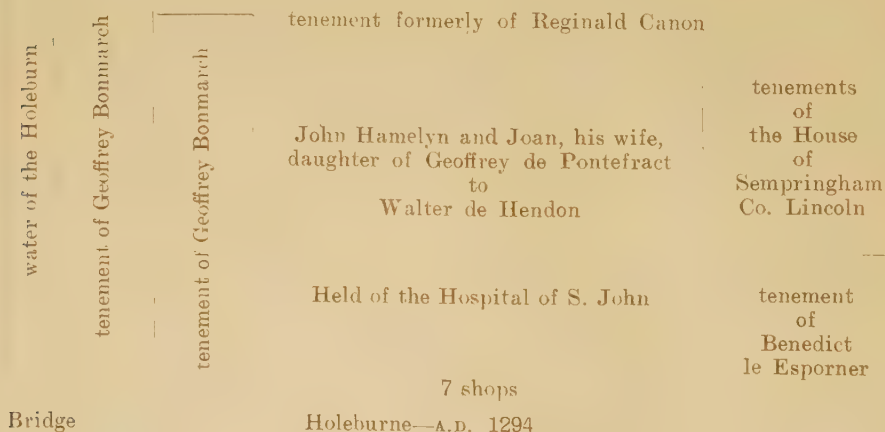
246.—JOHN HAMELYN TO WALTER DE HENDON. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 38.*

8 March
1294/5

Monday before the feast of S. Gregory 23 Ed. I. John Hamelyn, citizen of London, and Joan, daughter and heiress of the late Geoffrey of Pontefract, tanner of London, his wife, by charter gave to Walter de Hendon, clerk, 7 shops and a garden in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre by the bridge of the Holeburn, between the tenements of the house of Sempringham and of Benedict le Esporner on the east, and the tenement of Geoffrey Bonmarche and the water of the Holeburne on the west, the street called Holeburnstrete on the south and the tenement which was Reginald Canon's on the north. To hold to Walter and his heirs of the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of S. John in England and their successors for the rent of 40s., namely, 20s. at Easter and 20s. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men for ever. For this grant Walter gave 40 marks.

Witnesses, Sir John de Breton, knt., then Keeper of the city of London, Richard de Gloucester and Henry Box, then Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon, then Alderman of that ward, Joce atte Well, William Edyman, and many others.

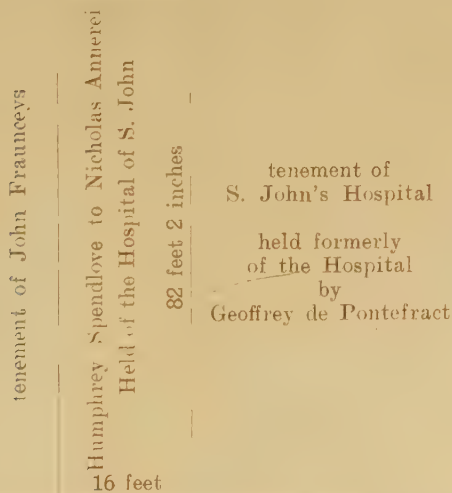
The will of Reginald Canon was proved in 1292. He left to Sir William de Hertford 1 mark annual quit rent; to Margery his wife the guardianship of his heir; to the Canons of S. Bartholomew certain rents.



247.—HUMPHREY SPENDLOVE AND NICHOLAS ANNEREI. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. 36.37 Cartulary of the Hospital of S. John.*

25 Nov. 1280 On Monday, the feast of S. Katharine, 9 Ed. I. was read a charter reciting that Humphrey Spendlove and Isabel his wife have given to Nicholas Annerei, tanner, and Olive his wife a house with appurtenances in the parish of S. Sepulchre, near the bridge of Holeburne, between a tenement formerly held by Geoffrey de Pontefract of the Hospital of S. John Clerkenwell on the east and a tenement of John Fraunceys, capper, on the west. And it contains in breadth 5 ells and one quarter of an ell and 3 inches, of the iron ell of the lord King Edward, without measuring inches, and in length from the King's street as far as to land of the said Nicholas 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ells and 5 inches of the same ell. To hold to them and their heirs for the yearly rent of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter and at Michaelmas to Humphrey and Isabel and their heirs, and 30d. namely 15d. at the same two terms to the Brethren of S. John of Clerkenwell. For this grant Nicholas and Olive gave 5 marks.

land of
Nicholas Annerei



Bridge of the Holeburne—A.D. 1280

251.—JULIAN LE MOYNE TO WALTER DE HENDON. *Hustings Rolls* 21, No. 44.

5 May 1292 Grant by Julian formerly wife of Sir William le Moyne, knight, now widow, to Walter de Hendon, clerk, of a messuage in the suburb of London, by the bridge of Holeburn, between tenements of the said Walter, William de Mymmes, and Geoffrey de Chelchith on the east, and the watercourse of the Holeburn on the west, one end abutting on the King's way of Holeburn and extending by a lane which leads to the said way on the north, and on the said tenements of Geoffrey and William on the south, paying yearly to Julian one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and paying the other accustomed rents.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwyche, keeper of the city, Ralf le Blund and Hamo Box, sheriffs, William de Farndon, alderman of the ward, William Edyman, Sam de Warewyk, Roger de Wymbeldon, Gerard le Barbur, William de Mymmes, Geoffrey de Chelchith.

Dated and enrolled Monday after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 20 Ed. I.

Holeburn Bridge—A.D. 1292

watercourse of the Holeburn	Julian le Moyne to Walter de Hendon	tenement of Walter de Hendon
		tenement of William de Mymmes
		tenement of Geoffrey de Chelthuth

252.—RICHARD DE HAKEBURNE AND GEOFFREY DE CHELCHE-
HUTHE. *Ancient Deeds, B 2132.*

7 June 1293 Richard de Hakeburne, goldsmith of London, has remitted and
to quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to Geoffrey de Chelchith
28 Sept. 1294 and Royse his wife all his right in certain tenements which they
hold in the suburb of London without Newgate in the parish of
S. Sepulchre towards the Bridge of Holeburne, which same tene-
ments were sometime of John de Waledene and which Geoffrey
and Royse had of the feoffment of Hugh de Hertweyton; namely,
whatever Richard de Hakeburne had or could have by right of
purchase. For this quitclaim Geoffrey and Royse gave half a mark.

Witnesses, Sir John Breton, knight, then Custos of the City of
London, Robert de Rokesby, Martin de Hambresbury, then sheriffs
of London, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of that ward, Joce
de Fonte, Roger de Wymedon, Walter de Hendon, William le
Cuteler, Gerard le Barbur, Geoffrey de Bakewell, John de Wandles-
worthe, and many others.

Sir John de Breton was reappointed Keeper on 7 June, 1293 [v. Cal. Pat. Rolls].

253.—RICHARD DE HAKEBORNE AND WALTER DE HENDON.
Hustings Rolls 23, No. 45.

16 March Quit claim by Richard de Hakeborne to Walter de Hendon,
1293/4 clerk, of a messuage in the suburb of London by the Holeburn
which Walter holds by enfeoffment of William de Nymmes.

Witnesses, Sir John le Bretoun, keeper of the city, Robert de
Rokesle and Martin de Ambresbery, sheriffs, John de Bakewell,
William de Hereford, William le Mazerer, William de Bectoyne,
Ralf le Blound, Walter de Fynchingfeld.

London, Tuesday after the feast of S. Gregory, 22 Ed. I.

254.—HENRY DE STOKE TO HENRY DE COFFORD. *Hustings Rolls* 56,
No. 100.

8 July 1328 Quit claim by Henry de Stoke and Lucy his wife to Henry de Cofford of the lands in the parishes of S. Sepulchre and S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London, which Henry and Lucy had by quit claim of Sir John de Draytone, chaplain.

Henry de Cofford shall provide a chaplain yearly to celebrate divine service in the Church of S. Andrew for the souls of Sir Gilbert de Clare formerly Earl of Gloucester, Walter de Hendon and Ely de Forde.

London, Friday, morrow of the Translation of S. Thomas, Martyr, 2 Ed. III.

18 July 1328 Enrolled Monday before the Feast of S. Margaret, 2 Ed. III.

The will of Walter de Hendon, clerk, was proved in 1298. All his houses and rents in the city of London were to be sold for the maintenance of chantries in the churches of S. John Sakary and S. Andrew de Holeburn for the good of the souls of Gilbert de Clare, late Earl of Gloucester, and others.

Gilbert de Clare married Joan de Acre, who was born there to Edward I. in 1272 whilst Edward, as Prince, was on the Crusade. Gilbert de Clare died 7 December, 1295; Walter de Hendon was probably his agent and attorney.

255.—WILLIAM ANDREU TO RICHARD DE BITTON. *Hustings Rolls* 83,
No. 79.

14 Sept. 1355 Grant by William Andreu, citizen and chandler, and Cecily his wife to Richard de Bitton, citizen and brewer, and Margaret his wife and the heirs of Richard, of a brewery with houses built over which the grantor had of the enfeoffment of Sir John Smyth, perpetual vicar of the church of S. Sepulchre, without Newgate, in the suburb of London, situated in Holbourne in the said parish, in width between a tenement formerly of Sir Walter de Hendon, now belonging to a chantry which Edmund de Harewedon, chaplain, occupies in the church of S. Andrew of Holbourne, on the west, and a tenement of the prior and convent of the Hospital of S. Mary without Bisshoppesgate on the east, and in length from the highway on the north to the said tenement belonging to the chantry on the south.

Richard Lacier, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, John de Flaunden, William atte Wile, Richard le Clerk, Robert de Leddrede, Wiliam Forester, William Mousehatche, John de Edelmeton, John Rogier, William Lome, John de Lincoln, John Marchaunt, Simon de Iswode, bedel of the Ward, John de Pontefract, clerk.

London, Monday, the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 29, Ed. III.

Holbourne, S. Sepulchre's—A.D. 1335

Brewery		
tenement of S. Andrew's Church formerly of Sir Walter de Hendon	Sir John Smyth, Vicar of S. Sepulchre's to William Andreu and he to Richard de Bitton	tenement of the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate
tenement of S. Andrew		

256.—WALTER DE HENDON. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls* 14 Ed. II. pt. 2, m. 6.

30 May 1321 Pardon of the trespass of Walter de Hendon, citizen of London in bequeathing in mortmain without licence of Edward I. or the King 3 messuages 27 shops 1 garden and 16s. rent in the city and suburb of London to find three chaplains to celebrate divine Service daily in the churches of S. John Zakary in London and S. Andrew in Holeburn for the souls of the said Walter, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and Elias de Forde which messuages &c. came into the hands of John Knyght, Ralph de Blythe, and Agnes late the wife of Stephen le Skynnere; with restitution of the same.

The will of Stephen Pancrych le Skynnere was proved in 1318. He left to Stephen his kinsman houses and rents in the parish of S. Sepulchre and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn after the decease of Agnes, his wife, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in S. Andrew's Church for the good of the souls of Sir Gilbert de Clare, late Earl of Gloucester, Sir Elias de Forde, and Walter de Hendon; to Hugh de Maddelee the reversion of a tenement in S. Sepulchre's parish after the decease of his daughter Isabella.

257.—THE EXECUTORS OF WALTER DE HENDON TO THE MONASTERY OF S. MARY OF GRACE. *Hustings Rolls* 107, No. 38.

11 Oct. 1378 Quitclaim by William Knyght of Welwes, of Co. Herts, son and heir of Ralf Knyght son of John Knyght executor of Walter de Hendon clerk, to William, Abbot of the Monastery of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of London, and the Convent, of all the lands which the Monastery has by grant of Edward III, which were formerly Walter de Hendon's in the parishes of S. Sepulchre without Neugate and S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, John Philipot, William Walworth, Robert Launde, William Neuport, William Essex, William Lynchelade, William Boyvile, clerk.

London, 11 October, 2 Ric. II.

18 Oct. 1378 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Luke, 2 Ric. II.

John Knyght =
Executor of
Walter de Hendon

Ralph Knyght =
of Welwes, Co. Herts

John;
will
proved
Nov. 1349

William Knyght =
of Welwes,
Co. Herts

John;
mentioned
in will of his
brother, John.

258. THE CONVENT OF S. MARY OF GRACE TO AGNES LONG.
K. R. Conventual Leases, No. 17.

12 Feb.
1473/4 Lease by Thomas Ben, Abbot of the Monastery of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of London and the Convent to Agnes Long, widow, late the wife of Robert Long, late citizen and innholder of London, of a tenement with houses buildings solar and 2 gardens at Holbornbrigge in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, in the suburb of London. The larger garden contains in length from a house called Le Heyhouse on the south to a garden of the

Prior and Convent of . . . on the north $200\frac{1}{2}$ feet of assize, and in breadth from a wall of the said Abbot and Convent on the east to Trylmylbroke on the west 80 feet. The lesser garden contains in length from a house formerly called Milhouse from south to north 73 feet of assize and in breadth from east to west 51 feet of assize. To hold for the term of 40 years at . . . marks rent yearly.

Dated in the chapter house 12 Feb. 1473. 13 Ed. IV.

259.—RALF DE NORTHOLM TO JOHN DAWE. *Hustings Rolls* 74, No. 171.

4 Dec. 1347 Grant by Ralf de Northolm, tailor and citizen, and Margaret his wife to John Dawe, citizen and butcher, of a tenement with a brewery formerly of William de Shenefeld, tanner, at Holebournebrigg in the suburb of London; in length from the King's street on the north to a tenement formerly of Isabel la Brewester on the south, and in breadth between a tenement formerly of the said Isabel on the east and the watercourse of the Holebourn on the west.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Neuport, John de Flaunden, Richard Clerk, William Palmere, blader, John Storgy, tanner, Hugh Sychili, Walter Moset, Hugh de Bromeley, clerk.

Holebournbrigg, Tuesday before the feast of the Conception of the Virgin, 21 Edward III.

Rolls 74, No. 172.

Agreement by the said John Dawe that if he hold the said tenement with brewery, three shops excepted, for twenty years, from Christmas 21 Edw. III, at 5s. yearly rent to Ralf and Margaret who shall keep it in repair, that then he will surrender it to them at the end of the term.

Same witnesses. Dated the day following the above.

10 Dec. 1347 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Nicholas, 21 Ed. III.

260.—THOMAS PETIT AND ALICE HIS WIFE TO JOHN SALMON: *City of London Records. Hustings Rolls 78, No. 107.*

15 Feb. Grant by Thomas Petit and Alice his wife of Haveryng, Co.
1349/50 Essex, to John Salmon, citizen and tanner of London, of a tenement with shops behind it in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in Holbourne in the suburb of London, between land formerly of Isabel Brewer on the east, and the water of the Flete on the west, one head abutting on the highway of Holbourne on the north and the other on a tenement formerly the said Isabel's on the south; for a sum of money paid down..

Richard de Lacer, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Robert de Manyfeld, Richard le Clerk, John de Flandene, William atte Wile, William Forester, William Mushache.

London, 1st Sunday in Lent, 24 Ed. III.

Holbourne, parish of S. Sepulchre—A.D. 1350

Brewery

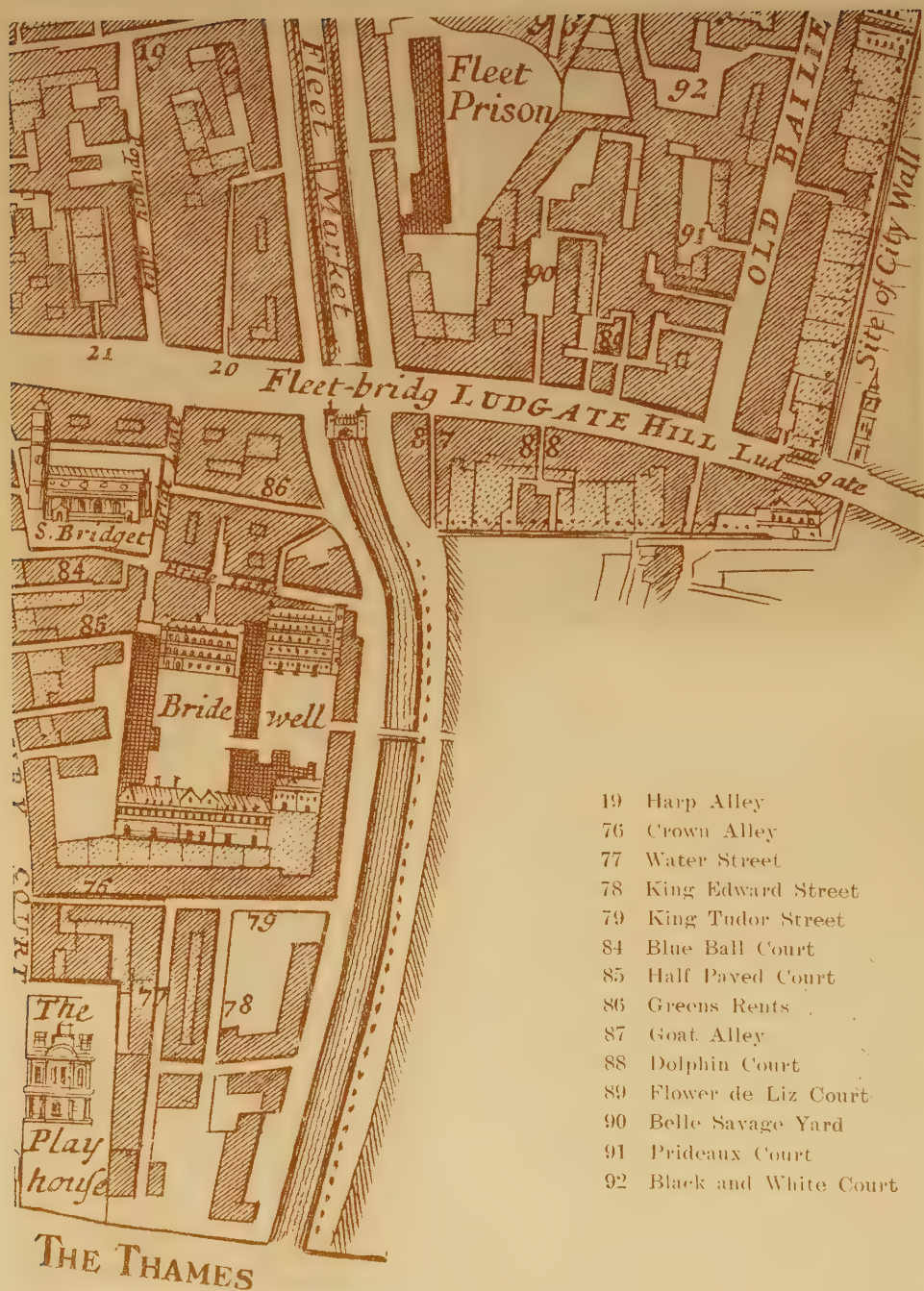
The Fleet River

Thomas Petit
to
John Salmon

land formerly
of
Isabel Brewer

tenement formerly of
Isabel Brewer

In the previous deed this portion of the "water of the Flete" is described as the "watercourse of the Holebourn."



- 19 Harp Alley
- 76 Crown Alley
- 77 Water Street
- 78 King Edward Street
- 79 King Tudor Street
- 84 Blue Ball Court
- 85 Half Paved Court
- 86 Greens Rents
- 87 Goat Alley
- 88 Dolphin Court
- 89 Flower de Liz Court
- 90 Belle Savage Yard
- 91 Prideaux Court
- 92 Black and White Court

261.—JOHN SALMAN TO WILLIAM LOME. *City of London. Hustings Rolls 79, No. 85.*

3 April 1351 Grant by John Salman, citizen and tanner, to William Lome, citizen and brewer, for a sum paid down, of a brewery with shops behind, which tenement with the houses built over the grantor had by enfeoffment of Thomas Petit of Haveryng and Alice his wife [as described in Rolls 78, No. 107].

Richard Lacer, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, as in Rolls 78, No. 107, with William Chaundeler and John de Pontefract, clerk.

London, Sunday before S. Ambrose, bishop, 25 Ed. III.

262.—JOHN SMYTH AND WILLIAM ANDREW & WILLIAM LOME TO RICHARD DE ASSHEWELL. *Hustings Rolls 85, No. 78.*

22 July 1357 Sale by John Smyth, Vicar of the church of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, and William Andrew, chandler, executors of William Lome of Holbourne, by authority of his Will enrolled on Monday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 31 Ed. III., to Richard de Asshewell, clerk, of a brewery with shops behind [as in Rolls 78, No. 107].

Richard Lacier, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, William atte Wyle, Richard Clerk, John de Flaundene, Richard de Byttone, Robert de Leddrede, John de Lenham, Simon de Iswode, bedel of the ward, John Clerk.

London, Saturday, the feast of S. Mary Magdalene, 31 Ed. III.

263.—RICHARD DE LA NEYTE AND WILLIAM EDIMAN. *City of London Hustings Rolls 13, No. 120.*

2 Nov. 1282 Grant by Richard de la Neyte and Christine his wife to William de Ediman and Avice his wife of 5s. yearly quit rent from the houses of Richard and Christine in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate situated upon the water of the Holeburne. For 40s. paid down.

Enrolled Monday, the feast of the Commemoration of All Souls, 10 Ed. I. Second year of the Mayoralty of Henry le Galeys. Walter le Blount, sheriff.



Drawn by W. Shepherd.

FIELD LANE IN 1850.
Known in 1241 as *Field Lane*.

SECTION 8.

[264] *GOLD LANE; AFTERWARDS KNOWN
AS FIELD LANE, THEN AS SAFFRON HILL.*

IN the earlier part of the thirteenth century the land lying between the River of the Holfburn, on the east, and the knoll upon which Ely Palace was afterwards built, on the west, was held partly by the Abbot of Missenden and partly by a man named Gold. Probably the latter had himself caused the road to be made leading from the street of Holborn through his property to the land of the Abbot of Missenden; for it was known both in his own time and for several centuries afterwards as Golde Lane. In Stowe's time it was known by the name of Field Lane, and in the nineteenth century as Saffron Hill. Early in the latter century both Saffron Hill and Gray's Inn were described as being within the Liberty of Portepool.

[265] The Abbey of Missenden had been endowed with its holdings or tenements in the year 1240 by Simon, son of Walter Bruning, and these were then described as being in Holfburnstrete opposite the Church of the Friars Preachers and next to the river which is called the Holfburn. The property of the Abbey did not actually front the street of Holborn; it lay at the back of the frontage on the north side, access being obtained to it through Golde Lane. Nor was it quite opposite to the Church of the Black Friars; the Church of S. John the Evangelist belonging to the Friars was at the northern end of Shoe Lane within the enclosure of the Monastery of the Dominicans, an enclosure which afterwards became the Inn of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The lands of the Abbey of Missenden came eventually into the possession of the Priors of Ely as trustees for the Bishops of that See.

[266] Golde Lane and the houses built on either side of it were held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's. In the year 1245,

when Henry of Cornhill was Dean, Richard, son of Golde, being unable to pay the arrears of rent, was compelled to surrender the southern half of the land he had inherited from his ancestors in order to clear himself from debt, reserving, however, to himself, to satisfy feudal formalities, a rent of 1d. per annum. For the land which he retained he had to pay a yearly rent of 4s. 7d., payable in quarterly instalments, to the Dean and Chapter, who, out of their charity, bestowed the sum of 1s. 6½d. yearly in support of the Hospital of S. Giles which stood on the site of the present church of S. Giles in the Fields. Richard Golde's daughter and heir married Walter de S. Salvatore, and he, in the year 1294, sold his moiety to Walter de Hendon for £40. It was then described as being between the Water of the Holeburn on the east, a tenement called the Hautepas on the west, certain other tenements on the south, and the land of the Abbot of Missenden on the north.

The term *hautepas* was used in early old-French documents to denote an elevated footway or bridge connecting houses on opposite sides of a street. In the year 1381 Sir Robert Knolles was granted permission to erect such a *hautepas*, of the height of fourteen feet above the roadway, from his dwelling-house on one side of a London street to another of his houses on the other side. But the term might cover other varieties of elevated footways, such as a raised platform within an overhanging bay window, or even a dais in a hall. In the case of the *hautepas* of Holeburn, known in Latin documents as the *Alto passu*, described in 1309 as the tenement of the "*Fratrum de Alto passu*," and in 1407 called the *hautepace*, it probably meant the path overlooking the watercourse of the Holeburn, surviving even to-day in the raised terrace north of and at a right angle to Holborn Viaduct, and parallel to Saffron Hill, known as Viaduct Buildings. The tenement of this "high path" was in 1309 occupied by Brother Synobald, known as "the Hermit of Holborn." The property of Richard Gold lay, therefore, between this terrace and what is now known as Farringdon Street.

[267] The southern part of the property, after it came back into the hands of the Dean and Chapter, was granted to Geoffrey de Pontefract, though the deed of grant is not now upon record. He

divided it into five holdings. That part east of Gold Lane came into possession of Robert de Dorset, then of William de Herlawc, and eventually of the Bishop of Ely. The plot on the south-west corner of the lane was bequeathed by Geoffrey to his son-in-law John Hamelyn, and the remaining properties, bequeathed to his daughter, were sold. That lying next on the west of John Hamelyn's was bought by William Ediman. It included the "capital" mansion formerly occupied by Richard Gold, to the successors of whom Ediman had to pay the rent of 1d. per annum chargeable upon the whole five properties. The width of this "capital" mansion was thirty-seven feet, only four feet more than the normal width of two city shops. Ediman paid to Geoffrey's executors the sum of £16 13s. 4d. for this mansion, and it was stipulated that he might, if he chose, tender a pair of gloves valued at 1d. in lieu of quit rent of that sum every Easter. He obtained also a warranty against all possible claims to the property made by other people, whether Christians or Jews. This was done owing to the different regulations then existing with regard to the demise of property held by Jews.

The plot next to the west of Ediman's mansion was 26 feet in width, but of a depth not stated. It had a garden which in 1407 was enclosed by hedges and was leased to Richard Wellum, or Welham, for twenty-six years at a rent of £2 a year; and it was generally known as *le Mekylcync* in contradistinction, no doubt, to the larger vineyard lying to its north which had come to be included in the large estate of the Bishops of Ely. The subsequent history of all these tenements is dealt with in the section relating to the Bishop's manor.

268. --JOHN DE HARDSTEDE TO WALTER BRUNING. *Harl. MS.* 3688, f. 117.

Before Grant of me, John, son of William de Hardstede, nephew of
A.D. 1226 Master Nicholas, formerly Canon of S. Paul's, London, with
consent of my brother William, son of William de Hardstede, to
Walter Bruning of my garden in the parish of S. Andrew Holeburn,
formerly of the said Nicholas my uncle, lying next the water of the
Holeburn as far as the King's way towards the west.

Geoffrey Lutre =

Master Nicholas
Canon of S. Paul's
[see 330]

William de Hardstede =

John de Hardstede

William

269. ALEXANDER DE WYNCHESTER AND SIMON GRACCHE TO
WALTER BRUNING. *Harl. MS.* 3688, f. 147a.

1222 to 1240 Grant of Alexander de Wynchester, chaplain of S. Paul's,
London, and Simon Gracche, carnifex, and Juliana, his wife, to
Walter Bruning, fishmonger, of London, of a parcel of land in the
parish of S. Andrew beyond the water of the Holeburne opposite
the church of the Friars Preachers on the north.

270.—WALTER BRUNING TO THE ABBEY OF MISSENDEN. *Harl. MS.*
3688, f. 148a.

Nov. or Dec. Charter of Simon, of full age, son of Walter Bruning, to the
1240 Abbey of Missenden of all the tenements which were of the said
Walter in Holeburnstrete opposite the church of the Friars
Preachers without the walls of London, next to the river which is
called the Holeburn.

Simon, and Bruning, his father, are mentioned in No. 1193, the latter as holding
property afterwards the site of Staple Hall.

271.—HENRY OF CORNHILL, DEAN OF S. PAUL'S, AND RICHARD GOLDE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 24, No. 610.*

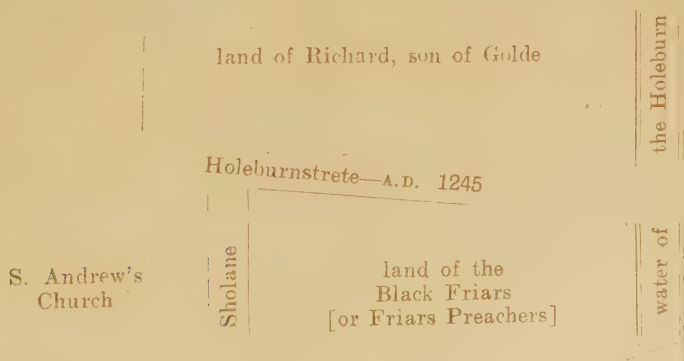
April 1245 Richard, son of Golde, acknowledges that he has received from H., dean of S. Paul's, London, and the Chapter thereof, half the land which his ancestors held of them beyond the Holeburne, opposite the Friars Preachers, the arrears for which land they have freely pardoned him on condition that he pays at Easter 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the same at the feasts of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas, altogether 4s. 7d. yearly, out of which the Dean and Chapter shall pay yearly to the Hospital of S. Giles 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at Easter and at Michaelmas. If the rent is behind for a year and a day the Dean and Chapter may retake possession of the land; which agreement he has sworn to observe "tactis sacrosanctis."

29 Hen. III., in the month of April.

Witnesses, Alexander the Chaplain, Laurence de Frowie, then Alderman, Ralph, goldsmith, William de S. Paul, goldsmith, Robert Cordwaner, Alexander Marescal, Aldwin Marescal, Hugh Punfried, Berth, tanner, John Rufus, Stephen Tiler, Adam, tanner, Richard Ballard.

Endorsed, Charter of Richard, son of Golde, of land at Holeburne.

Henry of Cornhill was Dean 1244—1254.
Alexander was chaplain of S. Andrew's Church.



272.—ROBERT DE DORSET TO WILLIAM DE HERLAWE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2a, No. 615.*

29 Oct. 1291 Robert de Dorset, citizen of London, has granted to William de
to 28 Sept. Herlawe, saddler of London, all that messuage with all its appur-
1292 tenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne in the suburb of
London which is between a tenement of the same William formerly
belonging to Geoffrey de Pontefract, tanner, on the east, and the
street called Goldinelane on the west, whose south head abuts upon
the King's Street and north head upon a tenement of the aforesaid
William. For a sum of money.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwych, knt, then Keeper of London,
Ralph le Blunt and Hamon Box, then Sheriffs, William Farnedon,
then Alderman of the Ward, Simon de Warrewyk, William
Edyman, Geoffrey de Bakewell, cordwainer, John de Hamelyn,
baker, Roger de Wymeldon, Gerard le Barbour, Jose de Fonte,
William le Cuteller, Geoffrey de Finchingfeld, butcher, Peter, clerk,
and others.

	tenement of William de Herlawe	
Goldine Lane	Robert de Dorset to William de Herlawe	tenement of William de Herlawe formerly of Geoffrey de Pontefract
		water of the Holeburn

Holeburne—A.D. 1292

William de Herlawe was probably husband of Agnes, daughter of Geoffrey de Pontefract: see pedigree 335.

Gold Lane is called Goldinelane in this deed. It has been thought desirable to retain as a rule the various spellings of the same names occurring in the originals of these documents.

273.—WALTER DE S. SALVATORE TO WALTER DE HENDON. *City of London Records. Hustings Rolls 23, No. 31.*

8 March
1293/4

Grant by Walter de S. Salvatore and Elisabet, daughter and heir of Richard Golde, his wife, to Walter de Hendon, clerk, of one messuage, three shops, a garden, and a rent of 1d., in the parish of S. Andrew beyond the Holeborne in the suburb of London. The said messuage is between the water of the Holebourne on the east, a lane called Goldelane on the west, a tenement of William de Herlawe on the south, and a tenement of the Abbot of Messindene on the north. The three shops and the garden are between the said lane of Goldelane on the east, a tenement of the Hautepas on the west, tenements of John le Router, William Ediman and John Hamelyn on the south, and a tenement of the said Abbot of Messinden on the north. The rent of 1d. comes from a tenement which William Edyman holds there. Walter de Hendon has paid £40.

Witnesses, Sir John le Bretun, knight, then Keeper of London, Robert de Rokesle and Martin de Ambersbur, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farindon, Alderman of the Ward, Simon de Warewyk, William Ediman, William de Herlawe, Roger de Wymbledon, Gerard le Barber, Geoffrey de Chelcheth, John de Honylane, Jococe atte Welle, Richard le Carpenter, Peter, clerk.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 22 Ed. I.

tenement of the Abbot of Missenden

tenement of the Hautepas
[the Fratrurn of the Alto Passu]

Walter de S. Salvatore
and the heir of Richard Golde
to
Walter de Hendon

3 shops

tenement
of
John le Router

tenement
of
William Ediman

tenement
of
John Hamelyn
heir of Geoffrey
de Pontefract

Golde Lane

Walter de S. Salvatore
and the heir of Richard Golde
to
Walter de Hendon

tenement of
William de Herlawe

water of the Holeburn

274.—THE HEIRS OF ROBERT DE DORSET TO WILLIAM DE HERLAW. *Hustings Rolls* 28, No. 26.

10 Feb. Quitclaim by William de Bassieshaw and Agnes, his wife,
1298/9 daughter of Robert de Dorset, deceased, to William de Herlawe,
citizen and cellarer of London of all rights in a tenement with
buildings and other appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of
Holbourne in breadth between the tenement of the said William
de Herlawe on the east and the lane called Golden Lane on the
west and extending from the Kings way on the south to the
tenement of the said William de Herlawe on the north.

Witnesses, William Edyman, Thomas de Ware, Simon de
Purtepol, Gerard le Barber, John de Hunilane, skinner.

Dated London, Tuesday before the feast of S. Valentine,
27 Ed. I.

16 Feb. Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Peter in Cathedra,
1298/9 27 Ed. I.

Gold Lane	tenement of William de Herlawe	
	William de Bassieshaw to William de Herlawe [See also No. 403]	tenement of William de Herlawe

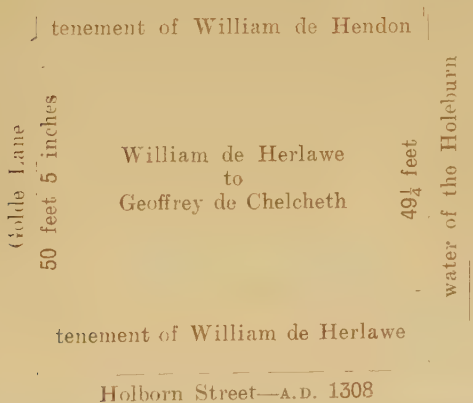
275.—WILLIAM DE HERLAWE TO GEOFFREY DE CHELCHETH. *City of London Records. Hustings Rolls 37, No. 42.*

30 Sept. 1308 Grant by William de Herlawe, citizen and saddler of London, and Agnes, his wife, to Geoffrey de Chelcheth, tanner, and Royse, his wife, and the heirs of Geoffrey, of a plot of land with houses built over in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in Goldelane, in width between the said lane of Goldelane on the west and the water of Holeburne on the east and in length from the Grantor's tenement on the south to a tenement of William de Hendone on the north, containing in length by the said lane of Goldelane $16\frac{3}{4}$ ells 2 inches and by the said ditch $16\frac{1}{4}$ ells 6 inches; for a sum of money paid down. Agnes forswore her right.

Witnesses. Sir John le Blunt, knight, Mayor, James le Botyler and William de Basing, sheriffs, and others.

London, Monday the morrow of Michaelmas, 2 Ed. II.

18 Nov. 1308 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund King, 2 Ed. II.



The will of Geoffrey de Chelcheth, tanner, was proved in 1314. He left to Imania his wife a tenement in the parish of S. Sepulchre for life, remainder to John and Richard, his sons. To William, his son, he left a tenement in S. Andrew's parish in a lane called Goldenlane, except three shops, which he left to Alice, his daughter; legacies to Geoffrey, William and John, his sons, to Alice, his daughter, and to his child *en ventre sa mère*.

276.—RICHARD DE MORDON AND ROBERT THE GOLDSMITH TO
ROGER COLEMAN. *City of London. Hustings Rolls 50, No. 49.*

27 Oct. 1321 Quit claim by Richard de Marham, citizen and tanner, and Petronilla his wife to Roger Coleman, citizen, of a tenement which Roger has by enfeoffment of Richard de Mordon, citizen and tanner, and Robert le Orfeure, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in a lane called Goldelane, which Richard and Robert had by enfeoffment of the said Richard and Petronilla, in width between a tenement of Agnes de Herlawe on the south and a tenement formerly of Geoffrey de Chelcheheth on the north and in length from the highway on the west to the bank of the Holeburne on the east.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chigwelle, mayor, Richard Costantyn and Richard de Hakeneye, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of the Ward, John de Podyngtone, Robert de Wircestre, Reginald, clerk, Robert Goldsmith, Andrew Curteys, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

London, Tuesday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 15 Ed. II.

	tenement formerly of Geoffrey de Chelcheheth	
Golde Lane	Richard de Mordon and Robert le Goldsmith to Roger Coleman Quit claim by Richard de Marham	water of the Holeburn
	tenement of Agnes de Herlawe	

277.—THE HEIRS OF WALTER DE MOSEHACH TO JOHN TREMAYN
AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls 123, No. 65.*

15 Dec. 1394 Enfeoffment by Richard Fochier, citizen and tanner, and Alice his wife daughter of John atte Felde, Kinswoman and heir of Walter de Mosehach, formerly citizen and tanner, uncle of the said John, to John Tremayn, Thomas Mille and Peter atte Heth, of

messuages in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London, between the water of Flete on the east, a lane called Goldelane on the west, the King's way on the south, and a tenement of Sir Thomas Bacon on the north.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Staunton, John Shrowesbery, William Horscroft, John Davy, Richard Storme, Roger Marks.

London, 15 December, 18 Ric. II.

8 Feb.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Agatha, Virgin, 18 Ric. II.

1394/5

On 8 April, 1374, Sir Thomas Bacon, of Neuton, granted the houses which he had in Goldenlane, S. Andrew, Holbourne [which are a void unbuilt plot], to the Prior of S. Bartholomew [Cal. Pat. Rolls, 48 Ed. III.].

tenement of
Sir Thomas Bacon

Golde Lane

Richard Fochier
to
John Tremayn
Thomas Mille
and
Peter atte Heth

The Fleet

Holbourn—A. D. 1394

Walter de Mosehach = Juliana
will proved May 1349

John atte Felde = Marjory
will proved 1393

Richard Fochier = Alice

278.—WILL OF GEOFFREY DE PONTEFRAC. *Hustings Rolls* 11, No. 23.

Will of Geoffrey de Pontefract of the parish of Holeburne. He bequeathed to his daughter Alice a house next the house of Gilbert de Senefeld in the parish of S. Sepulchre. To his daughter Agnes a house next the house of Robert de Dorset in the parish of S. Andrew. To his daughter Isabel a house called "le Bachus" next the house of Brother Synobald *de alto passu* in S. Andrew's parish. To his daughter Joan a garden in the fee of S. John, together with the house which Nicholas Aufrey holds in the parish of S. Sepulchre. To his son Roger, his capital house in which he lived in S. Andrew's parish and a barn with a garden in the same parish. The two houses that William Cocham and William de Watford hold of him to be sold. To his daughter Alice he bequeathed the house that Cicely the laundress holds of him. The house that Katherine le Masson holds and that which William Ediman held to be sold. Seven other houses [not specified] to be retained by his executor for the maintenance of his daughter Joan.

19 Feb. Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Peter in Cathedra,
1279/80 8 Ed. I.

279.—GEOFFREY DE PONTEFRAC'S EXECUTORS TO WILLIAM ERDIMAN. *Harl. MSS.* 4015, f. 122b. *Cartulary of S. Giles Hospital.*

29 July 1280 William le Muleward, Robert Harding, and Richard de Mimmes, tanners, executors of the will of Geoffrey de Pontefract, tanner, have granted to William Erdiman, tailor, and Avice his wife, the capital house which was formerly Geoffrey's and which he had by grant of Richard Golde, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, in the suburb of London; which house is situated between two houses one on the east and one on the west which were formerly Geoffrey's and extends in length from the King's way towards the south as far as to land which was the aforesaid Richard Golde's towards the north. And the aforesaid capital house contains in front, that is, at the King's way, between the aforesaid two houses which were formerly Geoffrey's $12\frac{1}{4}$ ells of the iron ell of the lord king of England, without measuring inches, and three inches. To

hold to William and Avice and their heirs and assigns in fee and heritage forever for the yearly rent to Richard Gold of 1d. or a pair of gloves price 1d. at Easter, to the Chapter of S. Paul's 6s. yearly in quarterly payments at Easter, the feast of S. John Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas; to Alice le Losne and her heirs one mark yearly, namely 40d. at each of the same terms; and to the Hospital of S. Giles 3s. yearly, namely 9d. at each of the same terms. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this grant William and Avice gave 25 marks, which the executors have paid to Geoffrey's creditors as directed by his will.

Witnesses, Gregory de Rokesle, then mayor, Ralph de More, then Sheriff, William de Farndon, then Alderman of the Ward, Robert de Dorset, Simon de Warwyk, Stephan de Honylane, Godfrey de Elding, William de Haversham, William de la Hay, Roger de Wymedon, Gilbert de Haliwell, Ralph le Kissere, Robert, clerk, and others.

Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. James Apostle, 8 Ed. I.

	land formerly of Richard Golde	
house formerly of Geoffrey de Pontefract	The Executors of Geoffrey de Pontefract to William Erdiman formerly of Richard Golde	house formerly of Geoffrey de Pontefract Golde Lane
	37 feet	
	Holbourne—A.D. 1280	

280.—WILLIAM DE HERLAWE TO WILLIAM EDIMAN. *Hustings Rolls* 16, No. 15.

Grant by William de Herlawe, saddler, and Agnes his wife, to William Ediman and Avice his wife of a house in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, between a capital house of the said William and Avice on the west and a house of Robert de Dorsett on the east, and from the King's way on the

south to land of the said Robert on the north. For a yearly rent of 8s. silver to the chief lords of the fee.

William and Avice have paid two marks of silver.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwich, Keeper of London, Stephen de Cornhull, and Robert de Rokesley, sheriffs, William de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Robert de Dorsett, Simon de Warr, Stephen de Honilane, Godfrey de Elding, Richard de Ware, Robert le Woodman, Symon, weaver, (*tiatore*), William de Haversham, Roger de Wyndon, William de Jahray, Robert, clerk.

22 Oct. 1285 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist,
13 Ed. I.

	land of Robert de Dorset		
capital house of William Ediman	William de Herlawe to William Ediman	house of Robert de Dorset	
Holebourne—A.D. 1285			

281.—JOHN DE WENDLINGBURGH TO ROBERT SELY. *Corp. Letter Book D*, p. 215.

1309 Deed of grant by John de Wendlingbury and Alice de Thelverton, his wife, widow of John de Wandlesworth to Robert, son of Thomas Sely of a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne built beyond Holeburn Bridge opposite the house of the Earl of Lincoln and situate between the lane leading to the House of the Abbot of Messendene and the tenement of Robert Hardyng to hold the same for a term of ten years from Christmas, Anno 3 Ed. III. [1309].

Robert Harding was one of the executors of Geoffrey de Pontefract.

282.—JOHN DE WENDELENBURGH TO ROGER DE NOTYNGHAM.
Hustings Rolls 42, No. 35.

12 Nov. 1313 Grant by John de Wendelenburgh and Alice his wife, relict of John de Wendlesworth, to Roger de Notyngham, citizen and pelterer, of the tenement in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne which Alice had by enfeofment of the said John de Wendlesworth, her former husband; in width between a lane called Goldenlane on the east and a tencement formerly of William Edyman on the west and in length from the highway on the south to a tenement of the said William on the north. For a sum paid down.

Witnesses, John de Gisorce, mayor, Robert Burdeyn and Hugh de Garton, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Richard Bussy, Simon de Pourtepole, William le Brazour, William Tonsore, Simon le King, Thomas de Newenham, Reginald, clerk.

Alice forswore her right.

Monday the morrow of the feast of S. Martin, 7 Ed. II.

The will of John de Wandelesworth was proved 29 May, 1295. All his tenements in S. Andrew's, Holeburne, were to be sold, one moiety to go to Alice his wife, the other to the poor.

The will of Roger de Nottyngham was proved in 1317. His tenements in S. Andrew's parish were to be sold, one-third of the proceeds to go to his wife Matilda, the residue to pious uses; to Matilda 9 shops in a lane called Golden Lane for life, remainder to Henry de Notyngham, his brother, and Roger, son of the said Henry and godson of the testator.

tenement
 formerly of
 William Ediman

John de Wendelenburgh
 to
 Roger de Notingham
 formerly of
 John de Wendlesworth

Golden Lane

283.—ROGER DE NOTINGHAM TO ROBERT LE MARESCHAL. *Hustings*
Rolls 58, No. 12.

7 April 1329 Quitclaim by Roger de Notingham son of Henry de Notingham, pelterer, to Robert le Mareschal, citizen and goldsmith, of all shops in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in a lane called Gouldelane, which can descend to him after the death of Maud, formerly wife of Roger de Notyngham, pelterer, and Henry de Notingham his brother; which the said Roger had by enfeoffment of John de Wenlionbourgh and Alice his wife. Also one mark yearly quitrent which the said Roger used to receive from a tenement of Simon de Pourtepole "tixtor" in the said parish; bequeathed by the said Roger to Maud, Henry and the grantor.

London, Easter Eve, 3 Edw. III.

26 Feb. Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Matthias, 4 Ed. III.
 1329/30

For tenement of Simon de Pourtepole, see Nos. 460, 461, 463. Simon belonged to the gild of weavers; for "tixtor" read *textor*=weaver.

Aldith or Alda	=	Roger de Nottingham will proved 1317	=	Matilda 2nd wife		Henry de Nottingham	=
						Roger de Nottingham	=

284.—JOHN DE HALSTEDE TO ROBERT LE MARESCHAL. *Hustings Rolls 73, No. 81.*

7 May 1346 Release by John de Halstede, son and heir of John de Halstede, formerly citizen, to Robert le Mareschal, citizen and goldsmith, of six cottages with courtyards in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the suburb of London, between a lane called Golde-lane on the east, a tenement of the said Robert on the west, John de Neuport on the south, and the abbot of Messyndene, on the north.

Richard Lacer, mayor, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Reginald de Thorp, Robert de Assh, John Tavy, John de Holebourn, Robert de Cliderhowe, Roger Costantyn.

In the said parish, Sunday after S. John before the Latin Gate, 20 Ed. III.

17 July 1346 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 20 Ed. III.

	tenement of the Abbot of Missenden	
tenement of Robert le Mareschal	John de Halstede to Robert le Mareschal goldsmith	6 cottages Goldelane
	tenement of John de Newport le Bokbynder	

Holebourn—A.D. 1346

285.—JOHN DE COLEWELL TO ROBERT LE MARESCAL. *Hustings
Rolls 73, No. 128.*

13 Nov. 1346 Quitclaim by John de Colewell the elder, citizen and mercer, to Robert le Marescal, citizen and goldsmith, of a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. from a tenement which Robert holds in Holebourn, formerly of William Edman, between a tenement of John Bokbyndere on the west and a tenement of the said Robert on the east, a garden of the abbot and convent of Messenden on the north and the King's way of Holebourn on the south, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Thavy, armurer, Reginald de Thorp, Geoffrey de Moschatche, Henry de Hadham, John de Holebourn.

Holebourn, Monday after the feast of S. Martin in winter, 20 Edw. III.

tenement of the Abbot of Missenden			
tenement of John Bokbyndere <i>alias</i> John de Neuport	Quit claim		Goldelane
	John de Colwell		
	to		
	Robert le Mareschal	tenement of Robert le Mareschal	
	formerly of William Ediman		
Holebourn—A.D. 1346			

In 1340 there was a plea in the Court of Hustings between Walter de Helme, chaplain [one of two] of a chantry in S. Andrew's, Holborn, founded for the soul of Gilbert de Clare and others under the will of Walter de Hendon, against Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, and John de Newport, bookbynder, as to his right under the said will to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a messuage in the suburbs of London. Walter de Helme failed to proceed with the prosecution.

A similar suit was at the same time entered by Philip Buntayn, the other chaplain of the said chantry, against James le Clerk and Ismania, his wife, as to a messuage, a garden and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a sollar in the suburb of London. The defendants vouch to warranty Ralph de Blythe, saddler, and an inquisition was ordered. The plea was continued in the following year, when Isabel Kyng, brewster, was a co-defendant. The defendants now vouch to warranty William, son and heir of Ralph de Blythe, and he vouches John Knight, tailor, son and heir of John Knight, senior, citizen of London.—*City of London Common Pleas*, 14 & 15 Ed. III. Rolls 64 m. 7d, 65 m. 15. For will of Walter de Hendon, see No. 254. For pedigree of John Knight, see No. 257.

286.—THOMAS DE MORDON TO SIR ADAM RUSSELL AND ROBERT DE OVETOUNE. *Hustings Rolls* 85, No. 130.

2 Nov. 1357 Grant by Thomas de Mordon citizen and stokfisshmongere, and Margaret his wife, to Sir Adam Russell, chaplain, and Robert de Ovetoune, of a messuage with houses built thereon, which they have by enfeoffment of Walter de Harewedon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London, between a lane called Goldenlane on the east, a tenement which Hugh Fissh holds there of the parishioners of the said church on the west, the King's way of Holebourn on the south, and a tenement formerly John Halsted's on the north.

Richard Lacier, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Roger Costantyn, Stephen de Holbourne, John Heynes, Walter Brewere, Richard de Podyngton, Hugh Fissh.

London, Thursday, feast of All Souls, 31 Ed. III.

4 Dec. 1357 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, 31 Ed. III.

The will of Robert le Mareschall, Jun., goldsmith, was proved in March, 1353/4. He left to Margery, his wife, lands in the city and suburb, remainder to Walter de Harwedon, horsedealer. He desired to be buried in the Church of S. Andrew. Dated at S. Ives, 9 June, 1351.

	tenement formerly of John de Halstede	
	Thomas de Mordon to Sir Adam Russell and Robert Ovetpune	Goldenlane
tenement of S. Andrew's Church held by Hugh Fissh	formerly of Walter de Harewedon [heir of Robert Goldsmith]	

287.—JOHN ATTE FELDE TO PETER TURK. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 49.

10 Feb. Quitclaim by John atte Felde, tanner, to Peter Turk, citizen,
 1365/6 of a messuage with houses built over, in the parish of S. Andrew
 of Holebourn in the suburb of London, between a lane called
 Goldenlane on the east, a tenement which Hugh Fissh formerly
 held of the parish church of S. Andrew on the west, the King's
 way of Holbourn on the south, and a tenement formerly of John de
 Halstede on the north.

John Chichestre, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Stephen Holbourn, John Heynes, Hugh Clerk.

Holbourn, 10 February, 40 Ed. III.

5 May 1376 Enrolled Monday after the feast of SS. Philip and James.
 50 Ed. III.

		tenement formerly of John de Halstede	
tenement of S. Andrew's Church formerly held by Hugh Fissh	|	Quitclaim John at Felde to Peter Turke	Goldenlane

Holebourn—A.D. 1376

288.—JOHN CARTERE AND WILLIAM RYBODE TO HENRY ROKULF.
Hustings Rolls 135, No. 27.

14 Nov. 1407 Whereas Adam Vynour, late citizen, by charter dated London,
 16 Jan. 16 January, 2 Hen. IV, granted to John Cartere and William
 1400/1 Rybode, a messuage with houses built thereon which the said
 Adam together with Walter Barton, Hugh de Wynkebourne and
 Thomas Crisp Chandler, since deceased, had by **enfeoffment of**
 Richard Parker rector of the church of Myddelstokton, Gilbert
 Nele, rector of the church of Wemme and Richard de Bitton,
 citizen of London, in a lane called Goldenlane in the parish of

S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London. Now, the said John Cartere and William Rybode grant to Henry Rokulf, otherwise called Henry Lynch, citizen, the said messuage with houses built thereon, as it is situated between the said lane on the east, a tenement called le Mekylvyne on the west, a garden of the abbot and convent of Missenden on the north, and the King's way of Holbourn on the south.

Witnesses, John de Burton, Roger Hilhom, John Staunton, Richard Biernes, John Motte.

London, 14 Nov. 9 Henry III.

21 Nov. 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edmund the King,
9 Hen. IV.

	garden of the Convent of Missenden	
	Richard Parker and others to	
	Adam Vynour and others	
	they to	
	John Cartere and William Rybode	
	they to	
	Henry Rokulf	
	Holbourne—A.D. 1407	
tenement called le Mekylvyne		Goldenlane
	S. Andrew's Church	Scholane

The house of William Rybode is mentioned in Ely Episcopal Records, under date of 1414, as belonging to the Bishop of Ely.

289.—WILL OF HENRY ROKULF OTHERWISE CALLED HENRY LYNCH. *Hustings Rolls* 144, No. 56.

18 Jan.

1416/7

On Monday before the feast of S. Wulstan 4 Hen. V. came John Burford, saddler and John Hidyngham, two of the executors of the will of Henry Rokulf otherwise called Henry Lynch late citizen of London to prove the said will by Thomas Lincoln and William Ribood two of the witnesses thereto, duly sworn and examined, as follows :—

29 July 1415

29 July 1415. I, the said Henry Rokulf bequeath my body to be buried in the church or churchyard of S. Andrew in Holbourne, a priest to celebrate at S. Mary's altar there for myself, Isabel my late wife and my present wife Agnes for 3 years. I bequeath to the rector and churchwardens and four trustworthy parishioners all that my tenement called "le Mykelvyne" with the garden adjacent in the said parish which I had of the grant of Walter Norman, vicar of the parish church of Hendon, and John Flete, citizen and goldsmith of London and also that tenement with the garden adjacent in the same parish at the end of the hall of the tenement called "le Vyne" on the west side which I had of the feoffment of the same Walter and John; and also all that my messuage with the houses built thereon in the lane called Goldenlane in the same parish which I had of John Carter and William Rybode citizens of London; to maintain a chaplain to celebrate for ever at the altar of S. John in the same church. Also 4s. yearly rent out of the tenement of John Styperank and Joan his wife which formerly belonged to Ralph le Horner in the said parish, between the tenement formerly of Roger le Chaunteclere, thereafter of John Shrouesbury and late of John Clerk of Preston and Thomas Smyth of Preston on the north and the tenement of John de Causton mercer of London, thereafter of Roger Hillam and now of William le Lye, barber, on the south and extending from the lane called Faytureslane on the east to the tenement formerly of Andrew le Coupere, now of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the west, which said 4s. rent John de Podyngton late citizen of London and Mabel his wife had by grant of William de Ware, fishmonger and citizen of London, formerly servant of John de Ely, heretofore citizen and fishmonger of London, and which said rent John Constantyn, as cousin and heir of Richard, son and heir of the said John Podyngton, namely son of Joan

sister of the said Richard recovered against the aforesaid John Styperank and Joan his wife by assize in the King's court in the city of London and afterwards granted to me by deed enrolled in the Court of Hustings of Common Pleas held on Monday after the feast of S. Agatha 9 Hen. IV for a chaplain to celebrate at the altar of S. Mary.

To my wife Agnes I give all that my tenement or inn called "le Swan on the hoop" in Holbourne in the said parish which I hold and dwell in, for her life, with remainder to William and Peter her sons. If they both predecease her it shall remain to my trustees above said to be sold and the money applied to pious uses. Moreover I give to my wife all my estate and term to come in the tenement called "le sterre on the hoop" in the said parish of S. Andrew next the bar in Holbourne which term of years I have of the grant of William Staunton, late vicar of S. Sepulchre's without Newegate, John Barnacastell, Richard Spray, Simon Thurston and Robert atte Hurst late wardens of the same church and which Nicholas Barbour and Joan his wife now hold by demise of myself and my late wife Isabel together with certain goods and chattels valued at £7 13d. delivered to them as appears in certain indentures thereupon made. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife whom I make my executor together with John Burford, saddler and John Hydyngham, citizen of London.

The garden of the tenement called "le Sterre on the Hoop" next the Bar in Holbourne afterwards came into possession of Robert Warner, owner of Staple Inn, who annexed it thereto: see No. 1223.

290.—WALTER NORMAN AND JOHN FLETE TO HENRY ROKULF.
Hustings Rolls 135, No. 25.

14 Nov. 1407 Grant by Walter Norman, vicar of the parish church of Hendon, and John Flete, citizen and goldsmith of London, to Henry Rokulf, otherwise called Henry Lynch, citizen, of a yearly rent of two marks from a tenement called le Mekylvyne with a garden adjoining, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb without Neugate London, between a tenement in which Richard Wellum dwelt on the west, a tenement of Adam Vynour on the east, the King's street on the south and a garden of the abbot of Myssendene on the north; the garden being between a plot of

land called Hautepace on the west and a lane called Gouldelane on the east—leased by the said Walter and John, together with the said Adam Vynour late citizen, now deceased, to John Forstere, citizen and fishmonger, and Alice his wife, from the
 24 June 1394 Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 18 Ric. III for twenty years at the said rent of two marks—and grant of the reversion of the premises at the end of the said term.

Witnesses, John de Burton, Walter Huntspell, Roger Hilhom, William Whitby, John Motte.

London, 14 Nov. 9 Hen. IV.

21 Nov. 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edmund the King,
 9 Hen. IV.

John Flete married Margaret, ultimate heir of Adam de Basing, and this is apparently a sale of the rent on the land.

garden of the Abbot of Missenden

le Mekylvyne

Walter Norman and John Flete
 to

Henry Rokulf
 otherwise called
 Henry Lynch

tenement
 formerly
 occupied
 by
 Richard Wellum

compare No. 89
quit rent to heirs
of Adam Basing.

tenement of
 Adam Vynour

land called Hautepace

Goldelane

Holbourne—A. D. 1407

Sholane

291.—JOHN FLETE AND WALTER NORMAN TO HENRY ROKULF.
Hustings Rolls 135, No. 26.

14 Nov. 1407 Grant by John Flete, citizen and goldsmith, and Walter Norman, clerk, to Henry Rokulf, otherwise called Henry Lynch, citizen, of a yearly rent of 2s. from a tenement with a garden adjoining in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne "ad finem ante tenementi vocati le Vigne" on the west, as enclosed by hedges, containing in breadth 26 feet—leased by the said John and Walter together with John Welbourne, late citizen and goldsmith, and Adam Vynour, gardynour, now deceased, to Richard Wellom and Isold his wife from Easter 17 Ric. III for 26 years at the said rent of 2s. and grant of the reversion of the premises at the end of the said term.

Witnesses, John de Burton, Walter Huntspell, John Staunton, Henry Whitby, Richard Biernes.

London, 14 Nov., 9 Hen. IV.

21 Nov. 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edmund the King, 9 Hen. IV.

land called Hautepace	"le Mekylvyne"
	or "le Vigne"
	26 feet
	John Flete
	and
	Walter Norman
	to
	Henry Rokulf
	formerly leased
	to Richard Wellum

Holbourne—A.D. 1407

For will of Henry Rokulf, bequeathing le Mekylvyne and other tenements to S. Andrew's Church, see No. 289.

For John de Fleet's wife and her descent from Adam de Basing, see 1038.

The land called Hautepace was presumably the higher ground, perhaps reached by steps, lying above the valley of the Holeburn on its western side.

It should be noticed that the plot referred to in this deed was, in the year 1407, "enclosed by hedges."

292.—JOHN DE STOKEWELL TO RICHARD DE BUSSY. *Hustings Rolls* 37, No. 85.

Grant by John de Stokewell, joiner, and Isabel his wife to Richard de Bussy of a tenement in parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn, in width between a tenement formerly of William Ediman on the east, and a tenement “*Fratrum de Alto Passu*” on the west, and in length from the King’s way on the south, to a garden formerly of the said William Ediman on the north.

Witnesses, Sir John le Blound mayor, Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosyn, sheriffs, Simon de Pourtepol, etc.

Isabel forswears her right.

31 Feb. Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathias the Apostle,
1308/9 . 2 Ed. II.

	garden formerly of William Ediman	
tenement of Brother Synobald “ <i>Fratrum</i> de <i>Alto Passu</i> ”	John de Stokewell to Richard de Bussy	Capital House and tenement formerly of William Ediman [see No. 280]
Holebourn—A. D. 1309		

SECTION 9.

[293]

SCROPE'S INN.

HENRY le Scrope, the founder of Scrope's Inn, came into prominence through being King's advocate in the year 1307.

The family of le Scrope (*the crab*) claimed a pedigree dating from the Conquest, but Henry was the first to hold any important administrative post. He was a favourite with Edward II., who created him Justice of Common Pleas in November, 1308. The improved administration of justice inaugurated by Edward I. was even then becoming inadequate to cope with the ever increasing mass of business. An ordinance by the King in Council was therefore issued that for the future "there shall be six Judges for the Common Bench, namely Master William de Bereford, who is chief by the King's command, Sir Lambert de Fykynham, Sir Hervey de Staunton, Master Henry le Scrope, Sir John Benstede and Sir William de Bourn, as it is necessary to have two places, owing to the number of pleas, now greater than ever."

[294] When Parliament, in 1311, attempted to place a restraint upon the wild and reactionary proceedings of Edward II., Scrope withdrew from it, thereby securing the approval and gratitude of his master; and Edward having in 1317 successfully shaken off the shackles of the Ordainers, promoted his youthful and loyal servant and friend to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and further rewarded him, when the Earl of Lancaster had been executed and attainted, with a large share of the estates of that popular hero and his supporters. On 15 June, 1317, an order was issued to William Inge, then Chief Justice for holding pleas before the King, to "deliver to Henry le Scrope, whom the King wills shall be Chief Justice for the aforesaid Pleas, the writs, rolls, records, processes, memoranda and all things touching that office." It was not unusual



PLAN SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE INNS OF CHANCERY
IN HOLBORN AND THE CITY BOUNDARY.

in those days for officers of State to transact much of their official business at their own houses.

On 28 October, 1334, Sir Henry le Scrope, Knight, bought from William de Grensted a certain messuage on the north side of Holborn, forming an enclave within the property of the Bishops of Ely, its north-western corner being not more than fifty yards from the chapel of S. Etheldreda. This property had formerly been occupied by John de Golafre, Chamberlain of the Exchequer of Receipt, and then of John Aldenham, Justice for Co. Salop. It now became known as Scrope's Inn, and latterly as Serjeants Inn.

[295] Scrope became Baron of Exchequer in 1330 and died 7 September, 1336. He was succeeded by his son William, then only sixteen years of age, who died in 1344, his possessions being committed to the custody of Queen Philippa, who demised them to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, till the next heir should come of age. On 3 July, 1347, the Mayor of London was ordered to assign dower to John de Clopton and Cecil, his wife, late wife of William le Scrope, of the said William's lands in the city in the presence of William de Bohun, who had custody of those lands by demise of Queen Philippa. But in the year 1350 the Inn was in possession of William Fitzhugh, as may be seen from his *Inquisition post mortem* of that year. It was not possible, therefore, that the Inn and houses on this spot could have been otherwise than let; it was already in all probability an Inn for lawyers, though not yet, perhaps, for serjeants only.

The second son, Richard, was the famous Sir Richard le Scrope who became the first lay Chancellor and the first Baron Scrope of Bolton. At the time of his brother's death he was a mere youth of sixteen, but two years later he was already a brilliant soldier, fighting at Cressy. At Nevill's Cross the following year, that is, in 1347, he won his spurs; and at the age of nineteen was knighted on the field of battle. The same year he married Blanche, daughter of William de la Pole, a Baron of the Exchequer. For the ensuing forty years he was engaged, always with distinction, in almost every campaign against France or Scotland.

[296] In 1371 he was created Baron Scrope of Bolton, and for

four years occupied the position of Treasurer. In 1378 he was made Steward of the Household, and in October of the same year Chancellor, a post never before occupied by a layman; but on his refusal to put the Great Seal to Richard's lavish grants he was asked by the King to resign. Messengers were sent to demand the Seal from him, but he declined to surrender it except into the King's own hands. He did not lose the King's confidence, and in 1385 was fighting for him in his expedition against Scotland. It was on this occasion that he challenged the right of Sir Richard Grosvenor to bear the same arms as himself—*azure a bend or*. After a trial lasting over four years, when doubts were thrown on the nobility of the Scrope family, he being described as merely the son of "a man of law," in which a host of witnesses were examined, including the poet Chaucer, judgment was finally awarded by the Court of Chivalry, on 27 May, 1390, entirely in his favour. He magnanimously obtained for his adversary a remission of the fine incurred by non-payment of costs, and the two were publicly reconciled before the King in Parliament.

[297] He attached himself to the service of John of Gaunt, who died at the Bishop of Ely's Palace in Holborn in February, 1399, Scrope being executor to his will. But his eldest son, William, unlike his father, sided with King Richard, supporting and abetting him in his unconstitutional proceedings. William le Scrope bought the Crown of the Isle of Man in 1393, and was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1397 and Treasurer in 1398, all in the lifetime of his father. But in the following year, upon the King's overthrow by Henry of Lancaster, he was amongst the first to lose his life as being the chief agent of Richard's tyranny. Baron Scrope attended Henry IV.'s first Parliament and consented with the other peers to the ex-King's imprisonment, and only a few days afterwards in the same assembly listened to his son's attainder by the new King. Rising from his seat with tears in his eyes the dignified old soldier and statesman, completely unbent, besought his new master not to visit the sins of the son upon the father and brothers, who had never countenanced the late King's irresponsible rule; he admitted the justice of the sentence, deploring the conduct

of his son. Henry IV. assured the suppliant that neither he nor his other sons should suffer thereby.

[298] This brave soldier and administrator died on 30 May, 1403, and was followed in his estates and titles by his son Roger, who died six months afterwards, being succeeded by his son Richard, a boy of nine years, as third Baron Scrope of Bolton. For eleven years, therefore, the custody of the property in Holborn was again committed to a keeper. On 14 December, 1403, commission was given to Robert Markeby, serjeant-at-arms, John de Tybbey, the younger, and Peter Greener to take Richard, son and heir of Roger Lescrope, *chivaler*, tenant in chief by knight service, and deliver him to the King's consort, Joan, Queen of England, “to whom the King has granted the custody of his lands with his marriage.” The Queen married him to the King's niece, Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and niece of Thomas de Nevill, Lord Furnival, then owner of Furnival's Inn. He entered upon his estates in 1414, distinguished himself at Agincourt in 1415, and died in 1420 at the age of twenty-seven, leaving a son, Henry, only two years old, to inherit his possessions. Once more, therefore, the Inn was put in commission, this time for nineteen years. At the Inquisition it was found that the Inn was let in Richard's time; he had died “seised in his demesne as of fee of an Inn and four cottages to the same annexed, with their appurtenances very dilapidated, in Holbourne, worth yearly beyond reprise and rent charges, when they are let, 13/4,” and of a tenement in the same parish “on account of its too ruinous condition, not habitable, worth nothing yearly.” The Inn, cottages and tenement were held of the King in free burgage, that is, they were within the city.

[299] The inference is that the Inn was let when possible, but that parts were sometimes vacant. Henry le Scrope came of age in 1439 and died 1459. At the *Inquisition post mortem* it was found that he was seised by hereditary right after the death of Richard, Lord le Scrope of Bolton, his father, of “a messuage called *Scropes Inn* and four tenements adjacent to the same,” but by various successive deeds he had enfeoffed, finally on 31 March, 1448,

William Scrope, clerk, Richard Scrope, clerk, and others of the premises, and these still held them.

[300] But in the accounts of the Bishopric of Ely, under date of 1484, the property is described as “ the mansion of the Lord Scrope of Bolton now called Le Serjeants Place,” a description which seems to infer residence by the owner at some previous date. Contemporaneously, that is, the same year, the same accounts record the leasing to Sir Thomas Grey of Werk of another property in Chancellors Lane, described as being “ late called Serjeants Inn.” Twelve years later, Sir Thomas Grey having surrendered occupation of the Inn, the Bishop of Ely granted a lease of it to John Mordaunt and five other serjeants, when it was once again described as Serjeants Inn. This John Mordaunt seems to have been the same man who in 1521 took a lease from the Charterhouse of the Inn in S. George’s Lane formerly owned by John Tamworth. Two years later, in 1498, the Inn in Holborn was also described as Serjeants Inn. John, Lord Scrope, the successor of the previously mentioned Henry, died in that year, and by inquisition it was found that he did not hold any lands of the King or of others in London, but that Guy Fayreifax, knight, late one of the Justices of Pleas held before the King, “ was seised of a messuage called Serjeants Inn, situate opposite the church of S. Andrew in Holborn, with two gardens and two cottages ”; so seised he had demised the premises to John, Lord Scrope, and others “ to hold to the use of the said John, Lord Scrope, and his heirs ”—that is, Fairfax, who had been Scrope’s trustee, had appointed other trustees: the Inn was let and the rent was paid to Scrope. As for the Inn in Chancellors Lane, in 1508 it was in lease to John Mordant and Humphrey Coningsby and styled “ the Inn in Chancellors Lane called Serjeants Inn.” It appears, then, that about this time Scrope’s Inn may have come to an end as a place for Serjeants and Judges, who found another, perhaps more convenient, home in Chancery Lane.

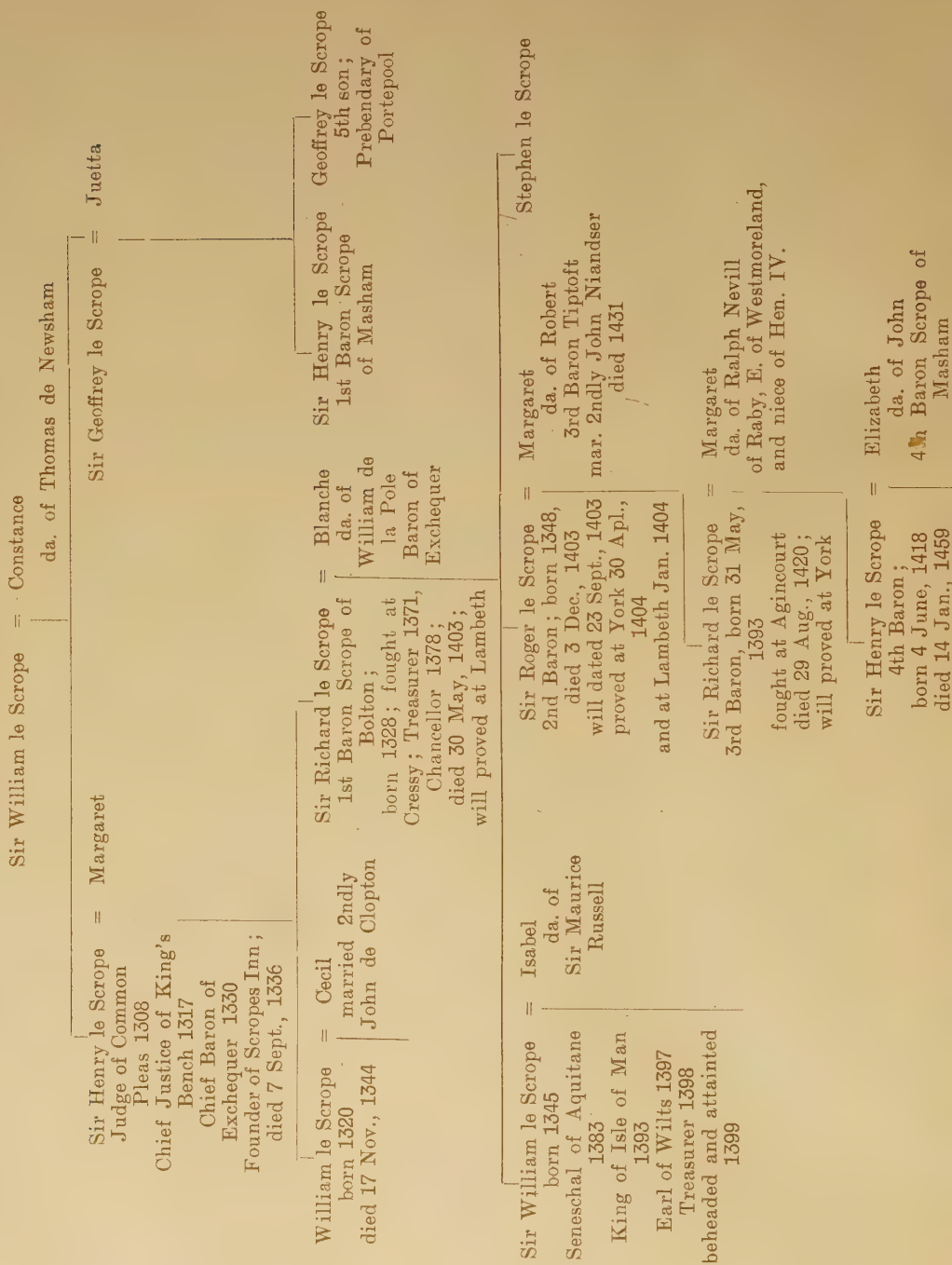
When Scrope’s Inn is next heard of, in 1560, it is referred to as “ the capital messuage or mansion house, called Scrope Place and three messuages thereto adjoining ” belonging to Richard Alington of Lincoln’s Inn, from whom it was purchased on

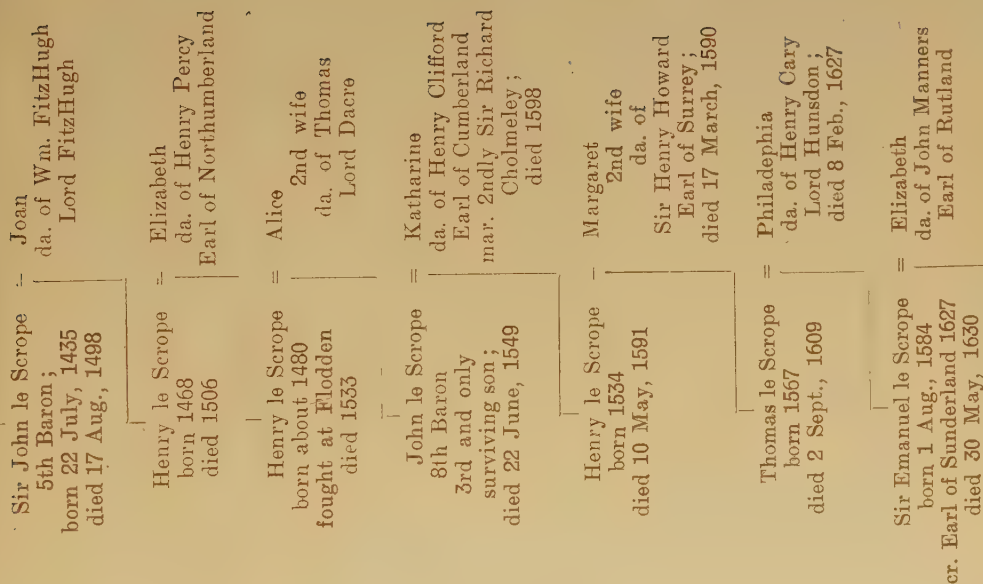
20 March in that year by John Cottingham. The latter died on 1 May following, leaving Thomas Cottingham as his eldest son and heir; but Elinora, his widow, who afterwards married Clement Dumbrell, entered into a third part of the premises as dower, in accordance with the custom of the city of London, and in the year 1568 was still possessed of the issues of the same.

On 21 December, 1565, Thomas Cottingham of Rusper, Sussex, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, together with John Cottingham, his brother, and Alice, the wife of John, sold the residue of the property to Henry Gainsford under the title of “ houses on the west side of Scroupe Place, Holbourne, known by the name of the Blinde Knighte and other tenements ” in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn. In the year 1576 Clement Dumbrell and Elinora, his wife, leased their “ portion of a messuage called Scrope House ” to Thomas Gee.

[301] Interest in the property now ceases. It was known in the nineteenth century as Scrope’s Court, and was obliterated by the Holborn Viaduct improvements. As for the Barony of Scrope of Bolton, it came to a somewhat ignoble termination. The last to bear the title was Emanuel le Scrope, who died 30 May, 1630, three years after he had received a fresh honour as Earl of Sunderland. Though in immense favour at the courts of James I. and Charles I., and a descendant of that valiant soldier and King’s Chancellor who had fought for over four years in the Court of Heraldry for his right to bear a certain ancient coat of arms, this man chose to contract an irregular alliance with a girl named Martha Jones, the daughter of a poor tailor of Turfield, Co. Bucks, and as he had no male heirs his titles became extinct. His truly magnificent possessions fell for the most part to his illegitimate daughters, and one of them, Mary Jones, alias Scrope, married, as her second husband, Charles Powlett, sixth Marquess of Winchester, who took the Bolton share of Scrope’s ample fortune, and was created the first Duke of Bolton. In the sixth generation this family, too, became extinct on the male side, and this was the final end of one of the most noble and influential families of ancient times.

302.—PEDIGREE OF SCROPE OF BOLTON, CO. YORK.





303.—THOMAS, SON OF RICHARD LE BACHELOR, TO HUGH DE S. EDMUND. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2a, 613.*

15 Nov. 1260 Thomas son and heir of Richard le Bacheler formerly goldsmith of London being of full age grants to Master Hugh de S. Edmund, Canon of S. Paul's, 24s. 4d. yearly rent from lands and tenements in the suburb of London, beyond the bridge of Holeburn, opposite the church of S. Andrew, and in the same parish, between the tenement of John le Fraunceys towards the west and the land and houses of Radulph de Holeburne, goldsmith, towards the east. To have and to hold to the said Master Hugh freely, quietly, honourably and in peace, in part sustentation of divine celebration in his chapel in the aforesaid church of S. Paul for the faithful and for himself the said Master Hugh for ever. The said rent to be received from the land and tenement which were of Stephen de Brumsot, 8s. 4d. in half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter; from the land and tenement of Sybil de Solonde, tiler, 10s. in quarterly payments of 2s. 6d.; from the land and tenement of Alice widow of Serlo parmentarius, 3s. at Michaelmas and 3s. at Easter. To return thence yearly to the chief lord, 5s. at the feast of S. Martin and to Thomas and his heirs 1d. yearly or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cumin at Easter. With warranty and acquittance against all people, men and women, Christians and Jews. For this Master Hugh gave 16 marks.

Witnesses, Richard Ewell, then alderman of that ward, Hugh de Welleburne, Symon de Purtepol, Bartholomew de Westminster, Geoffrey de Puntfreit, Mathew Lundraper, Adam de Winton, Roger de Everard, John Rose, Robert de Purtepol, Geoffrey Frueter, Luke Parminter, Geoffrey Marescal, Richard and Eli, beadles, Alexander de Smethfeld, clerk.

Enrolled in the Hustings Monday after the feast of S. Martin, 45 Hen. III.

Oratory of John le Fraunceys afterwards S. Etheldreda's Chapel	6s. tenement of Alice, widow of Serlo, parmenter	10s. tenement of Sybil de Solond	8s. 4d. tenement of Stephen de Brumsot	tenement of Radulph de Holeburn goldsmith
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Holeburn—A.D. 1260.

The will of Hugh de S. Edmund was proved 1264.

304.—ISABELLA, WIDOW OF RICHARD LE BATCHELOR, TO THE CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2a, 612.*

1260

Isabella, widow of Richard le Batchelor, formerly goldsmith of London, quit claims with consent of William, her husband, to the Chapter of S. Paul's, all her right in 24s. 4d. rent from lands and tenements in the suburb of London beyond the Bridge of Holeburne opposite the church of S. Andrew which Thomas, son of the said Richard, her son, granted to Master Hugh de S. Edmund and by him to the Chapter. And for the ratification of her quit claim William her husband has appended his seal with hers.

Witnesses, as in previous deed.

2 seals, the second that of William de Halstede.

Richard le Batchelor	=	Isabella	=	(2) William de Halstede
Thomas	=			

Master John Golofre had once been in occupation of one of the houses of Scrope's Inn. On 1 September, 1315, William de Maldon was appointed to succeed him as Chamberlain of the Exchequer of Receipt.

305.—WILLIAM DE GRENSTEDE TO SIR HENRY LE SCROPE. *City of London Hustings Rolls 53, No. 30.*

28 Oct. 1324 Grant by William de Grenstede of London and Albreda his wife to Sir Henry le Scrope knight of a messuage in Holeburne between the messuages of the said Sir Henry in the parish of S. Andrew in Holeburne.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chigwell, mayor, John de Causton and Benet de Fulsham, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman, John de Podynton, Reginald, clerk, Robert le Hend, John Bycok.

London, 28 Oct. 18 Ed. II.

29 Nov. 1324 Enrolled Monday after Simon and Jude, Apostles, 18 Ed. II.

The will of William de Grenstede, fripperer, was proved 1349. He made bequests for a chantry for the souls of Johanna, his late wife, Nicholas Bachelor, Henry, his father, Alice, his mother, William, the father of Johanna his wife and Johanna her mother, and Albreda and Amicia, his former wives. The tenements devised to him by Alice Gylle in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn, together with divers rents in the same parish, to be sold for pious uses. For pedigree, see 374.

306.—ROBERT DE MORTON TO THOMAS DE HOLBOURNE. *Close Rolls* 28 Ed. III. m. 30, d. (7 Nov.).

7 Nov. 1354 Enrolment of Release by Robert de Morton, parson of Newchurch to Thomas de Holbourne, clerk, of all his right and claim in a messuage and 9s. of quit rent in Holbourne in the suburb of London which they purchased of Brother Ralph de Welyngham, executor of William de Grenstede as is fully contained in the charter of feoffment thereupon.

27 July 1354 Dated at Holbourn in the said suburb, Monday after the Conversion of S. Paul, 28 Ed. III.

Mémorandum. Robert came into chancery at Westminster on 22 Jan. and acknowledged the preceding deed.

Thomas de Holbourne was parson of the Church of S. Bride, Fleet Street, in 1351, and chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

9s. quit rent.

Robert de Morton
to
Thomas de Holbourne

formerly of
William de Grenstede

Holeburne—A. D. 1354

307.—RICHARD LE SCROPE. *Inq. p. m.* 9 Hen. V. 27.

19 May 1421 Inquest made before William Cambridge, Mayor and Escheator of London, 19 May, 9 Hen. V, upon the oath of Laurence atte Gate, John Coteler, Laurence John, Richard Bury, John Hammond, John Burdon, John Huswyf, William Cake, Thomas Clerke, William Colyn, Thomas Thorpe and John Lughburgh who say

29 Aug. 1420 that Richard le Scrope died at the Feast of the decollation of S. John Baptist, 8 Hen. V., seised in his demesne as of fee of an hospice and four cottages to the same annexed with their appurtenances very ruinous in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the ward of Faryndon Without, worth yearly beyond reprises and rent charges when they are let 13s. 4d. and of a tenement in the parish and ward aforesaid on account of its too ruinous condition not habitable, worth nothing yearly. The inn, cottages and tenement are held of the King in free burgage. He had no other lands in the city of London. Henry le Scrope, his son, is his nearest heir aged 3 years.

308.—HENRY LE SCROPE. *Inq. p. m.* 37 Hen. VI. 31.

2 May 1459 Inquest at the Guildhall, London, Wednesday, 2 May, 37 Hen. VI, before Thomas Scotte, Mayor and Escheator of London, by the oath of William Bulwyk, William Furneys, Richard Hare, Richard Blewet, Philip Hay, William Raby, Alexander Mason, Andrew Fuller, John Whyte, John Gladwyn, Richard Gulbyn, Richard Sutton, and John Longe. At his death Henry le Scrope, knight, was seised by hereditary right after the death of Richard, late Lord le Scrope of Bolton, of a messuage called Scrope Inn and of 4 tenements with their appurtenances adjacent to the same, in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle, in Holborn, in the said city, and was seised of the same messuages and tenements, with other property in Yorkshire Nottinghamshire &c. held of the King and by various successive deeds enfeoffed finally the premises in London, 31 March, 26 Hen. VI, to William Scrope, clerk, Richard Scrope, clerk, Thomas Scrope, James Strangeways, knight, Christopher Conyers of Sokeburn, Richard Strangeways, William Marshall, clerk, Thomas Conyers, Jr., William Tailboys, Robert Shrywynd, clerk, and John Eppilby, clerk, now deceased, by virtue whereof the said feoffees except John Eppilby, deceased, still hold themselves in the two messuages and 4 tenements in London. They are held of the King in free burgage. Henry le Scrope died 14 January last. John le Scrope, esquire, his son and heir, was aged 21 last Feast of S. Mary Magdalene.

31 March 1448

14 Jan. 1458/9

309.—THE DEAN OF S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AND JOHN, LORD LE SCROPE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 81, No. 3067.*

18 Feb. Indenture, dated 18 Feb. 1 Ric. III., witnessing that Nicholas
1488/4 Tyldesley, chaplain of the chantry called S. Roger's Chauntre, in
the Cathedral church of S. Paul's, London, in the name of William
Worsley, Dean of S. Paul's, and of the Chapter, has received from
John, Lord le Scrope, 6s. 8d. in satisfaction of all arrears of an
annual rent of 13s. 4d. issuing from all the lands and tenements
of the same John opposite the Church of S. Andrew on the north
side of the said Church, of which rent of 13s. 4d. Thomas Lesieux,
late Dean, and the Chapter of S. Paul's, and their predecessors
from time immemorial were seised as in right of their said Church
of S. Paul.

S. Roger Niger was Bishop of London 1229—1241. He founded a chantry in S. Paul's
for Ralph and Margery, his parents.

Thomas Lesieux was Dean from 1441 to 1456.

310.—SIR JOHN SCROPE, LORD LE SCROPE OF BOLTON. *Inq. p. m.*
13 Oct. 14 Hen. VII. 108.

13 Oct. 1498 John Scrope did not hold any lands of the King or others in
London but Guy Fayreffax, knight, late one of the Justices of the
Pleas to be held before the King, was seised of one messuage
called Serjeants Inn, situate opposite the Church of S. Andrew,
in Holborn, with 2 gardens and 2 cottages thereto belonging. So
8 Feb. seised he by charter, dated 8 Feb. 9 Hen. VII, demised to the
1498/4 said John Scrope, kn^t, Lord Scrope of Bolton, Richard Wingfield,
esquire, Robert Constable, Robert Drury, William Berdwell,
Francis Calabut, Humphrey Segiswyk, and Peter Burnsted, the
said premises to hold to them and their heirs for ever to the use
of the said John Scrope and his heirs forever. The premises are
held of the King in burgage and are worth 10s. per annum clear.
27 Aug. 1498 John Scrope died 27 Aug. last; Henry Scrope, kn^t, is his son and
heir and is aged 30 years and more.

311. RICHARD ALYNGTON TO SIR WILLIAM CORDELL AND OTHERS.
Pleas of Land, Roll 103 m. 11 d.

12 Dec. 1559 At the Court of Hustings held Monday before the feast of S. Lucy, 2 Eliz. Sir William Cordell, Kt, Master of the Rolls of the Queen's Chancery and Thomas Elrington, esquire, v. Richard Alyngton of Lyncolnes Inne, Co Middlesex, esquire, as to 6 messuages, 2 curtilages, an orchard and 3 gardens in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne. Vouchees, successively, Sir Henry Scrope, Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Randolph Squire.

312. THOMAS AND JOHN COTTINGHAM TO HENRY GAINSFORD.
Hustings Rolls 254, No. 36.

Indenture made between Thomas Cottingham of Rusper Co. Sussex, gent, and Anne his wife, John Cottingham, citizen and goldsmith of London and Alice his wife of the one party and Henry Gainsford, citizen and goldsmith of London of the other party, whereby Gainsford buys for £200 all those houses and buildings on the west side of the capital messuage or house commonly called Scroupe Place in Holborne in the suburbs of London called the Blinde Knighte now or late in the several tenures of Thomas Brytten, William Lambarde and Lancelot Lee; also all the messuage and void ground on the east side of the said capital messuage, now or late in the tenure of Richard Jeninges, carman, and the reversion of the said capital messuage called Scroupe Place, now in the occupation of Eleanor Cottingham widow of John Cottingham, deceased, father of the said Thomas and John and which he hath for the term of her life; all which premises the said John Cottingham, deceased, by the name of John Cottingham of London, gentleman, purchased to him and his heirs of Richard Allington of Lincoln's Inne Co. Middlesex, esquire, by indenture dated 28 Feb. 2 Eliz.

21 Dec. 1565 Dated 21 December, 1565.

25 March Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Benedict the Abbot.

313.—JOHN COTTINGHAM. *Inq. p. m. Chan.* 10 *Eliz.* 82.


27 Oct. 1568 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall, 27 Oct. 1568, before Roger Martin, knt, Mayor and Escheator, after the death of John Cottingham, citizen and butcher. The jurors say that John Cottingham was seised of the capital messuage or mansion house, called Scrope Place, and 3 messuages thereto adjoining on the west part and one messuage adjoining on the east part with all the buildings gardens &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn which said premises the said John Cottingham purchased to him and his heirs for ever of the gift of Richard Alington of Lincoln's Inn, in Co. Middx. esquire, as by a deed dated 20 March, 2 *Eliz.* more fully appears.

20 March
1559/60

1 May 1560

The mansion house called Scrope Place and other the premises in the said parish of S. Andrew are held of the Queen in burgage and are worth per annum £5 clear. John died 1 May, 2 *Eliz.* Thomas Cottingham is his son and heir and was then aged 21 years and more. Elinora the relict of the said John and now the wife of Clement Dumbrell, citizen and haberdasher of London, entered into the 3rd part of the said premises and is still thereof seised. Henry Gainsford, citizen, and goldsmith of London, took the profits of the residue of the premises by virtue of a grant and sale made to him by Thomas Cottingham and Anne his wife and John Cottingham and Alice his wife sons of the said John by charter

21 Dec. 1565 dated 21 Dec., 8 *Eliz.* (1565).

tenement called The Blinde Knight	Capital Messuage or Mansion House called Scrope's Place bought by John Cottingham in 1560 from Richard Alington of Lincoln's Inn	a messuage of John Cottingham
3 messuages	3 cottages  a cottage	
Holborn—A.D. 1568		
John Cottingham	= Elinora; = (2) Clement Dumbrell will proved 11 Sept., 1578; Arch. of London	
Thomas Cottingham of Rusper, Co. Sussex	= Anne	John Cottingham = Alice citizen and goldsmith of London

314.—CLEMENT DOMBRELL TO THOMAS GEE. *Hustings Rolls* 261,
No. 53.

Indenture made between Clement Dombrell, late of the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, yeoman, and Eleanor his wife of the one part and Thomas Gee, citizen and haberdasher of the other part of all that part and all those rooms cellars and sollers of the great messuage called Scropehowse, now in occupation of William Gye, in the said parish and of the garden and yard or backside in the occupation of the said William Gye and also all those rooms called “ the daunsynge schole ” being parcel of the said great messuage, for a term of 21 years at a peppercorn rent. Also a parcel of ground inclosed within a pole abutting upon the wall belonging to Ely House on the west and the close formerly belonging to Mr. Amyas on the north and east and the gardens in occupation of the said William Gye and of Clement Dombrell and Eleanor on the south being near the said Scrope house for so long a term as the grantors have therein.

11 Oct. 1576 Dated 11 Oct. 18 Eliz.

17 Oct. 1576 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Luke, 1576.

SECTION 10.

[315]

THE PREBEND OF HOLBORN.

IT may be true that London began as a camp, but by the middle of the first century A.D. it had become a place of commerce.

Under the early Saxons it decayed until resettled by Alfred. But it is claimed by certain antiquaries that, though the name Westminster implies that the church of S. Paul had an earlier foundation than that of S. Peter, the British predecessor of Thorney was of greater antiquity than the fortress of London, because the causeway leading to the ford at Thorney and to the great Roman road leading to the west presupposes earlier settlement.

[316] But a time is not known when London was not the greater. Its position at the Conquest may be illustrated by the charter of William to its Bishop and Port-Reeve, where the churchman comes first and the secular ruler second. As an episcopal city, enjoying also the status of a *portus*, it differed but little from Continental communes. But there was no antagonism between the ecclesiastical ruler and the gilds, as in Belgium. The freemen of the city, coming together from many sources, knew how to maintain, though not without occasional friction, their growing independence; but the tacitly accepted centre of the community was the church of S. Paul. And in a unique way the Conqueror's charter conceded London's claim to special treatment, whilst Westminster was easier to deal with.

Up to this date the city had had no need, nor felt any desire, to stretch its tentacles across the coombe of the hollow bourne. The Abbey still held its demesne, bounded on the east by the ravine of the Holeburn and on the north by the road named after it. But when Henry I. granted to London the farm of, and the choosing of a Shire-Reeve for, the county of Middlesex, the city dropped its

Port-Reeve and appointed two Sheriffs or Shire-Reeves instead. This concession may have been a factor in the protracted dispute as to the Bishop's right of jurisdiction over the Abbey, which came up for discussion 100 years later, in 1222, when the Abbot's claim to his separate demesne was allowed; but as a compromise, and perhaps in recognition of an already accomplished occupation, the city's boundary was pushed further westward, and drawn at Shire Lane and Holborn Bars.

[317] The Abbot had urged that his demesne should coincide with the old parish of S. Margaret, vaguely defined in a charter of King Edgar [oddly dated A.D. 951, seven years before he began to reign] as having its northern and eastern boundary "from Tyburn along the wide Roman road to the old log-built church of S. Andrew, so within London fen along south to the Thames." His claim, if it were a just one, would therefore include the churches of S. Andrew and S. Bride and everything south of the main road as far east as the Holborn River. It would follow that S. Paul's Cathedral could have had no Prebends south of that street, and such was undoubtedly the case; the Prebendary of Holborn was never in receipt of any quit rents from property lying south of the main thoroughfare, nor did S. Paul's hold any Prebends deriving any income therefrom.

Richard the Younger was Prebendary of Holborn in 1183, and in that year granted land next Holborn Bars to Matilda de Stoches and Gilbert, her son and heir, for a rent of 9s. 4d., payable at the feast of S. Martin. The name by which the grantee was known implies that she lived near the stoches or bars; and the description of the land as being "next that Bar" indicates that "stoches" may be accepted as a synonym for "bars." The site of the property may be identified with that which the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers held of S. Paul's for some centuries in the middle of the street on the west side of Holborn Bars, known in Queen Elizabeth's time as her Ground Rents, in Charles I.'s time as the Quest House, and more recently as Middle Row.

[318] A few years later, probably between 1185 and 1191, two of the tenants of the Prebendary, who were deacons in the choir of

S. Paul's, gave certain land to the Dean and Chapter with the assent of Richard the Younger, the yearly rent of 4s. being divided, half going to the Cathedral and half to the Prebendary. This site was on the north side of Holborn and has not been otherwise identified, but it was probably west of Scrope's Inn.

In the year 1251 the Prebendary was a man named John le Franceis. Certain land within the city and within his Prebend was held at that time by the wife and heirs of Stephen de Bomine. It appears likely that the Hallimote, or Court, of the Prebend was generally held upon land close by, for he bought his new land in order that he might attach an Oratory to his Court. To do this he had to obtain the permission of the Dean and Chapter, who gave it only upon condition that so long as he was lord of the Prebend might he celebrate divine service in that Oratory, but if he or his successors in the Prebend should sell the Court and its buildings, the services in the Oratory were to cease unless the consent of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter were given anew.

John le Franceis, besides being Prebendary of Holborn, was also a Baron of the Exchequer, and it may be surmised that the Court and buildings would be a tempting acquisition to any future official of the Exchequer. Shortly after the death of John le Franceis the property was in fact acquired by another Baron of the Exchequer, who on the site of the Oratory built the still existing church of S. Etheldreda in Ely Place.

At what date the Prebend was instituted is unknown; its halimote, or Court, might have existed in Saxon times before the beginnings of the suburb.

[319] Preserved in the archives of S. Paul's are two ancient rentals of the Prebend. One contains "The Old rental of the Prebend of the church of S. Paul in Hoborne" in 1314 about [here may be noticed the unusual spelling]; the other is headed "The new rental of the same Prebend, time of Master Henry de Iddesleigh, Prebendary of the same," about the year 1320. Translations of these are given in the following pages, but for the purpose of easy comparison the items have been re-arranged and numbered. With one exception all the properties lay north of the old Roman highway,

the exception being land called the Hyde, in Co. Essex, which came into the possession of the Prebend between the years 1204 and 1216.

The Prebendaries of Holborn continued to receive their quit-rents for several centuries—even the Bishops of Ely, when they acquired a large portion of the Prebend, continued to pay Prebendal dues—until they were appropriated by the Crown in the sixteenth century.

[320] The Prebendaryship of Holborn was generally a step towards the attainment of high office in the Church and administration. Eustace de Fauconbridge, Prebendary in 1218, was at the same time Chancellor of the Exchequer. From 1218 to 1228, when he died, he was Treasurer. Three times, in the years 1204, 1223 and 1225, he was sent to France as ambassador. In 1221 he was elected Bishop of London. Shortly after his consecration he sent a requisition to the Abbot of Westminster demanding a recognition of his jurisdiction, thereby bringing to a crisis the long-standing dispute already mentioned. The Abbot said that, being by Bull of the Pope and by royal charters exempt from all services to the Bishop, he could not comply. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others. Their decision, given in 1222, that the parish of S. Margaret should be reduced but should be wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, was the cause of the boundary of that parish being newly defined.

[321] John le Franceis, the founder of the Oratory, who was Prebendary of Holborn in 1250 and became Baron of the Exchequer, was also Prebendary of Lichfield and Treasurer to the Queen. He lived in Holborn for eighteen years and died in 1268, being succeeded by Robert Burnell, the instructor and friend of Edward I.'s youth. In the year 1260, when the Prince was twenty-one years old, he took Burnell with him on his visit to France. In 1270, whilst Burnell was as yet only Prebendary of Holborn and Archdeacon of York, the Prince endeavoured unsuccessfully to get the monks of Canterbury to elect him as Archbishop. The monks told Edward they must be directed by the Holy Spirit; it was their usual definition of the mode of election, the *via inspirationis Spiritus Sancti*, when

at the same moment, in one breath, they all proclaimed the same name; but the young Prince retired from their Chapter House in a rage. Burnell ceased being Prebendary in 1271, but the next year, on 19 November, 1272, upon the death of Henry III., he became one of the Regents of the Kingdom pending the return of Edward from Palestine, in which office he acquitted himself with great credit. In January, 1274, he was elected, at the suggestion of the King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and on 21 September of the same year was appointed Chancellor. It is from this date that Edward's great administrative reforms begin. Burnell, it has been said, first fixed the Chancery in London, and there can be little doubt that he was largely responsible for many changes.

[322] Though a churchman, Burnell was a man of strong family instincts, and in his younger days formed an irregular connection with a lady, by whom he had several daughters. He made no secret of the matter; they bore his name and he succeeded in marrying them to men of high standing, one of whom was son of Sir Ralph de Grendon, of Co. Warwick. He thought to ennoble his family, and spent money lavishly in embellishing and enlarging his ancestral home at Acton Burnell, in Shropshire, where Kings might be entertained and Parliaments held. One Parliament was held there in his lifetime. He died on 25 October, 1292, having been the intimate friend and faithful servant of the King for over thirty years. His nephew, who succeeded him in his estates, was a spendthrift and scapegrace, but his family did receive a barony which after a few generations became extinct. The Bishop died at Berwick during the Scottish War, but his remains were carried to his cathedral at Wells and buried there with much pomp.

When Burnell vacated the Prebend of Holborn, in the year 1271, he was succeeded by Ralph Baldock, another great churchman and administrator, who in the year 1276, whilst still Prebendary of Holborn, held the additional honour of being Archdeacon of Middlesex. On 18 October, 1294, he became Dean of S. Paul's, and ten years later was elected Bishop of London, being consecrated at Lyons. In April, 1307, he was appointed Chancellor, though he was removed at the King's death in the following July at the

malicious instigation of the new King's favourite, Gaveston. He died 24 July, 1313.

Baldock had resigned the Prebendaryship of Holborn in 1290, being succeeded by Nicholas de Lovetot, of whom not much is known. His name suggests that he was a family connection of the lords of Hallamshire, the heiress of whom married a Furnival.

[323] Lovetot was followed in his office, in the year 1295, by Walter de Langton, and again the Prebend of Holborn was adorned by a Chancery clerk of considerable ability, destined to high preferment. At the time of his appointment as Prebendary he was Clerk of the King's Wardrobe, or Store House. The same year, on 28 September, he was appointed Treasurer, with a salary of 100 marks a year, and little more than twelve months later was elected Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. He had a chequered career. He was accused by John de Lovetot, son of Sir John de Lovetot, a justice, of living in adultery with John's stepmother, and finally murdering her husband, father of the accuser. He was suspended as Bishop in May, 1301, pending inquiry, the King manifesting plainly that he considered him innocent. The King's correspondence with the Pope on the subject is of interest. Langton had been suspended for more than a year when Edward writes under date of 24 August, 1302 :—

To Boniface, the Pope. The King compassionates the grief of Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, his Treasurer who is suspended by the Pope from the office and administration of its spiritualities and temporalities; the more especially because John de Lovetot whom the King asserts to be false and a traitor, has delayed presenting the Apostolic letters concerning the Bishop, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his colleagues, and has not at the time of writing any intention of exhibiting them in order that he may by delay destroy an innocent man, although he has been required by the Bishop's proctors to present and exhibit the letters to the Archbishop and his colleagues. The King requests the Pope to provide a remedy for this malice, having regard to the labours,

anxieties and various inconveniences sustained by the Bishop and to provide mercifully for the Bishop's estate and to comfort the King's mind in the matter by Master G. de Blast the bearer of this letter whom the King is sending to him specially for this matter. The King wishes the Pope to know that joy is exiled from his breast when he observes his Treasurer whose office and industry he needs more and more thus languishing.

[324] The King was getting an old man. Langton was his main confidant and friend. For the office of Treasurer there was probably no man his equal in the Kingdom; but he seems to have been too drastic, too summary, too harsh in reforming abuses of long standing and in dismissing old, but incompetent and fraudulent, servants of the households of the King and Queen and Prince of Wales. The following is a second letter of the same date:—

To Boniface, the Pope. The King notifies the Pope that he caused John de Lovetot to be arrested after his late return from the Roman court and his stay in England for divers crimes and offences committed by him against the King and caused him to be detained for a few days as was his duty according to the laws and customs of the realm. As the King knows John to be false, untruthful and a traitor, he has at the Treasurer's instance caused him to be released so that he shall not presume with his usual malice to ascribe the arrest to the Treasurer.

[325] The still lengthening delay of justice or of any decision as to his innocence caused the Bishop in the following month to proceed to Rome himself, and with him he took the following letter:—

To Boniface, the Pope. The King commends to the Pope Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, his Treasurer, and desires the Pope to further his affairs out of respect for the King. He who is suing against the Bishop maliciously delays the prosecution in order to aggrieve him; and the King desires the Pope to hasten the affair as the King does not believe that the prosecutor has confidence in the justice

of his case as he now delays prosecuting what he commenced deceitfully.

Another six months elapsed, and the King wrote:—

To Boniface, the Pope. The King feels much anxiety and bitterness of heart when he sees Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, a prudent man distinguished by many virtues, so persecuted by the evil tongues of his enemies that unless his innocence be made clear by faithful and powerful testimony truth will succumb and falsehood, the enemy of justice, prevail. For these reasons the King speaks what he knows and testifies to the Pope what he sees, intimating to him in good faith that the Bishop, who has been from his early youth continuously in his service, has behaved himself well and praiseworthy all that time. He has been known to the King familiarly from his boyhood and the cleanliness of his life and the honesty of his conversation and more especially his exercise of the divine office . . . ought to commend him to the Pope and Holy See.”

The King then goes on to explain what the Bishop had done for his Church at Lichfield; how also, being a man prudent in counsel, he had drawn him into close familiarity, preferring him to some others whose envy and enmity had arisen thereby, and certain household servants of the King and Queen and Prince of Wales had been dismissed by him as useless, from which causes certain charges had been made against him for which the King believes there is no basis. He requests the Pope graciously to hear the premises and to show the Bishop the effects of Royal clemency, and “as the King cannot conveniently dispense for long with the services of his Treasurer he desires the Pope to send him back to the King with such speed as he may.”

[326] In the following June Langton was declared innocent by the Archbishop's tribunal and reinstated as Bishop. Shortly afterwards Lovetot was himself arrested on a charge of homicide—the result of another quarrel—was put in prison, and there he died. Edward I. showed his continued confidence in the Bishop by making him principal executor under his will.

The next King and his favourite Gaveston proved persistent enemies of Langton. He was dismissed from the Treasury and imprisoned on a charge of malversation not only in respect of public money received by him during his term of office but also as executor of Edward I. His possessions, valued at 5,000 marks a year, and the great treasure of public money he had hoarded up at the New Temple, were seised by Gaveston for the King. But, like another Joseph, after being declared innocent by a competent tribunal and released from prison he was found a necessary man for the safety of the Kingdom, and was restored to the Treasury in the year 1312. This change in treatment is said to have been the result of his betrayal of the secrets of some of the King's enemies; but the fact is the King needed his services acutely to end the financial troubles which were threatening the realm. After holding office for about two years he retired and died 16 November, 1321.

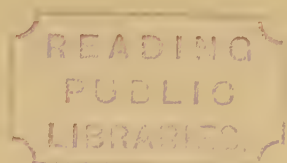
[327] One other Prebendary of Holborn who reached the highest distinction, and was a friend of Langton and of Edward I., should be mentioned. Langton had been in the Prebendal office little more than a year when he was succeeded by William de Grenefeld, who was Prebendary of Southwell in 1269, of Ripon in 1272, of York in 1287, and of Holborn in 1296. He also held at this latter date the Deanery of Chichester; at one time he was Rector of Stratford-on-Avon and Chancellor of the diocese of Durham; he was a man of great learning and discretion, a Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and clerk and counsellor of the King. On 30 September, 1302, he was appointed Chancellor of the Kingdom, and on 4 December, 1304, was elected Archbishop of York, being consecrated by the Pope at Lyons. He resigned the Chancellorship on 29 December. Edward II., with whom he was a great favourite, wished to be crowned by him in the absence of Archbishop Winchelsey of Canterbury, but the latter appointed his own delegates for that ceremony. He was a sympathetic friend of the Templars when they met with their unmerited misfortune; as the supreme Judge of those in England he inflicted as the worst punishment for any of them detention and penance for various terms in a monastery, a leniency contrasting markedly with the hideous crimes against them

committed by Philip of France. Archbishop Grenefield died 6 December, 1315.

These biographies show how important in those days was the office of the Prebendaryship of Holborn. Being intimately connected with the King's Courts of the Exchequer and Chancery the Prebendaryship was apparently one of the necessary steps to the highest administrative posts and to ultimate fame. It was an apprenticeship in which the apprentices acquired an unsurpassed efficiency; and the holders of the office were not infrequently the lifelong friends of their royal master.

In the Section dealing with the establishment and history of Ely Palace it will be seen how the site of the Court of the Prebend became the home of a line of Chancellors and other administrators until a comparatively late date.

According to Domesday Survey, the Prebendaries of S. Paul's had power to sell certain of their lands without the consent of the Bishop.



328.—PREBENDARIES OF HOLBORN UP TO 1540.

- 1103 Walter.
 1168 Richard (nephew of the Archdeacon).
 Alard de Burnham (Archdeacon 1197;
 Dean 1204) (died 14 Aug., 1216).
 1183 Richard, junior (in office 1209).
 1209 Robert Meldens (in office 1214).
 1214 William Brun
 Eustace of Fauconbridge (Treasurer
 1221--1228; Bishop of London
 22 Feb., 1221).
 1219 Peter de Collemedio Romano (occurs
 1227).
 Alexander de Hales.
 1239 William de Welleburn.
 1250 John le Franceys (Baron of Ex-
 chequer; died in office 1268).
 1269 Robert Burnel (Bishop of Bath and
 Wells 1275; Chancellor from
 21 Sept., 1274, to 25 Oct., 1292).
 1271 Ralph de Baldock (Chancellor 1307).
 13 Feb. 1291 Nicholas de Lovetot (appointed by the
 Pope).
 2 Oct. 1295 Walter de Langeton (Treasurer 1295;
 Bishop of Lichfield and, Coventry
 1296).
 1296 William de Grenefeld (Doctor of Civil
 Law; Chancellor of England and
 Archbishop of York).
 13 Feb. 1306 Thomas de Southwerk.
 1328 John de Middleton.
 1330 Henry de Idesworth (died 1348).
 1348 Richard de Chaddesley.
 11 Mar. 1351 William de Stow.
 16 Dec. 1362 Walter de Aldebury (acting in 1373).
 27 Oct. 1374 William de Chuseldon.
 4 Nov. 1386 Thomas Brightwell.
 23 Oct. 1390 William Deghere.
 7 Mar. 1397 Walter Cook (vacated 1422).

- 4 Aug. 1423 David ap Rys (died 1438).
 10 Nov. 1438 Thomas Bekington (Bishop of Bath
 and Wells 1443).
 9 Apl. 1444 John Ket (died in office).
 6 July 1455 John Halse.
 30 Nov. 1459 Thomas Manning.
 20 Mar. 1464 John Sudbury (died in office).
 18 Dec. 1479 Thomas Brent.
 28 Nov. 1511 Thomas Young.
 11 Feb. 1511 John Adams.
 21 Jan. 1520 John Bulgyn.
 21 July 1534 William Greene.
 5 Oct. 1540 Henry Cole.

329.— RICHARD THE YOUNGER, PREBENDARY OF HOLEBURNE, TO
 S. GILES HOSPITAL. *Harl. MS. 4015, f. 129b. Cartulary of S. Giles
 Hospital.*

About 1183 To all the sons of Holy Mother Church Richard the Younger
 sends greeting. Know all of you that the Infirm of the Hospital of
 S. Giles have bought for 9 marks and sixpence by my security,
 before me and my Hallimote of Holeburne and Matilda de Stoches
 and Gilbert her son and heir, all that land which the same Matilda
 held of me next that Bar, to wit, that which she by the King's writ
 deraigned against John, son of Picot the Lombard. This land how-
 ever I have granted to them to hold for ever of me and my
 successors freely and honourably as any one before them has better
 held it by the same service which always I have been wont to have
 therefor, namely, by returning 9s. 4d. at the Feast of S. Martin
 yearly. But the Infirm themselves ought when necessary to send
 some man to my Hallimote who with certain of my men shall
 observe the pleas of the Court. Of the aforesaid purchase, however,
 and of my grant, which I confirm with my seal, these are my
witnesses :

Richard de Holburne, presbyter, Richard de S. Mildred, Robert,
 parmenter, Reginald Fychet, Alrich Gofaire, Ralph son of Adam,
 Walter, goldsmith, William, servant of Richard junior, Alan Hondom,
 Blund, Gerold son of Robert, Ralph Peech, Robert, mercator, Vitalis
 Burbart, Simon Hernold, Sirich and his son Adam, Reginald

Bruning, Thomas son of Gervase, John son of Hereward, Ralph, servant of Ailrich, James and his son Richard and many others.

"Halimote" is equivalent to "Court." "Le Stokkes" was, in the year 1322, an expression synonymous with "the stalls"; but in this case Matilda de Stoches may not improbably mean Matilda of the Bars, seeing that she held land "next that Bar." S. Giles Hospital held two properties next that Bar; one on the north side within the city, the other outside the city, known in modern times as Middle Row. In the reign of Henry VIII. an inquisition was made into the right of S. Giles Hospital to hold the houses outside Holborn Bars. It was then stated that "the seven houses or tenements were sometime belonging to Richard the Younger, who upon great consideration gave them to the Hospital, which has continuously received the rents, and profits thereof ever since for the sustenance of lepers without vexation or impeachment." The Master of the Hospital said "the seven houses were not built in the King's highway to the annoyance of persons but founded and built on a parcel of ground of the inheritance of the Hospital."

330. —THE CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TO JORDAN STUBBERE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2a, 616.*

About 1185 Ralph de Diceto, Dean of S. Paul's, London, and the Chapter of the same, have granted in fee to Jordan Stubbere and his heirs the land which Richard Pinchard and Swen, deacons of their choir, gave to them with the assent of their fellow-canon, Richard the Younger, in whose prebend beyond the Holeburn the land lay, for the yearly rent of 2s. at Michaelmas and 2s. at the feast of the Purification, of which 2s. are to be paid by the Dean and Chapter to the lord of the Prebend. But Jordan may not alienate the land without consent of the Dean and Chapter.

Witnesses, Ralph, the Dean, Nicholas, Archdeacon, Master Nicholas, Master Ralph, Robert de Clifford, Hugh de Reculver, Master Hugh, Richard Ruffus, Richard, junior, Master Richard, Ralph Chilton, canons, Richard Punchard, Swein, John de Stortford, clerk, Robert, parmenter.

Ralph de Diceto was Dean from 1181 to 1203.

Nicholas was Archdeacon from 1168 to 1191.

Robert de Clifford was Prebendary of Portpool from 1168 to 1204.

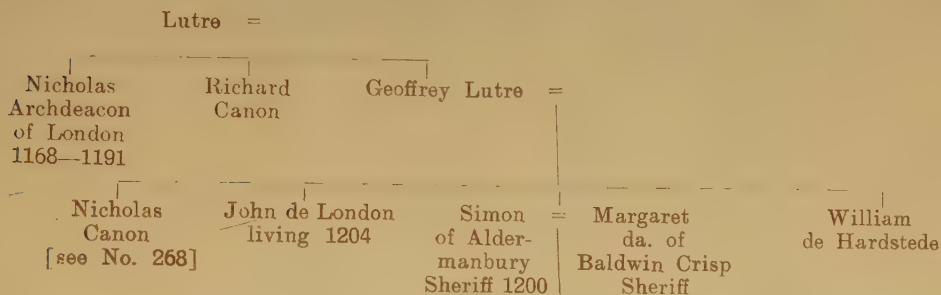
Hugh de Reculver was Prebendary of Reculver from 1185 to 1192.

Richard, junior, was Prebendary of Holborn from 1168 to 1209.

Ralph de Chilton was Prebendary of Rugmere from 1183 to 1192.

There were four Prebendaries of the name of Richard at this date—namely, Richard

Ruffus, or le Rus, Richard, junior, his brother, Richard de Stortford, Master of the Schools of London, and Richard, brother of Archdeacon Nicholas. The family connections of the Archdeacon were as follows:—



331.—THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S TO JOHN LE FRANCEIS.

Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2d, 617.

1 Dec. 1251 Agreement made between Henry, the Dean, and the Chapter of S. Paul's, on the one side and Don John le Franceis on the other, namely, that John may erect an oratory in his court bought of the wife and heirs of Stephen de Bomine in the street of Holeburne opposite the Church of S. Andrew in his prebend which is called Holeburne-strate and so long as he is lord of that prebend may cause to be celebrated divine service in that oratory, saving the indemnity of the mother church; but if he or his successors sell the court or its buildings the services in the oratory shall cease unless the consent of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter be given anew.

Done at London on the Morrow of S. Andrew the Apostle, A.D. 1251.

Henry of Cornhill was Dean from 1243 to 1254.

John le Fraunceys was Prebendary of Holborn in succession to William de Welleburn, who vacated in 1250. He was also Baron of the Exchequer; he died in 1268 [Madox]. For purchase by John le Franceys in 1249 from Cristina Abhomine of a messuage and land in the suburb of London, see *Fines Lon. & Midds.*, 34 Hen. III., and for a second purchase see *Fines L. & M.* 36 Hen. III.

332.—THE PREBEND OF HOBORNE—OLD RENTAL OF THE PREBEND.

Deeds of S. Paul's. W. D. 20, f. 88b.

(For present purposes re-arranged and numbered.)

		£	s.	d.
1313 to	1. From the tenement of Agnetis Hawlawe	0	4	10
1315	2. From the tenement which formerly belonged to Robert de Dorsete	0	5	0
	3. From the tenement <i>de altero passu</i> (sic)	0	2	6
	4. From the tenement of Robert Goldsmith	0	3	0
	5. From the tenement which the aforesaid Robert now holds which formerly Robert de Dorsete sold to John Wandelsworth and he to Roger de Notyng- ham whose brother and executor sold to Robert who now holds and which is in Goldelane on the west side	0	1	9
	6. From the tenement of Master John Golafre (Justice)	0	4	6
	7. From the tenement of Robert Aldenham	0	4	0
	8. From the tenement of the Bishop of Ely	1	2	4
	9. From that Bishop for land and vines which the Bishop of Chester holds (the half of)	0	2	1
	10. For the gate <i>ad ingrediendum</i>	0	0	2
	11. From the lands and vines of Sir John Grey (the half of 2s. 1d.)	0	1	0½
	12. For the gate	0	0	2
	13. From the tenement of Roger atte Bowe	0	3	6
	14. From the tenement of John de Podyngtone	0	2	6
	15. From the tenement of William Taylur, in 3 shops ...	0	1	3
	16. From the tenement of Thomas le Baker, in 3 shops	0	1	3
	17. From the tenement of Robert le Hende	0	6	0
	18. From the tenement at the gate which Robert de Chykwel holds	0	1	9
	19. From an acre which is called Swynacre which John Morice holds	0	1	0
	20. From John Elkyere for his tenement which he holds in Portepole	0	5	0
	21. From the house of John Podyngton in Portepole ...	0	0	2
	22. From the land of the Hoggynde which Henry Doky holds	0	1	10

23. From land connected therewith which Hugh Prilly holds and the widow who holds a third of that land	0	5	0
24. From the tenement in Portepole which William de Mersey, Chaplain, holds	0	3	0
25. From the tenement of John Shortfrend	0	1	10
26. From William Kent from the land of " la Hyde " ...	1	0	0
Total	£5	5	5½

Hugh Prilly was executor of William de Kyrkeby. The widow mentioned in No. 23 was Margaret D'Oseville, sister of Kyrkeby. Alice Prilly, mother of Hugh, was another sister. La Hyde afterwards came into possession of the Lords Grey de Wilton. Edmund de Grey, Lord de Wilton, sold Grays Inn and Le Hyde, Essex, to Hugh Denys in 1506. Master John Golafre was dead in 1315; the deed dates, therefore, prior to that year.

333.—THE PREBEND OF HOBORNE—NEW RENTAL OF THE SAME PREBEND. *Deeds of S. Paul's, W.D. 20, f. 88b.*

(Re-arranged and numbered.)

	£	s.	d.
<i>After 1334</i> 1. From the tenement of the Ballive of Muschache ...	0	4	10
2. From the tenement next the house of the Bishop of Ely	0	4	0
3. From the tenement <i>de alto passu</i>	0	2	6
4. From the tenement of Robert Goldsmith	0	2	6
5. From the tenement which Robert Goldsmith holds in Golde Lane	0	1	9
6. From the tenement of Sir Henry Scrop	0	5	0
7. From the tenement of John Aldenham (Justice for Co. Salop)	0	4	0
8. From the tenement of the Bishop of Ely	1	2	2
9. 10. 11. 12. From the vines which the Prior of Ely holds	0	2	10
13. From the tenement of Roger atte Bowe	0	3	0
14. From the tenement of John de Podyngton	0	2	6
15. From a shop which Gylbert Tylere holds	0	1	3
16. From a shop which the Rector of Marie a Strode holds	0	1	3

	£	s.	d.
17. From a tenement of Robert le Hende	0	6	0
18. From a tenement of Roger Constantyn	0	1	9
• 19. From an acre of land which is called Morisacre	0	1	0
20. From the tenement of Simon le Sawere	0	5	0
21. From the tenement of Emma de Podyngtone	0	0	2
22. From the land which is called "le Hangynge"	0	1	10
23. From the tenement of Hugh Prilly	0	5	10
24. From the tenement of Sir Robert Veal, chaplain ...	0	3	0
25. From the tenement of the Abbot of Muscende	0	3	0
Total	£4	5	2

Gylbert Tylere did not occupy his shop until 1335; therefore this list has reference to a date later than 1334.

334.—THOMAS HOWSE AND THE PREBEND OF HOLBOURNE.

Inquisition Post Mortem, 21 Hen. VI, 7.

26 July 1443 Inquest taken at S. Osithe, in Co. Essex, Wednesday after the Feast of S. James, 21 Hen. VI. Thomas Howse esquire held after the death of Joan his wife, daughter of John Filliot of Thorpe, of the heritage of Walter Howse, son and heir of the said Thomas, a hide of land called La Hide in Thorp, containing 120 acres, held of Master Thomas Bekyngton, Prebendary of the prebend of Holborne, in the Church of S. Paul, by what services the jurors know not. It is worth yearly beyond deductions 5 marks. Walter has taken the issues since the death of Thomas, who died the Feast of Pentecost, 6 Hen. V. The said Walter Howse is his son and heir, aged 30 years and more.

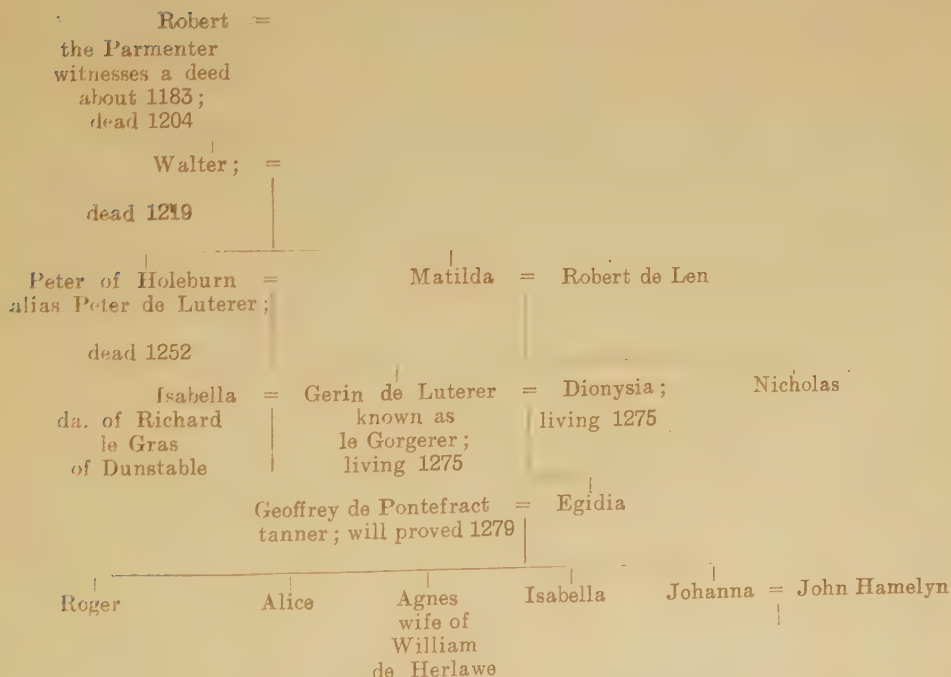
Memorandum quod Alardus quondam decanus S. Pauli qui extitit Præbendarius Præbendæ de Holborne et Firmarius de Soca dedit Tenementum apud le Hyde in Soca ad dictum Præbendam cum quadam Editha sorore ipsius Alardi cuidam Shavario de Herkeyn reddende inde annuatim ad prædictam Præbendam XXs [vide Newcourt].

Alard de Burnham was Dean of S. Paul's from 1204 to 1216. He had been Arch-deacon from 1197.

335. NICHOLAS, SON OF ROBERT DE LEN, TO GEOFFREY OF PONTEFRACT. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2a, 609.*

About 1252 Nicholas, son of Robert de Len, has quit claimed to Geoffrey de Pumfreit 12d. quit rent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne of that land which Walter, son of Robert Parmentarius, gave with Matilda his daughter in free marriage to Robert de Len father of Nicholas which rent he has been wont to receive from Geoffrey. For the yearly rent to Nicholas and his heirs of 1d. at Michaelmas. For this quit claim Geoffrey gave Nicholas 6s.

Witnesses, Sir Alexander, then chaplain of the church of S. Andrew of Holeburne, Geoffrey Fitz Arnold, tanner, Adam de Winchester, Roger Piscator, Reginald, son of Ralph, porcarii, Alfred, tanner, Gervase, tanner, William de Wolcomstowe, Ralph, goldsmith, and many others.



SECTION 11.

[336] *THE PALACE OF THE BISHOPS
 OF ELY.*

THE great founder of Ely Palace, situated on the north side of Holborn, was Sir John de Kyrkeby, who began his career as a Chancery Clerk some time during the reign of Henry III., acquitting himself so favourably that when Chancellor Middleton died, in 1272, he received from the King the custody of the Great Seal. At this time he was in possession and occupation of a small property in Holborn, acquired from the heir of William de Welleburn, formerly Prebendary of Holborn, which he subsequently enlarged until it covered many acres. The King dying shortly after Kyrkeby's new appointment, he surrendered the Great Seal, which was given to Walter de Merton, a nominee of the Barons, then holding their Parliament at the New Temple pending the return from Palestine of Henry's heir. On his return to England Edward I. confirmed Kyrkeby in the post of Vice-Chancellor, which he held for eighteen years, even during the time he was also Chancellor of the Exchequer. His friend, Robert Burnell, Prebendary of Holborn, succeeded Merton as Chancellor in 1274, and with him Kyrkeby continued in association for sixteen years during all the administrative developments of that important period of Edward's great reign.

[337] In 1282 the King, finding his finances straitened on account of his Welsh wars, appointed Sir John de Kyrkeby as commissioner to obtain voluntary aid from the shires. But though Sir John collected large sums, they were insufficient for Edward's needs. Kyrkeby, therefore, with the Abbot of Westminster, appealed to the Commons in Parliament for a grant, which was conceded to the extent of one-thirtieth of each man's movable goods ;

it was what we should call a capital levy, an expedient the folly of which, several times repeated, was ultimately clearly demonstrated. His successful efforts were rewarded by his being made Dean of Wimborne, Canon of York and of Wells, and Archdeacon of Coventry. He now began buying up large plots of land surrounding his own at Holborn, until the property became of such a size and character as to justify its being known as "the manor in Holborn of Sir John de Kyrkeby."

In the following year, through the King's influence, he was elected Bishop of Rochester. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was resolutely opposed to the practice of rewarding officials with high ecclesiastical preferments, declined to ordain him—and Kyrkeby was only a deacon at the time—on the ground that such a scandalous pluralism as his rendered his consecration impossible. The King reluctantly cancelled Kyrkeby's appointment, but in the following January consoled him by giving him the post of Treasurer, which had become vacant through the death of the Abbot of Westminster. In the commodious house which Kyrkeby built upon his new property in Holborn there was a special room known as "the chamber of receipt."

[338] The following year Kyrkeby rendered his royal master a signal service. The King had been keenly interested in the method of assize visitation then being perfected, but the privileges accorded to the city of London by his royal predecessors blocked the way to its introduction in the capital of his kingdom. The energetic, adroit and masterful Treasurer was not the man, however, to be balked of his purposes. Ignoring the city's ancient charters, Edward's Judges sat even in the Guildhall itself; but this seemed to implant in the breasts of the Commonalty no fear of the abrogation of their established privileges, and the disorders for which the city had become notorious remained ineffectively controlled. Thereupon "Sir John de Kyrkeby and other Justiciars of his lordship the King," sitting in the Tower on the 29th day of June, 1285, summoned the Mayor to their presence to give an account of the peace of the city.

[339] Gregory de Rokesley, who was then in office, put on



ELY PALACE.

An attempt at restoration, from an old print.

his robes, the Sheriffs and Aldermen did the same, and in full civic procession, followed by a crowd of excited citizens, they passed down Cheap till they came to All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; then, in the vestry of that church, the Mayor divested himself of the symbols of his office, handing the city seals to Stephen Aswy, and going out through the city postern near by entered into the presence of the King's Justiciars, not as Mayor, but as an Alderman amongst his fellows. When asked to explain his behaviour, he told his interrogators that they of the city were not bound to come to the Tower to attend Inquests nor to make any appearance for judgment beyond the liberties of the city. The situation was not devoid of humour, though the laugh was not finally on Rokesley's side; he became nervous about his unofficial appearance, evasively excusing it on the ground of insufficient notice. But the Justiciar had a clearer grasp of the false position in which the Mayor had placed himself; he was not a man to be trifled with, he summoned the Mayor and the others to appear next day before the King at Westminster. They appeared as ordered; and on a plea that the city had been "found without a Mayor," it was taken into the King's hand, a clever *coup* characteristic of its able and brilliant but unpopular author. Sir Ralph de Sandwich was appointed Warden, and the Mayor and Aldermen and eight other citizens were placed under arrest for four days. Not for twelve years did London recover its Mayor, and meanwhile the system of assize, already grafted on the rest of the country, became firmly planted in the city, with other useful reforms and improvements.

Such was the man whom Edward I., on the death of Hugh de Balsham in June, 1286, made Bishop of Ely. Archbishop Peckham dared not a second time refuse consecration, and Kyrkeby was ordained priest on the 21st day of September and Bishop on the day following. Then he went back to the Treasury and to Holborn, and not until December was he enthroned at Ely.

[340] Hugh de Balsham, the predecessor of Kyrkeby in the bishopric, had, in the year 1267, successfully sued the Master of the Temple as to his rights of hostilage there; but there is no clear evidence that he or any previous Bishop of Ely had held any land

in Holborn. Such lands and houses as the See of Ely is known to have subsequently owned in Holborn were acquired and bequeathed to it by John de Kyrkeby, who died the 20th day of March, 1290. The Hall with its chambers, the completed Chapel, the stables, garden and vinery were all in existence at the date of his death.

It seems curious that after the demise of Kyrkeby his property in Holborn should have been seized by Sir Ralph de Sandwich, the Keeper or Warden of the City, on account of certain debts due to Rokesley. How it came to pass that John de Kyrkeby, Treasurer to the King, owed money to his quondam prisoner can only be surmised. Although Rokesley had been removed from the mayoralty, he was still Keeper of the King's Exchange, that is, he was the King's banker, and something may have been due to him on account of sums borrowed for building operations. Whatever the cause may have been, the Warden received an order, addressed "to the Keeper of the City of London," to deliver all the Bishop's houses in the parish of S. Andrew, near the Holeburn, in the suburb and within the liberty of the city of London, to the executors of the will of John, late Bishop of Ely, as the King understands that the Bishop bequeathed the houses to God and the church of S. Etheldreda of Ely and to his successors on condition that they should acquit the debts due from him to Gregory de Rokesley, citizen of London, for the said houses. But it was some years before Gregory got his dues.

[341] When Kyrkeby's will, or such part of it as referred to his city property, was read out in the Court of Hustings, his brother and heir, Sir William de Kyrkeby, knight, put in an appearance and "challenged the said testament, inasmuch as the vines bequeathed thereby were situated outside the liberty of the city, where a right heir cannot be excluded by bequests"; that is to say, where land descends to the next-of-kin. A very large part of the Bishop's property lay outside the city, and the "custom" of the city of London with regard to property differed in many respects from the "law" of the rest of the kingdom. This particular property lay to the north of the field beyond the Chapel, and consisted of "a garden, a vineyard of 7 acres, and 5 acres of arable

land held of Sir Nicholas de Lovetot, Prebendary of Holborn, by service of 2s. 1d. yearly." To all these Sir William established his claim. Vine Street and Kirby Street now occupy part of the site. But Sir William de Luda, the succeeding Bishop, on the 7th day of October, 1292, came to an agreement with Sir William de Kyrkeby by which the latter acknowledged the Bishop's right, as of his gift, to "a garden and 11 acres of land with appurtenances, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, outside London." In 1306 this land with vines was let, half to the Bishop of Chester and half to Sir John de Grey, owner of Greys Inn. In 1330 the whole of it, however, had returned to the custody of the Prior of Ely, trustee for the bishopric.

[342] The uncertainty as to the course which the boundary of the city should take through the Bishop's property was often a hotly debated question, until it was finally settled in the year 1781, when Chief Justice the Earl of Mansfield, being called upon to deliver judgment upon the matter and accepting the view of the Bishops that the property was a Liberty, decided that none of it lay either within the city or in the parish of S. Andrew, except the shops fronting Holborn known then as Ely Rents. As a consequence of this decision the householders in Ely Place had until recently no parliamentary votes in London, but were able to exercise the questionable privilege of voting in Cambridgeshire.

At the proving of Sir John Kyrkeby's will as to his London property, the city might have enrolled in the Hustings some reference to the land or houses east of Leather Lane but for the protest lodged against it by his brother. A rough idea as to what the Escheators of that period considered was within the city's jurisdiction at this spot can be obtained from two *inquisitio post mortem* which were held, one at the Guildhall for the city property and one at S. Giles Hospital for that lying outside the city.

[343] From the Inquisition held at the Guildhall it is clear that the Chapel and Hall were in existence in the year 1290, and were within the city. From other sources it is known that the Chapel was ninety-one feet in length and thirty-one feet in breadth, being built over a crypt ten feet high, with a floor level with the ground outside it. It is now much below that level. The Hall was thirty

feet high, thirty-two broad, and seventy-two long. The cloisters, in the form of a quadrangle, measured on the inside ninety-five feet from east to west and seventy-three feet from north to south. Over them were apartments.

William de Luda, Kyrkeby's successor, wisely purchased all the quit-rents payable from the property, so that the Bishops became tenants in chief, paying rents only to religious houses such as those of S. Giles, S. Bartholomew and S. Paul, and to the Prebendary of Holborn. Bishop Luda died in 1298, his will also being proved in the Hustings. He bequeathed some houses formerly belonging to Robert de Dorset as residences for three chaplains, who were to pray for his soul and the souls of the Bishops of Ely for ever in the chapel of his mansion in Holborn; also 200 marks to purchase 20 marks a year for the chaplains' maintenance. To the bishopric he left “ all his houses at Holeburn in the suburb of London except the vines and croft which are not of the liberty of the city but are in the county,” on condition that his successor in the See, within three months of his consecration, pay to his executors the sum of 1,000 marks. This condition seems to imply that the testator had not yet fully satisfied the lien on the Hall, Chapel and apartments held by Gregory de Rokesley and his heirs.

[344] William de Kyrkeby, brother and heir of John de Kyrkeby, died in 1302. It was found at an Inquisition made on the 30th day of September at the Stone Cross in the Strand that “ he held nothing in chief of the King in the county of Middlesex on the day of his death,” but that he held of others at Holborn, outside the Bar, property amounting to nearly 150 acres and some houses; some of it occupied the space between Leather Lane and what is now Gray's Inn Road. He made his nephew, Hugh Prilly, one of the executors of his will, and in Hugh Prilly's hands the property remained for many years, whilst William de Kyrkeby's widow and his four sisters pursued a suit in Chancery for the recovery of the lands and fees which had belonged to him both without and within the city.

The names of the four sisters of John de Kyrkeby were Margaret, wife of Walter d'Oseville, Alice, wife of Peter Prilly, Matilda, wife of John de Houbie, and Mabel, wife of William

Grimbaud. Difficulties with regard to the land west of Leather Lane were soon settled, but contentions over the lands and houses held by the Bishop of Ely lasted thirty-one years.

[345] Ralph de Walpole, successor to William de Luda, died in 1302, shortly after the death of William de Kyrkeby, without having extinguished the debt due to Rokesley's heirs. Thereupon the executors of William de Luda also put in a claim upon the premises in respect of the mortgage made to secure the still unpaid debts due to Rokesley. John de Elleker, Keeper of the Hanaper of the Chancery, who occupied some property on the east side of Portepool (or Gray's Inn) Lane, acted as attorney for Robert de Orford, the new Bishop, and applied for a fresh inquiry, which was made by the Sheriffs of London on the 25th day of January, 1303, as to whether it would be to the damage of the King, or of anyone else, should the King grant that Robert might have this messuage and nine cottages in the street of Holeburn, which had formerly belonged to John de Kyrkeby. The jurors said it would not be to the damage of anyone; the messuage and cottages had been left by the said John in his will to the church of S. Etheldreda of Ely and to the Bishops his successors, to have according to the custom of the city of London. "They are worth yearly when the cottages are let, saving the services to the chief lords and the maintenance of the messuage and cottages, in all issues, £3 12s. 11d. and they are held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's for the yearly rent of 26s. 4d., of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew for 6s. yearly, of Sir Walter Cristemasse, Chaplain of the Hospital of S. Giles for 13s. yearly, and of the church of S. Andrew for 4s. 2d. yearly and for the maintenance of a lamp there 15d. yearly; (the average rent on each of the nine houses works out therefore at 13s. 4d. a year;) also a plot of ground, where the great gate stands going out from the said tenement towards the King's way, is held in one Soke to a prebend of S. Paul's." This soke and its connection with Le Vrune Lane, now Leather Lane, are dealt with in another Section.

[346] At the Common Pleas held in the Hustings twelve days after it was recorded that dispute had arisen between the executors of William de Luda, formerly Bishop of Ely, on the one part, and

Robert Orford, the newly elected Bishop, on the other part, because the said executors claimed to dispose of the houses and rents of the said William de Luda in Holborn, which John de Kyrkeby, formerly Bishop, had acquired and bequeathed to his successors and to the church of Ely, that they (the executors of Bishop Luda) might therewith pay all the debts in which John de Kyrkeby was bound to Gregory de Rokesle, citizen of London. The dispute was settled by final concord; the executors of the former Bishop quit-claimed to Robert de Orford, the new Bishop, all the said houses and rents; "they bind themselves to acquit Bishop Robert of any debts of John de Kyrkeby owing to Gregory de Rokesle; the Bishop binds himself to pay to the said executors at London 250 marks sterling, one moiety at Michaelmas 1303 and one moiety at Michaelmas 1304." This was followed by a release from the executors of Ralph de Walpole of any action to claim from Bishop Orford the 1,000 marks sterling which the executors of Bishop Luda had claimed from them.

Seventeen days later letters patent were issued giving "licence, out of devotion to the blessed Virgin Etheldreda, for Robert, Bishop of Ely, to hold in mortmain a messuage and nine cottages in the street of Holeburn in the suburb of London, late of John de Kyrkeby, sometime Bishop of Ely, and bequeathed to that church by his will." Thus the whole of the property acquired by Kyrkeby from Leather Lane to the Holeburn river was confirmed to the See of Ely, and by the year 1304 it was free from debt.

[347] But the fight was not yet over so far as the relatives of Kyrkeby were concerned; it was maintained even to the second generation. The suit was moved from the Chancery and carried to the King's Bench, before Hervey de Stanton and other Justices in Eyre, sitting in the Tower in 1321. The trial took place thirty-one years after Kyrkeby's death, and referred to the same messuage, Hall, apartments, Chapel and nine cottages which had previously been in dispute. The record concerning it is as follows:—

"The Assize come to recognize if John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely, unjustly deprived Margaret d'Oseville, Walter de Houby, Robert Grimbaud, and Hugh Prill of their freehold in the suburbs

of London. The Bishop appears by Elyas de Asschebourne his attorney. The message was long in seisin of John de Kyrkeby, Bishop of Ely, brother of the said Margaret and uncle of the said Walter, Hugh and Robert, whose heirs they are. John de Kyrkeby, by his will gave it to the Church of Ely and to the Bishops of the See. In consequence William de Luda and Ralph de Walpole, Bishops of Ely, held it and Robert (Orford) afterwards Bishop of Ely held it; and King Edward in the 31st year of his reign licenced Robert and his successors to hold it, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain &c."

[348] The plaintiffs were non-suited, and the Bishops were not again questioned as to their rights. All the heirs of John de Kyrkeby were severally required to sign a quit-claim to the property, copies of which still exist amongst the Ely episcopal records.

The numerous rentcharges which burdened this large estate in Kyrkeby's time had been cleared away, as already stated by William de Luda, and the only charges remaining were certain quit-rents due to religious bodies. The following is a list of them, as payable in the year 1403:—

To John Wynkebourne, receiver of the moneys	£	s.	d.
of Walter Cook, Prebendary of the prebend			
of Holborne in the cathedral church of			
• S. Paul, for quit-rent by the year	1	2	4
To William Rook, perpetual chaplain of the			
chantry of S. Roger in the same church ...		6	0
To Richard Mordon and his fellow wardens of			
the fabric of the church of S. Andrew of			
Holbourne for quit-rent		5	4
To the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles near			
London for quit-rent		9	0
To John Morell, collector of the rents of the			
Prioress of Kilbourne		10	0
To Brother William Langham, Keeper of the			
New Temple, London		4	0
Sum		2	16 8



This plan shows the bend of the Holeburn towards Grays Inn Lane in the year 1755; and shows also the situation of Windmill Hill, anciently called the Hanging Acre.

54 Baldwins Court
 58 Kings Head Inn
 59 Rose and Crown Inn
 63 Red Lion Inn
 64 Black Bull Inn
 65 Hampstead Coach Yard
 66 Little Grays Inn

67 Boxfords Yard
 74 White Horse Inn
 76 Banners Rents
 77 Faulcon Inn
 78 Three Tun Court
 79 Parrs Rents
 87 Maidenhead Court

90 Bull Inn
 91 Royal Oak Yard
 92 George Yard
 100 Castle Alley
 101 Bull Alley
 102 Blue Ball Alley
 105 Hatton Yard

[349] Between Leather Lane and the entrance gates of the Bishop's Palace and fronting the street were the nine shops which had been Sir John de Kyrkeby's, standing in their own gardens, and, according to the Bailiffs' Rolls, let in 1376 at a uniform rate of 16s. a year, afterwards reduced in Henry IV.'s reign to 13s. 4d. Good structures of their class, none of them were thatch-covered but all were roofed with tiles, finished off with a "crestend," possessing chimneys also, though the walls were constructed of timber and plaster, the latter being periodically whitewashed; "waltyl," that is, wall-tiles, being used, however, in facing parts of them. Their appearance could not have differed greatly from houses on the same spot in Tudor times. Occasionally the records speak of some of them as *selda*; and to some were attached *pentises*, or penthouses with open fronts, in which goods could be exposed for sale.

Next to the nine shops was the gatehouse with the gates, which were double, each under a separate arch, with rooms over them, and a tower; and on one side a postern. The gate-house was let in 1376 to Adam Vinour, the gardener, who was also custodian of the Inn, for the moderate rent of 1s. a year. On the east of the gates came one or two more shops, then the entrance to Scrope's Inn, then some more shops, making a total on the east side of the gates of fifteen shops, all belonging to the Bishop and let in 1376 for the same rent of 16s. a year, reduced in 1405, with one exception, to 13s. 4d. The customary width of these shops was probably the same as elsewhere in the city and suburb—namely, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

[350] The northern and eastern limits of the Bishop's great garden was the Haleburn River, which in the Ely records of the fifteenth century is designated Turnmill Brook. The western boundary was Lyver, or Leather, Lane, along which there ran a wall as far as the high ground called "le Hanging," afterwards known as Windmill Hill, and now forming the highest part of Clerkenwell Road. Part of the wall in Lyverlane was remade in 1390 by four men and nine servants, each of whom received the same wage of 4d. a day. In 1377 two men were employed in making a wall between the "bakehouse" on the east side of the Palace and the "inn" of the Lord Richard Skropp. On another occasion, $173\frac{1}{4}$ feet of "new

earthen wall," probably between the Palace and the north part of the garden, cost 21s. to make. A better constructed wall, 50 feet long, between the Bishop's "inn" and the inn of the Lord le Scrop, cost 12s. Labourers, women and boys, weeded the courtyard and "vines" and did the digging for a uniform payment of 2d. a day. From this we may gather, perhaps, that the "vines" were not under glass. Straw, and sometimes reeds, and sand were bought for making earthen walls. In the better parts the walls had a "crestende" of tiles, purchased at 5s. per 1,000. In other places reeds, and in others "heth," were used to cover the boundary walls, the thickness and height of which are not mentioned. The walls built for the Earl of Lincoln for his Inn in Shoe Lane were 10 feet high.

[351] From the elevated ground on which the buildings stood fine views could be obtained of the beautifully wooded slopes of Highgate and Hampstead on the north and of the city with its lofty cathedral spire on the east, whilst nearer at hand, on the opposite bank of the Holford River, might be seen Smithfield and the Horsepool, the Priory and Hospital of S. Bartholomew, the grounds and Monastery of the Knights Hospitalers, the Nunnery of Clerkenwell, and the then new buildings of the Charterhouse. To the crowds of Londoners attending the horse fair or the cloth fair, or the jousts and tournaments at Smithfield, the palace of the Bishop with its pinnacled Chapel and Hall standing on ground 60 feet above the river must have presented a dignified and imposing group.

[352] The Bishops did not at any time occupy the whole of these commodious buildings. In the year 1357, the Prince of Wales, known as Edward the Black Prince, and his following of knights and squires, lodged in part of it. In 1376 Sir John Colville, "the King's knight," had a right to certain rooms "above the middle gate within the inn," and certain esquires, serjeants-at-law, had a chamber there next the Hall (*camera armigorum juxta aulam*). The King's Chancellor, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury—he had been sworn in as Chancellor in the chapel of the Inn—had a whole suite of apartments there; and there, too, the Archbishop found accommodation for his relative, John of Gaunt, "time-honoured

Lancaster," after the latter's palace of Savoy had been burnt by the rebels; and there John of Gaunt died the 3rd day of February, 1399. Yet Bishop Fordham, in 1411, retained within the buildings ample quarters for himself and the entertainment of his guests. In 1404 the Inn had, indeed, been to some extent crowded out; for Agnes Gardiner, wife of the custodian of the Inn, was given 4s. in that year "for beds hired for the servants of the lord in the time of Parliament." But in 1411, whilst the Archbishop and Sir John Colville were still housed there, the Bishop welcomed the Ambassador of the Pope and his entourage, during which period the stables appear to have been inconveniently full; and in 1415, after Arundel's death, he provided lodging for the King's relative, the Duke of Holland, and his suite. Arundel, who built the inner gatehouse, had been Bishop of Ely, before his translation to the See of Canterbury, from 1374 to 1388; he died in 1414, having been five times Chancellor; so that he was actually in residence here, whenever he came to London, for a period of forty years.

Within the Inn was a "chamber of receipt" which had a chimney; next to the Chapel was the Bishop's private oratory, the altar of which stood within a canopy, the wall at the back being draped by cloth of gold; the oratory had a "gabelwall." William, glazier, of Hitchen, in 1405, repaired "all the glass windows of the oratory, chambers and study of the lord" for 10s., and "all the windows of the Great Chapel *de arta sua*" by agreement for £2 13s. 4d. These latter would have needed more artistic work than the others; they may have been of coloured glass and were fitted into Gothic tracery. The crypt under the Chapel contained a well (*fontem sub capella*).

[353] In 1416 a new gate, at a cost of 7s., was made "outside the garden of the dwelling where Robert Hill, one of the justices, lives on the west of the lord's Inn." Within the Inn itself a key was made "for the bed-chamber of J. Fordham"; others were made for the chambers of John Tay and Sir John Assheton. In 1424 two new walls were made in Lyvernelane for 11s. 3d., the straw used for the same costing 1s. In the same year Thomas Daviesynne is mentioned as holding one of the Bishop's houses east of the Inn.

Tremyllebroke, as a name for the Holeburn River, is mentioned several times. In 1449 repairs were made on a chamber called Greneschamber and locks and keys provided for the door of "stabuli generosorum"; there is reference to the tenement of John Bacon and the chambers of Masters Walter and Malmesbury, Masters in Chancery.

In 1452 the stairs leading to the chamber of Master John Harnham and John Malman and the stable of John Rothman were repaired. The lane on the west of the Inn was now called "le Leverlane"; the house on its south-east corner, occupied to-day by the premises of A. W. Gamage, was the last house on the west of the Inn owned by the Bishop.

[354] Certain work was performed during eight days in the year 1417 outside the close as far as the garden, "against the feast of the Serjeants at law." This is one of the earliest known records of these feasts being held at Ely House. It was not merely the commodious house, the admirable kitchen and perfect cuisine that lured the Serjeants to hold their festivities at this particular centre. The Bishops were immediate neighbours of the Serjeants at Scropes Inn; they both held land of the same Prebend of S. Paul's and supported by their alms the same chantry of S. Roger Fungate in that church. Moreover, the Bishops were owners of Serjeants Inn in Chancery Lane; they had had a chamber next the church of the New Temple ever since the latter was built; from the time of Edward the Confessor no other See had provided the King with so many Chancellors and Treasurers; in addition to "the chamber of the Bishop of Ely" next the Temple Church they had their own barge moored at Temple "Brigge," or stairs, to take them when required to Westminster, the keeper of which was paid 40s. a year; their connection with the legal fraternity obviously was close and intimate.

[355] One of the most famous of the Serjeants' feasts was that held in 1463 at Ely House, when Sir Philip Mathew, the Mayor, a man of prowess, who had been knighted on the field of battle, retired from the assembly because Lord Grey of Ruthin, the Treasurer, and not he, had been accorded the place of honour. The Mayors have always shown themselves tenacious of their rights and

privileges, one of which is that in their own city they need acknowledge no superior but the King. Evidently in 1463 the city had not yet admitted that Ely House lay outside its jurisdiction. The Serjeants held a great feast here with characteristic splendour in the year 1495, at which Henry VII. attended. In 1515 Henry VIII. arranged to be present at the feast then held, but failed to keep his appointment.

In 1478, and until Richard III. came to the throne, John Morton, the twice-turned traitor, and greatest intriguer of those times, was occupying Ely Palace as Bishop. During his time eight out of the fifteen tenements on the east of the Inn, being out of repair, remained unlet, and the rent of the remaining seven had been reduced. The Wars of the Roses probably brought hard times for many people, but a loss of more than 50 per cent. of the income from this source may indicate inefficient management.

[356] Morton was one of the prime movers in the plot to kill Richard after the bastardy of Edward IV.'s children had been established by Bishop Stillington's disclosures. The plotters were taken by surprise at one of their meetings; Morton was playfully asked, so it is said, to send to Ely Palace for some strawberries, Hastings, his confederate, being beheaded on the spot. The story is evidently intended to invest Richard with a counterfeit pleasantry, combined with a callous and treacherous cruelty. Shakespeare, in his play *Richard III.*, follows the tale as told by the unreliable Hollinshed, who adopted some of his facts from a partisan pamphlet probably written by Morton. The strawberry detail as told by the dramatist is well known; the historian's version is as follows:—

Richard—"My lord you have some very good strawberries in your garden in Holborn; I require you to let us have a mess of them."

Morton—"Gladly my lord, would God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that."

And therewithal in haste he sent his servant for a mess of strawberries. Ere the messenger had returned, however, the Bishop was under arrest and Hastings, his confederate, had been taken outside and beheaded.

There is no evidence that this story is true any more than there is for the subsequent tale of Richard's order for the murder of his nephews, whose bastardy had been pronounced in full Parliament. Richard had no need to fear the Lord Bastard, as he was called, or his brother: they were put to death with far more probability at the instigation of his successor, who had the greater necessity for their removal and who, when they were put away, reversed the decree of bastardy, married the sister, incarcerated their possibly suspecting mother in a nunnery and beheaded without trial James Tyrrell, afterwards alleged to have confessed to the murder, for a wholly different and insufficient reason. As a matter of reliable history Hastings was not executed until a week after his arrest, and Morton, escaping a like fate because he was a Churchman, was afterwards rewarded by Henry VII. with the Archbishopric of Canterbury and a Cardinal's hat obtained from the Pope.

[357] But Shakespeare's reference to strawberries growing in Ely Gardens, which was also famous for its roses, is interesting as testifying to the great reputation which it had for its products when the poet was living. It was one of the many highly cultivated gardens of late Tudor times. Amongst those in the suburb of London during Elizabeth's reign may be mentioned Bacon's Garden in Gray's Inn, Baldwin's Garden in Gray's Inn Lane, the Temple Gardens, and, more famous than any, that of Gerrard the Herbalist which lay between Staple Inn and Cursitor Street and was held of Lord Burghley by Sir Henry Willoughby, who let it to Gerrard.

The most famous of the Serjeants' feasts was that which was held in Ely House in the year 1531. Maitland calls it "one of the greatest entertainments recorded in history." It was given by eleven gentlemen of the law who had that year been promoted to the dignity of the coif. It began on Friday, the 10th of November, and lasted five days: on Monday it was attended by Henry VIII.—his Queen, Katherine of Aragon, dining separately owing to the divorce proceedings—the foreign Ambassadors, the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Master of the Rolls, Aldermen of the city, Masters in Chancery, Serjeants-at-

Law, and many of the nobility. For the whole feast there were consumed amongst other numerous provisions :—

24 large oxen at £1 6s. 8d. each.

100 sheep at 2s. 10d. each.

34 hogs at 3s. 8d. each.

91 pigs at 6d. each.

4,080 larks at 5d. the dozen.

444 pigeons at 10d. the dozen, &c., &c.

[358] In these twentieth-century days of sentimental topsyturvy economics the factors governing the purchasing power of money are too much ignored ; but England's production of the good things of this life in the year 1531 must have been very good, seeing that an artisan could buy a pig for 6d. and a sheep for 2s. 10d., and rent a cottage at 10s. a year, although his wages stood at the comparatively high rate of 8d. a day.

In the year 1544 Henry VIII.'s Chancellor, Thomas Wriothesley, was occupying an extensive suite of apartments here—the same, no doubt, as many other Chancellors had favoured—and here it was that the extraordinary conspiracy was hatched which overthrew the Protector Somerset. On the 28th day of January, 1547, Henry VIII. had died, having constituted Wriothesley one of the executors of his will. Nineteen days afterwards the latter claimed and obtained from the Council of the Regency the Earldom of Southampton promised him, as he said, by his late Sovereign. Another sixteen days elapsed when, on the 7th day of March, the Protector Somerset, probably through jealousy of his influence, secured his dismissal from the Chancellorship upon a charge of the wrongful delegation of his duties, for which he was condemned to be imprisoned in the Tower. The newly-made Earl treated the Protector and the Council with supercilious contempt ; yet when he begged permission to remain at Ely Palace his request was granted on the understanding that he remained there as a prisoner until further deliberation should determine the amount of an alternative fine. This was fixed at £4,000, but was afterwards remitted ; and, being reinstated on the Council, he apparently made friends with Somerset.

[359] Dudley had become possessed in 1547 of the Bishop of Lincoln's Inn, known as the Old Temple, at the corner of Chancery Lane. He now effected an exchange of episcopal palaces with the Earl of Southampton, so that Wriothesley took up his abode at the Old Temple, which thereafter became known as Southampton House, and Dudley occupied Ely Palace. What induced Dudley to make the exchange is not clear; in doing so he must have surrendered his freehold in Lincoln's Place, whilst in Ely Palace he could claim, as a member of the Government, only an uncertain hostility. Probably it was the first step of a manœuvre to obtain possession.

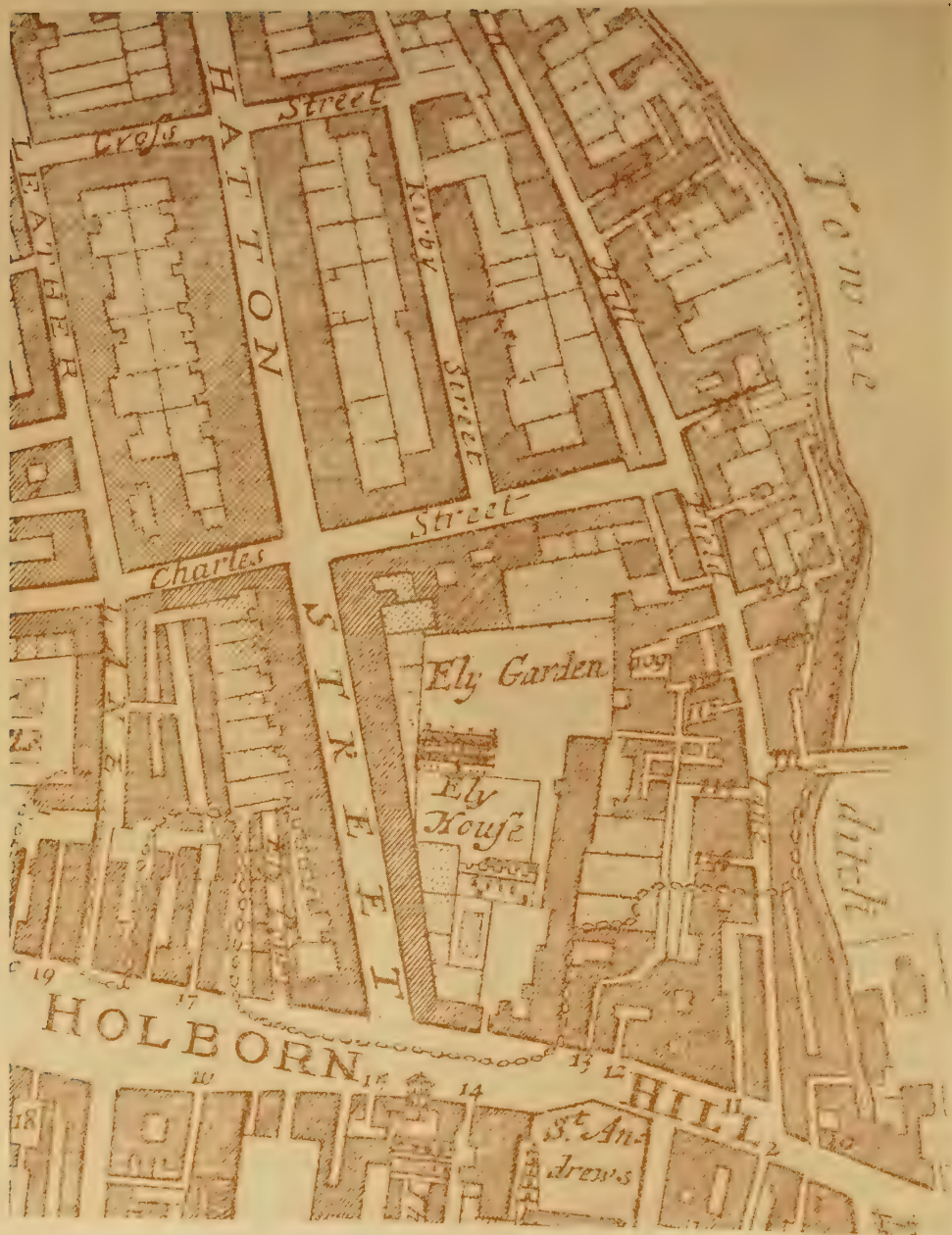
Associating himself with the Earl of Warwick, Wriothesley now formed a plot with others to subvert the Protector; and Ely Palace became the daily meeting place of the conspirators, who assumed all the functions of a Government under powers which Wriothesley and Dudley alleged were conferred upon them under the late King's will. Wriothesley went with a majority of what he called "the Council" to Windsor, where he secured Somerset's arrest, the ex-Chancellor enjoying a sweet revenge in having the Protector committed to the Tower.

[360] Wriothesley was anxious to get back to the Chancellorship, but to his surprise and chagrin opposition came from his recent fellow-plotter, and he discovered too late he had been the tool of a man of subtler intrigue. Dudley was chosen President of the Council; it was Dudley, not he, who became all-powerful upon Somerset's downfall. He lived only seven months longer, and died at Southampton House on the 30th day of July, 1550, it is said, of a broken heart; and was buried five days after in S. Andrew's Church, Holborn. Dudley was still living in Ely Palace in January, 1552, but his efforts to acquire ownership had not been successful.

About twenty years later the controversy as to whether the Bishop of Ely's property in Holborn lay within the jurisdiction of the city came to a head. The contest arose in 1567, when Sir Roger Martin, the Mayor, attempted to weigh bread which was being sold at Ely Rents, the Bishop's tenants there refusing to allow him to do so. "Both sides submitted themselves to the order and direction" of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and others who were

to form a Court of Arbitration. It was agreed on both sides that the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Chief Justice of Common Pleas should make a report on that part of the property fronting Holborn then known as Ely Rents, the Corporation surrendering all claim so far as the Bishop's house and garden were concerned. The Justices gave their opinion as to the shops on the 19th day of June, 1570, as follows: "The right by law, as far as we can yet discern, stood for the Mayor and Commonalty and that the said tenements called Elye Rentes in Holborne were and be within the liberties, privileges and jurisdiction of the said city." The matter was to remain settled thus "until such time as the said Bishop or his successors set forth better matter for their part and defence." The judgment practically determined the city's present boundary at that spot; and Lord Mansfield's decision in 1781 was in full accordance with it.

[361] Richard Cox, who held the See at this time, was certainly somewhat unfortunate in his tenure of it; for no sooner had this difficulty been settled than Queen Elizabeth requested him to lease his Palace to a nobleman whose name has not transpired. He managed to avoid compliance in this instance, but when in 1574 the Queen asked him to lease the large garden and orchard to her Vice-Chamberlain, Christopher Hatton, who was also her lover, she accompanied the demand with such pressure that he was forced to yield. But Hatton was not satisfied with the lease; he hankered after the freehold. To this the Bishop stoutly objected; Ely House had been obtained for Wriothesley only for a time, he said; nor could the mighty Duke of Northumberland (Dudley) drive the Bishop from his house in that time; nor had he yielded his house to her servant Master Parris "however" she had formerly requested it. But at last, wearied with prayers, he had let a part of it for twenty-one years to her servant Hatton lest he might seem to be guilty of ingratitude towards Her Majesty. And now it was required that he should grant it away for ever. His conscience, he affirmed, would not allow him to consent to any such alienation. This was in August, 1575. It was at length agreed that the Bishop was to convey, by way of mortgage to the Queen and she to Hatton, that part of the property



- 1 Horner's Alley
- 2 Plumtree Court
- 10 Cock Yard
- 11 Plough Yard

- 12 Suttons Court
- 13 Scroops Court
- 14 S. Andrews Court
- 15 Bartlett's Court

- 16 Kings Head Court
- 18 Black Swan Inn
- 109 Lamb Alley
- 110 Hatton Court

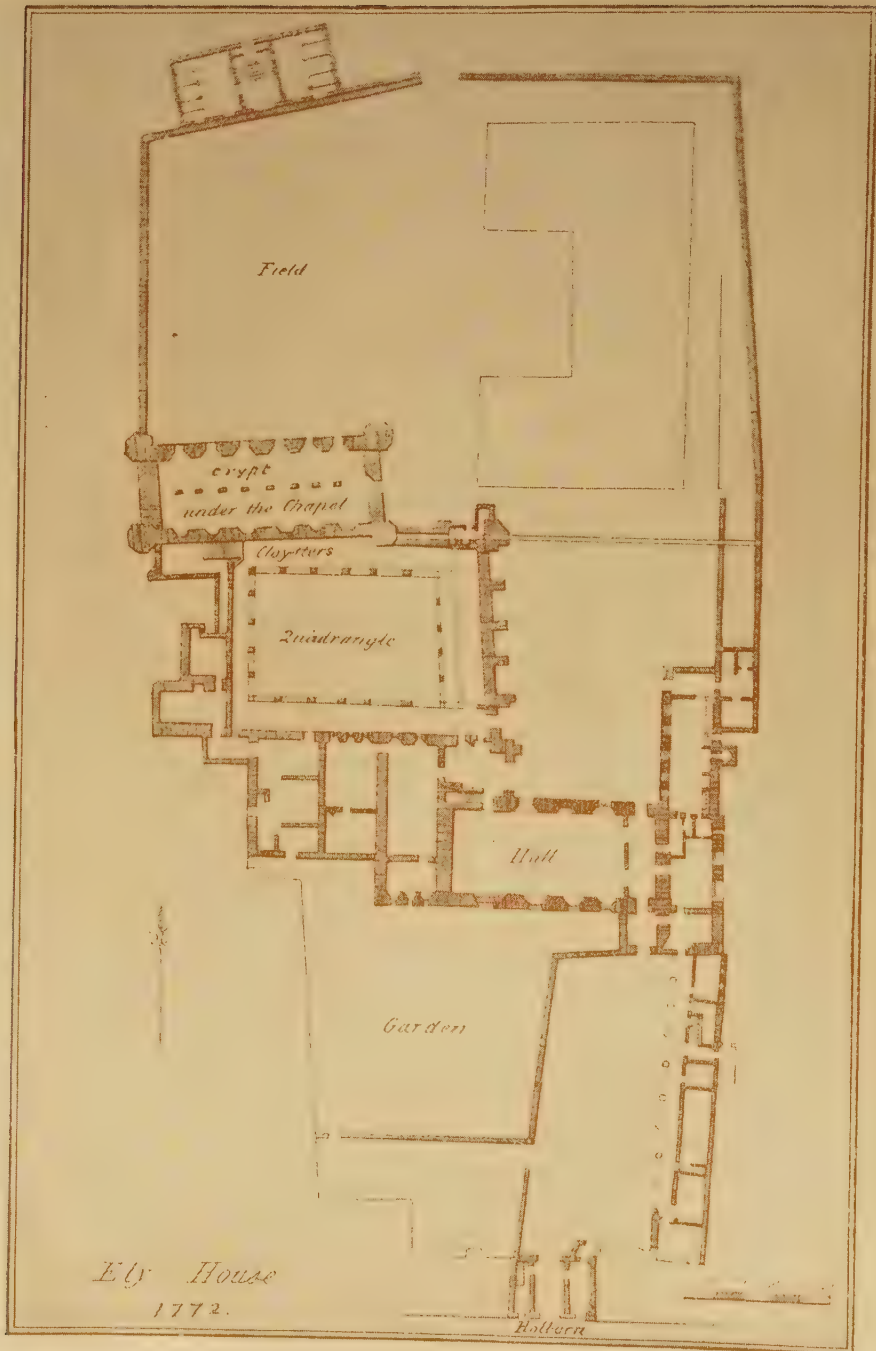
- 111 Blue Court
- 112 Woods Alley
- 113 George Alley
- 114 Titus Court

then on lease; this mortgage being redeemable upon payment of £1,800, the amount, according to Hatton, which he had laid out on his new magnificent house and grounds.

[362] The poor Bishop took the matter so much to heart that he requested leave of the Queen to resign his See, which, after long demurring, she gave in February, 1580; but he did not live to see the business completed, so that he was still Bishop when he died on the 22nd day of July, 1581. Not for eighteen years was a successor appointed, and during the vacancy the Queen took the revenues of the See and Hatton seized all he coveted in Ely Palace, entering into and enjoying not only the premises leased but also those not leased and allowing the crypt under the Chapel to be turned into a buttery and other offices. Half of the vault or burying place under the Chapel was made use of as a place to sell drink in—evidently he had let it—and revellings were frequently heard there during divine service overhead.

[363] In April, 1587, when Chancellor Sir Thomas Bromley died, the Queen hesitated for a fortnight before appointing his successor; and then to the amazement and amusement of courtiers and citizens, and to the consternation of lawyers and administrators, she chose as President of her Chancery, of the House of Lords and of the Star Chamber, a man without any aristocratic antecedents who had never been called to the Bar—Christopher Hatton! the usurper of Ely Palace!—who had become prominent chiefly as her reputed lover, who had ingratiated himself with her by his good looks, the charm of his personality, his undoubted ability, eloquence and discretion, and perhaps, as it has often been suggested, by his skill in dancing, an art in which he excelled more than any man of his time.

On the 3rd day of May, 1587, being the first day of Trinity Term, he rode in great state from Ely Palace to Westminster Hall to take the oaths, Lord Burghley, the Treasurer, riding on one side of him and the Earl of Leicester on the other, followed by a splendid retinue of Lords, Judges, Knights and others; returning in the same manner. Thus once more Ely House became the home of the Lord Chancellor, who sat there during term, with two Masters in Chancery, every Monday, Tuesday and Friday, after dinner,



between two and five o'clock, to hear causes. He sat every morning in the Court of Chancery with four Masters in Chancery from eight o'clock to eleven, and his admirable conduct of the affairs of the Court soon silenced any contemptuous criticisms to which the Queen's strange appointment had given rise.

[364] During his last illness his royal mistress went to Ely House to see her quondam lover and stayed with him all night, making a posset for him with her own hands. What thoughts passed through their minds? Did they recall the possibilities which an earlier happier intimacy had foreshadowed? It is useless to speculate upon might-have-beens, whether for the future of the enamoured couple or for that of the realm. He died on the 20th day of November, 1591, indebted to the Crown in the sum of £40,000. The magnificent monument erected to his memory in Old St. Paul's stood at the back of the high altar, towering well above it—an outrage to the susceptibilities of the devout but an object of marvel to London sightseers—until the Great Fire of 1666 dethroned and destroyed it. There was until recently a portrait of Hatton in Ken Wood House.

Hatton was succeeded in his estates by the son of his sister Dorothy, Sir William Newport, who adopted the name of his uncle and married, as his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, the first Earl of Exeter. The bond of Sir Christopher was accepted by Sir Edward Coke, the famous antiquarian lawyer, who, upon the death of Sir William, married, in 1598, his young and beautiful widow, thus becoming occupant of Hatton House. Whilst there he became, in 1613, Chief Justice of King's Bench.

[365] On the 28th day of December, 1599, the long vacancy in the bishopric was terminated by the appointment of Martin Heton, who, indeed, received back the much dilapidated Palace of the See but none of the beautiful, extensive grounds which Hatton had appropriated. So shorn was the Palace of its conveniences that the new Bishop was obliged to take his horses through the Great Hall whenever he would pass into Holborn, and was fain to accept as a courtesy and kindness the bare convenience of a back gate to convey away the sweepings of the stables. A plan of the buildings which remained to the Bishop is here shown.

Heton surrendered several other of the estates of the See of Ely to the Queen, though, apparently, not without some preliminary objections. It is said that she sent him the following missive with regard to Ely Palace :—

Proud Prelate ! I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you ; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God, I will immediately unfrock you.

Yours as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.

But this letter is now generally rejected as a forgery—an antiquarian hoax first perpetrated by a facetious author in the *Annual Register* of the year 1761. The subscription alone renders the genuineness of the document doubtful ; it is also difficult to imagine the Queen addressing the tactless and servile Bishop as a proud Prelate ; nor is there any evidence of his having made any agreement to surrender that which by oath at his consecration he had promised to hand on to his successor. The Queen could claim legality for her action. Is it not true that the land upon which Ely Palace was built as well as the grounds of Hatton Garden were nominally Prebendal property which had been appropriated to the Crown?

[366] Nevertheless, so far as Hatton Garden was concerned, the Bishop took action for the cancellation of the lease. It was eight years since the death of Hatton and two since his nephew, Newport, had died. Lady Elizabeth, widow of the latter, now the wife of Edward Coke, Attorney-General, still occupied the great house Sir Christopher Hatton had built. She was a strong-minded woman, as her retention of the title of Lady Hatton after she had married Coke and the fact that she eventually quarrelled with him and turned him out of her house must testify ; and it was mainly through her persistent courage and tenacity that the Bishops never recovered their lost property.

Sir Edward Coke died in 1634, and Lady Hatton, his widow, still remained at Hatton House. In the meanwhile Bishop Heton and three other successive Bishops of Ely had died without any of

them succeeding in wresting anything from her. Ely Palace itself, probably at the King's request, had been let in March, 1620, to Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, when the chapel, daily swept and garnished by the Countess Gondomar and her maids, was again resplendent every morning with the office of Mass, without legal penalties being incurred by anyone.

[367] In 1638 Mathew Wren, uncle of the architect, was appointed Bishop. He continued the legal proceedings in the Court of Requests, producing the money for the cancellation of Hatton's lease. But all to no purpose, as it happened. Lady Hatton, scenting possible defeat, began dismantling the house, removing the lead work and cutting down trees; the Bishop obtained an injunction against her proceedings; she ignored it; and eventually she was arrested and committed to Fleet Prison. But relief came to her in an unexpected manner. In 1641 Wren was himself arrested and sent to the Tower by order of Parliament on a charge of introducing Romish practices into divine service. Worse followed; in the ensuing year Parliament had the palace converted into a prison, the Serjeant-at-Arms being appointed Keeper. But there was no vandalism, no desecration; instructions were issued that the Chapel should receive no injury. As the Civil War progressed the prisoners were sent elsewhere, and Ely House became a hospital for wounded soldiers of the Parliamentary faction. The Bishop remained confined to the Tower, and it was twenty years before the Restoration of Charles II. effected his release.

[368] And so Lady Hatton, as she persisted in calling herself, continued to reign in triumph at Hatton House until 1646, when she died and was succeeded by Lord Hatton, grandson of Sir Christopher Hatton's first cousin. He completed the work of his predecessor, cutting up the garden into streets and granting leases for houses; so that when Bishop Wren was released in 1660 and renewed his suit, he was confronted with a problem still more complicated than before. The proceedings dragged on till 1697, when Bishop Patrick ended the suits in Chancery by agreeing to accept £100 a year to be settled on the See for Hatton Garden.

The remaining portion of the property—namely, Ely Palace—



Drawn, T. Carter, figures inserted, W. Harper.

RUINS OF ELY PALACE: HALL, APARTMENTS AND CHAPEL, IN 1828.

greatly out of repair, for the Bishops had become comparatively poor men, was still in existence in the year 1772, when the then Bishop obtained an Act of Parliament permitting him to sell it to the Crown for the sum of £9,500 paid down and an annuity of £200. With the sum paid down a new episcopal residence was bought in Dover Street, Piccadilly.

The Crown sold the property to an architect named Charles Cole. With unintentional irony, Brassey, in his "*Londinium*," says: "This venerable Palace was sold to that eminent surveyor C. Cole who utterly destroyed it and on its site erected the present handsome and uniform street with its neat and appropriate gates in 1776."

[1886] The Chapel was too tough a job even for the eminent C. Cole. The walls of the crypt are 8 feet thick, the crypt is 10 feet high, the walls of the Chapel are six feet thick and immensely strong, too strong for C. Cole. And so, destruction being too costly, it was preserved as a place of worship for the residents on the estate. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Mrs. Britannia Faulkner, widow of a clergyman, obtained a lease of it and, providing a preacher, made what profit she could from it. In 1815 the National Society for the Education of the Poor took it on lease. Then, in 1844, the Welsh Episcopals obtained possession, for there were still a large number of Welsh lawyers in Thavies Inn and the neighbourhood. In 1874 it came again into the market and was bought by the Roman Catholics, during whose ownership it has been restored to its earlier uses and has become one of London's most cherished ancient monuments. The late Mr. S. Nettell, A.R.I.B.A., made a comparison between it and two other chapels built in the same century. The Saint Chapelle of Paris, consecrated in 1246, is 102 feet by 35 feet; S. Etheldreda's, completed in 1250, is 20 feet by 29½ feet; S. Stephen's at Westminster, completed in 1252, is 20 feet by 32 feet. All these chapels are two-storied structures, are built in the same style, and have many features in common.

It should not be forgotten that S. Etheldreda's was built on the site of an oratory erected by John le Francisc, Prebendary of Hildern, in the year 1237. And the oratory, too, may have had its antecedents; for beneath the crypt, which it is to be hoped may some

day be properly renovated, a very ancient bowl was found buried, respecting which the late Gilbert Scott has said: "You may call the bowl British or Roman, for it is older than the Saxon period." This bowl now serves as a Holy water stoup at the entrance of the present church. Its burial may have been intentionally for preservation, perhaps during troublous times—a sacred relic connected with a much more remote historical period. The Church of S. Etheldreda is all that is left of what must once have been a very beautiful property.

- 370.—MALCOLM, KING OF SCOTS, TO THE MONKS OF ELY. *Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 5811. Collections of Wm. Cole, Vol. X.*

About 1160 Malcolm, King of Scots, to all his trusty men of his honour of Huntendon and also to his men of his socna in London greeting. Know clergy and laity, present and future, that I have granted and, by this my charter, have confirmed in free and perpetual alms to God and to S. Etheldreda and to the monks of the Church of Ely that land which John, the son of Gihaldi, held of me in London and gave to the aforesaid monks, from which land they were wont to return to me 7½d. yearly. Wherefore I will direct that the aforesaid monks may freely and quietly hold and possess that land released from all services and secular taxes in like manner as other alms in land are being held and possessed of me in freedom and in quietness.

Witnesses, Engelram, chancellor, Walter son of Alan, treasurer, Nicholas, chamberlain, Ralph de Sol, William de Veteri, Ponte, Hugh Ridel, John de Vallibus, Robert de Capella. At Cambridge.

[From the manuscript book of Charters in the House of the Bishop of Ely at Holborn, pp. 119, 120.]

Socna=soke, a district held by tenure of socage in which the privilege of holding a judicial Court might be exercised as in a manor. Nigel, Treasurer to Henry II., was Bishop of Ely during this period.

- 371.—WILLIAM BADDELEY TO STEPHEN DE EXCESTER. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box 2d, 615a.*

19 Feb. William Baddeley, son of William Baddely, citizen and pelterer
1315/6 of London, has granted to Stephen de Excestre, citizen and pelterer of London, a tenement with buildings, gardens, and curtilages in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holborne, in the suburb of London, situated between the tenement formerly of William le Brewer on the east and a tenement formerly of Alice Gille on the west, the King's street on the south and the wall of the Bishop of Ely on the north. Returning thence yearly to the Dean of S. Paul's London, 12d. at each of the yearly terms usual in the city of London, to Gilbert Proudfoot and his heirs 2s. at 2 terms, to Robert le Bokeler and his heirs 3s. at two terms, and to

John Virli and his heirs 1d. at Christmas. With warranty against all men. For this Stephen gave a certain sum of money.

Witnesses, Stephen de Abyndon, then Mayor of London, Hamon Godchep and William de Bodele, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, then alderman of that ward, Simon de Purtepol, Robert le Hend, Roger de Notyngnam, Stephen de Peutrich, William le Barber, then beadle of that ward, John de Foxtone, clerk, and others.

Dated at *Holburne* in the suburb of London, Thursday after the feast of S. Valentine, 9 Ed. II.

wall of the Bishop of Ely

tenement
formerly
of
Alice
Gille

William Baddeley
[known also as de Causton]
to
Stephen de Excester
formerly of Robt. Aldenham
see 1017

tenement
formerly
of
William
le Brewer

Holborne—A.D. 1316

372.—AMISIUS GODSONE TO ROBERT DE ALDENHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 49, No. 20.

Grant by Amisius Godson of Leuesham Co. Kent to Robert de Aldenham and Agnes his wife, daughter of Amisius, of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne in the suburbs of London, between a tenement of Alice le Brewere on the east and a tenement of the Bishop of Ely on the west the King's way of Holeburne on the south and the tenement of the said Bishop on the north, which Amisius had by feoffment of the said Robert. To have and to hold etc.

Witnesses, Hamond de Chigwell, then mayor, William Prodhomme and Reynold ate Conduyt, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Edmund Lambyn, William Lambyn, John de Wymondham, Hugh de Lee of Co. Kent, Hamond Calvyn of the

same county, John de Podyngton, Robert le Hende, Reginald le Clerk.

20 Oct. 1320 Dated and Enrolled Monday after S. Luke's day, 14 Ed. II.

	tenement of the Bishop of Ely	
tenement of the Bishop of Ely	Amisius Godsone to Robert de Aldenham see 332 (7) and 1017	tenement of Alice le Brewere
Holborn—A.D. 1320		

373.—ROGER STERRE TO JOAN DE MIDDELTONE. *Hustings Rolls* 56, No. 53.

25 April 1328 Grant by Roger Sterre, citizen, and Agnes his wife, to Joan de Middeltone of Co. Salop, of a messuage with houses built thereon, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement of Simon de Mereworth on the east, a tenement of William de Grenstede on the west, the King's way on the south and a tenement of the bishop of Ely on the north.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndone, alderman of the ward, John de Podyngtone, Robert le Hende, Robert Goldsmith, John Tavy, John de Wight, John Godefrey, William le Bedel.

London, S. Mark Evangelist, 2 Edw. III.

Enrolled same day.

	tenement of the Bishop of Ely	
afterwards <i>Scropes Inn</i>	Roger Sterre to Joan de Middleton	tenement of Simon de Mereworth
tenement of William de Grenstede		
Holebourne—A.D. 1328		

Simon de Mereworth was sheriff in 1312.

374.—JOAN DE MIDDELTON TO JOHN DE HOTHAM, BISHOP OF ELY.

Hustings Rolls 58, No. 74.

20 June 1330 Grant by Joan de Middleton of Co. Salop to John de Hothum bishop of Ely of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne [boundaries as in Roll 56, No. 53].

London, 20 June, 1330, 4 Ed. III.

16 July 1330 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 4 Ed. III.

tenement of the Bishop of Ely

tenement of William de Grenstede	Joan de Middleton to the Bishop of Ely	tenement of Simon de Mereworth
Holebourne—A.D. 1330		

John of Honilane; will proved 1307 see 250	=	Alice Gille devised tenements in Holborn to Wm. de Grenstede; will proved 1320	William	=	Johanna
Albreda (1) living 1324	=	William de Grenstede will proved 1349	=	(2) Amicia	= (3) Johanna

The will of Alice Gille, late wife of John, was proved 21 July, 1320. To Albreda her daughter, wife of William de Grenstede, tenements and rents in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne and elsewhere, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in the Church of All Hallows de Grarscherche for the space of one year. To William le Row, chandler, of Oldefisstrete, and Emma his wife, daughter of Geoffrey de Bordeslee, a house in the same parish with a similar charge for the maintenance of a chantry. To Walter, son of John de Ringwode, and Marion, his wife, testatrix's daughter, rents in S. Sepulchre's parish.

375.—EDITH DE STANES TO HUGH DE WELEBURN. *City of London Hustings Rolls 1, No. 10.*

5 March
1251/2 Quit claim by Edith, daughter of Alice de Stanes, to Hugh de Weleburn of houses which were formerly of Michael, *scriptoris*, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn upon the prebend of S. Paul within the Bar which houses Edith recovered from Michael by fine. Edith is present in court.

Enrolled Monday before S. Gregory in March, 36 Hen. III.

376.—ADAM, BAKER, TO SIR JOHN DE KIRKEBI. *Hustings Rolls 15, No. 8.*

1284 Grant by Adam Baker (Pistor) and Alice his wife to Sir John de Kirkebi, clerk, of a house in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, situated in width between a tenement of the said Sir John on the west and a tenement of Alice de la Losne on the east, and in length from the highway on the south to the ditch (*ad fossatum*) on the north. For a yearly rent of two marks of silver to the heirs of the late Adam de Basinge payable quarterly, and to Adam and Alice and their heirs one clove of gillyflower at Easter.

Sir John has paid to Adam, twenty marks of silver.

Witnesses, Gregory de Rokesle, mayor, Stephen de Cornhill and Robert de Rokesle, sheriffs, William de Farnden, alderman of the ward, Robert de Dorsete, Simon de Warewyk, Stephen de Honilane, William Ediman, Richard de Ware, Godfrey de Elldinge, Robert le Bucher, Robert de Haliwell, Ralf de Berton, Symon Weaver (*textore*), William Russel, beadel, Robert, clerk.

30 Oct. 1284 Enrolled Monday before the feast of All Saints, 12 Ed. I.

the great ditch

tenement of
Sir John
de
Kirkebi

Adam the Baker
to
Sir John de Kirkebi

see No. 332 (8)

tenement of
Alice de La Losne
see No. 279

377.—WILL OF ROBERT COOK. *Hustings Rolls* 20, No. 47.

14 May 1291 On Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan 19 Ed. I. came Alice wife of Robert Cook, Adam Huggel and William le Flemyng executors of the said Robert to prove his will, William le Brewere and John le Rower of London, witnesses thereto, being sworn.

He bequeathed the house in which he dwelt and all the other houses he had on the south side of the way in Holborn to his wife for her life. After her death they were to be sold and the proceeds distributed to the poor. To his son Sampson he bequeathed two houses between the house of Adam le Baker and the house of Sir John de Kyrkeby.

378.—JAMES DE WELLEBURN TO RALPH LE KISSERE. *City of London Hustings Rolls* 4, No. 138.

18 Feb. Grant by James, son of Hugh de Welleburne, to Ralph le
1271/2 Kissere and Maud his wife of a messuage which Hugh, the grantor's father, had of the gift of William de Welleburne, formerly canon of S. Paul, London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne within the Bar, in width between land of Robert, cook, and land of John de Kyrkeby and in length from the highway to the ditch called Kyngesditch.

Enrolled Monday after the Purification, 56 Hen. III.

Kyngesditch

land of John de Kyrkeby	James, son of Hugh Welleburne to Ralph le Kissere formerly of Wm. de Welleburne Canon of S. Paul's	land of Robert Cook	house of Adam the Baker
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Holeburne—A.D. 1272

= Hugh de Welleburne

James de Welleburne =

Absolôn (1) = Alice = (2) John Long
de Enfeud | tailor
see No. 382

18 March
1285/6

Grant by John Plot and Agnes his wife to John de Kirkeby of a messuage with a courtyard which the grantors had of the gift of Ralph de Meldeburn in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn, between a tenement which was of John de Warewick on the east and a tenement formerly of Hugh de Weleburn on the west. For the yearly rent of 14s. to the heirs of Walter le Marescal, 14d. to the Prebendary of S. Paul of London at Holeburn, and 12d. to the Hospital of S. James. Sir John de Kirkeby has paid 16 marks of silver.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwyche, Keeper of London, Walter le Blound and John Wade, sheriffs, William de Farendon, Alderman of the Ward, Robert de Dorsete, Richard de Chigwelle, Simon de Warewyk, Godfrey de Eldyng, William Edyman, Stephen de Honilane, Richard de Ware, Simon de Portepole.

Enrolled Monday after S. Gregory, Pope, 14 Ed. I.

tenement formerly of Hugh de Weleburn	John Plot to John de Kyrkeby formerly of Ralph de Meldeburn	tenement formerly of John de Warewick
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Holeburn—A.D. 1285

<i>Rent charges.</i>							s.	d.
Heirs of Walter le Mareschal	14	0
Prebendary of Holeburn	1	2
Hospital of S. James ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
							16	2

380.—MAUD DE SPALDYNGE TO SIR JOHN DE KIRKEBY. *Hustings*
Rolls 16, No. 66.

11 March
 1285/6

Grant by Maud, daughter of Hugh de Spaldynge, in her free girlhood (*libera potestate sua puellari*) to Sir John de Kirkeby of a messuage with a courtyard in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn adjoining the tenement of the said Sir John on the east. For a yearly rent of 5s. silver to the chief lord.

Sir John has given 36 marks of silver.

Witnesses as in Roll 16, No. 65, *infra*; with the addition of Roger, rector of the church of S. Andrew.

London, Monday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope,
 14 Ed. I.

Maud, daughter of
 Hugh de Spaldynge
 to
 Sir John de Kyrkeby

tenement of
 Sir John
 de Kyrkeby

*former Court of
 the Prebendary
 of Holeburn*

Holeburn—A.D. 1285

381.—HUGH DE SPALDYNGE TO MAUD HIS DAUGHTER. *Hustings*
Rolls 16, No. 65.

3 March
 1285/6

Quitclaim by Hugh de Spaldynge, carpenter, to Maud his daughter, of a messuage in the suburb of London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the Prebend of S. Paul, adjoining a tenement of Sir John de Kirkeby which was formerly Sir John Franceys.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwych, Keeper of the city of London, Walter le Blound and John Wade, sheriffs, William de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Robert de Dorsete, Richard de Chigwelle, Simon de Warewyk, Godfrey de Eldyng, William Edyman, Stephen de Honilane, Richard de Ware, Simon de Purtepol.

London, Sunday in the octave of S. Mathias Apostle, 14 Ed. I.

11 March
 1285/6

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Gregory, 14 Ed. I.

382.—JOHN LONG TO JOHN DE ENEFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 14, No. 192.

Grant by John Long, tailor of London, and Alice his wife, formerly wife of Absolon de Enefeld, to John de Enefeld “orbatour” of London and Albreda his wife, of a yearly quit-rent of one mark from a tenement of John Sweyn and Clarice his wife, between a house formerly of William de Preston on the east and a house formerly of John Kinge on the west, in the parish of S. Andrew de Holeburn in the suburb of London; for one clove gillyflower yearly at Christmas.

John de Enefeld and Albreda have paid nine marks.

8 May 1284 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 12 Ed. I.

house formerly of John Kinge	tenement held by John Sweyn	house formerly of William de Preston
	John Long, tailor to John de Enefeld	
	[Quit rent]	
	see 390 (9).	

Holeburn—A.D. 1284

383.—JOHN LONG, TAILOR, TO SIR JOHN DE KIRKEBY. *Hustings Rolls* 15, No. 11.

Grant by John Tailor (cissor) and Alice his wife, daughter of the late Hugh de Weleburn, to Sir John de Kirkeby, clerk, of a house in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn in width between a tenement formerly of William le Kyng on the west and a tenement formerly of Eva de Preston on the east, and in length from the highway on the south to the great ditch on the north. For a yearly rent to John de Enefeld of one mark of silver, to the church of S. Paul 14d. to the brothers of

the hospital of S. James without London 12d. quarterly; and to the said John Tailor and Alice, one clove of gillyflower at Easter.

Sir John de Kirkeby has paid six marks.

Witnesses, Henry Wallens, mayor, Stephen de Cornhull and Robert de Rokesley, sheriffs, William de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Robert de Dorsete, Simon de Warr, Stephen de Honylane, William de Edyman, Godfrey de Eldynk, Richard de Warre, Robert le Burler, William le Brewere, Symon de Portepol, Robert, clerk.

22 Jan.

1284/5

Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Vincent the Martyr, 13 Ed. I.

the great ditch		
tenement formerly of William le Kyng	tenement of John Sweyn John Long, tailor to Sir John de Kirkeby	tenement formerly of Eva de Preston
Holeburn—A.D. 1285		

The great ditch was situated on the south side of the houses now in Greville Street, and continued eastward; it was also known as the King's ditch.

384.—JOHN DE ENEFELD AND WILLIAM DE LUDA. *Ely Episcopal Records*, G. 3, f. 215d. *Hustings Rolls* 21, No. 52.

5 May 1292

Quit-claim by John de Enefeld and Albreda his wife to Sir William de Luda, bishop of Ely, of one mark yearly rent which they have by enfeoffment of John Long, tailor of London, and Alice his wife, for a tenement formerly belonging to John Sweyn and Clarice his wife, between a tenement formerly of William de Preston on the east and a house formerly of John King on the West, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn London, which tenement the said bishop bought of the executors of Sir John de Kyrkeby formerly bishop of Ely. They gave to the bishop the charter of enfeoffment made to them by John Long and Alice which

was read and enrolled in full husting of London on Monday after the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 20 Ed. I.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandewich, Keeper of London, Ralf le Blounde and Hamo Box, sheriffs, William de Farndon, Alderman of that Ward, Simon de Warwyk, William Edeman, William de Bruer, William de Purtepole, Simon de Purtepole, Robert de Bokelere.

house
formerly of
John King

John de Enefeld
to
William de Luda, Bishop of Ely
formerly of John Long
and earlier of John Sweyn

tenement
formerly of
William de
Preston

Holeburn—A.D. 1292

385.—ALEXANDER SON OF SERLO DE HOLEBURNE TO SIR JOHN DE KIRKEBI. *City of London Records, Hustings Rolls 10, No. 5.*

6 Feb. Monday after the Feast of the Purification, 7 Edward I. On
1278/9 this day was read and enrolled a charter of Alexander son of Serlo de Holeburne, chaplain, by which he granted to Sir John de Kyrkebi Archdeacon of Coventry for 30 marks of silver a messuage in Holeburne between the manor of the said John and a messuage of Robert de Dorset for a yearly rent of a rose on the Nativity of S. John the Baptist.

This deed indicates that the manor of John de Kyrkeby existed as such whilst as yet he had not been appointed Bishop of Ely. We may possibly infer, therefore, that the larger part of Ely Palace property was derived from his bequest. For Serlo, the parmenter, of Holeburne, see 303; he was dead in 1360.

386.—WILL OF SIR JOHN DE KYRKEBY, BISHOP OF ELY. *Hustings Rolls 19, No. 30.*

Will of John de Kyrkeby Bishop of Ely proved by Sir William de Kyrkebi, knt, Master Edward de Tillebrok, Sir Philip de Everdon, and John de Cote, executors of the said will.

He bequeathed to the church of S. Etheldreda of Ely and his successors in the see all his houses in Holeburne in the suburbs of London with vineyards, gardens, and all their appurtenances, the said church discharging all his debts to Sir Gregory de Rokesle, citizen of London.

Thereupon came Sir William de Kirkebi, knt, heir of the aforesaid John and challenged the will in that the vineyards bequeathed in the will are outside the liberty of the city wherefore the right heir cannot be excluded by the bequest.

29 May 1290 Enrolled on the morrow of Holy Trinity, 18 Ed. I.

387.—JOHN DE KIRKEBY AND HENRY DE KELE. *Fect of Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 30, 143.*

19 May 1286 Final concord at Westminster, five weeks after Easter, 14 Ed. I. between John de Kirkeby, demandant, and Henry de Kele and Alice his wife, impedients, of an acre of land with appurtenances in Holeburne. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them, namely, Henry and Alice acknowledged the right of John as of their gift to hold the land to himself and his heirs for the yearly rent of a rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, doing the services for Henry and Alice and the heirs of Alice to the chief lords of that fee. With warranty against all men. For this John gave Henry and Alice one sore sparrowhawk.

388.—SIR JOHN DE KYRKEBY. *Inq. p. m. at the Hospital of S. Giles, Sunday, 16 April, 18 Ed. I.*

16 April 1290 Hundred of Oselston, outside the city of London. He held a capital messuage without the Bar of Holeburn which he purchased to himself of John de Secchevil and held with $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable and pasture land of William Chese by service of 12d. yearly: two cottages in the parish of S. Giles held of Julian de Leyeester by service of 4d.; 18 acres held of Sir James de Spayne, by reason of the prebend which he holds of the Church of S. Paul, London, by the service of 2s.; 11 acres held of the Archdeacon of London, by reason of the prebend which he holds of the same Church, by

service of 2s. 6d.; 1 acre held of John Walter of Totenhale by service of 12d. and 2d. more by reason that it lies near Holeburn; 4 acres of arable land held of Sir Nicholas de Lovetot, by reason of a prebend of the same Church, by service of 4s.; a garden and a vineyard of 7 acres and 5 acres of arable land in Holeburn outside the city of London similarly held of the said Nicholas by service of 2s.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres held of Richard de Chigwell by service of 13s. 4d.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land held of the said Nicholas; 1 acre held of the Hospital of S. Giles by service of 12d.; 8 acres of arable land and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow in Trullefeld held of the said Nicholas; 20 acres of land at Kingesholt and 20 acres at Wrmeholt held of divers lords by service of 10s.; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres held of William Bilet, knt, by service of 18d. rent and suit of court.

James de Hispania was Prebendary of Totenhall, Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and nephew of Queen Eleanor.

Robert de Ros was Archdeacon of London and Prebendary of S. Pancras in 1290.

Nicholas de Lovetot was Prebendary of Holborn in 1290.

Property of Sir John de Kyrkeby outside London in Middlesex, A.D. 1290.

			£	s.	d.
1.	$18\frac{1}{2}$ acres held	of William Chese	0	1	0
2.	2 cottages	„ Julian de Leycester at S. Giles	0	4	0
3.	18 acres	„ Sir James de Spain „ Totenhall	0	2	0
4.	11 „	„ Robert de Ros „ S. Pancras	0	2	6
5.	1 acre	„ John Walter „ Holeburn	0	1	2
6.	4 acres	„ Nicholas de Lovetot „ „	0	4	0
7.	7 „ gardens and vines	„ „ „ „ „ „	}	0	2
8.	5 „ arable land	„ „ „ „ „ „			
9.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „	„ Richard de Chigwell	0	13	4
10.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	„ Nicholas de Lovetot			
11.	1 acre	„ S. Giles Hospital	0	1	0
12.	8 acres arable	„ Nicholas de Lovetot „ Trullefeld			
13.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ meadow	„ „ „ „ „ „			
14.	20 „	„ „ „ „ „ Kingsholt			
15.	20 „	„ diverse Lords „ Wrmeholt			
16.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	„ William Belet	0	1	6

389.—JOHN DE KIRKEBY. *Inq. p. m.* 18 Ed. I. 3.

8 May 1290 Inquest taken before Ralph de Sandwich, Keeper of the city of London, William le Mazerer, coroner of the city, and others, Tuesday before the Feast of S. Gregory the Martyr, 18 Ed. I., by the oath of Simon de Warewik, William Edman, Robert Harding, Richard de Byseye, William Flemang, Godefrey de Eldinge, John

le Bracler, Richard de Ware, William le Brassour, Gilbert de Haliwell, Simon de Portepol, Josceius de Fonte, Roger de Wymedon, Gilebert le Corder, William Sparewe, John de Enefeud, Henry le Ware, Hugh de Bedeford, Richard de Stanes, Ralph of same, and William de Felsted, jurors, who say that John de Kirkeby, late Bishop of Ely, held nothing of the King in chief within the bounds of the city but he held diverse messuages and rents within the liberty of the city at Holburn of divers persons; namely, of Alice de la More a tenement on which his hall with chambers and a part of the new Chapel are founded by 10s. 4d. yearly; of Hugh le Carpenter a tenement, to wit, the rest of the site of that chapel and so all the ground to the small stable with the half of that stable by 5s. yearly; of the heirs of Alexander, chaplain, a tenement by 6s. yearly; of the Church of S. Andrew Holeburn a tenement by 2s. 2d. yearly; of the same church of S. Andrew a tenement by the service of 2s. yearly; and towards the sustentation of a lamp in the same church 15d. yearly; he holds of John of Lincoln a tenement there by service of one rose yearly; a tenement wherefrom he returns to the Canons of S. Paul 14d. yearly and to Thomas de Stanes 14s. yearly; a tenement whence he returns to the Canons of S. Paul 14d. and to John de Enefeld 18s. 4d. yearly; a tenement there whence he returns to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew Smithefeld 6s. yearly and the Hospital of S. James 6s. yearly; 2 tenements there of the Hospital of S. Giles by service of 16s. 3d. yearly and 1 lb. of cumin; he held of S. Paul's London a tenement by 7s. yearly; of the same tenement by 10s.; he held of Henry le Waleys of London a tenement by the service of 2 marks yearly; he held of Adam the tailor a tenement in Lyverslane by 8d. yearly; the sum total of all the above rents being £6 9s. and 1 lb. of cumin yearly. And there are rents coming to him from diverse tenants 103s. 3d. in money; and so they are held of the above said lords of the fee yearly, beyond rents arising therefrom as above contained, 26s. in money and 1 lb. of cumin. The whole of the tenements held by him are worth yearly £16. William de Kirkeby, his brother, is his nearer heir, aged 30 years and more.

Dated at Holeburn in the day and year above said.

On 6 April, 1290, William le Marchier, King's clerk, was appointed Treasurer of the Exchequer, *vice* John de Kyrkeby, deceased, and the same year the Exchequer was moved to the Hustings of London. Marchier was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells 1 March, 1293.

390.—JOHN DE KIRKEBY. *Close Rolls*, 15 July, 18 Ed. I. m. 5.

15 July 1290 To Ralph de Sandwich Keeper of the City of London, order to deliver to the executors of the will of John late Bishop of Ely all the bishop's houses in the parish of S. Andrew near the Holeburn in the suburbs and within the liberty of the city of London as the King understands that the bishop bequeathed the houses to God and the Church of S. Etheldreda of Ely and to his successors on condition that they should acquit the debts due from him to Gregory de Rokesle, citizen of London, for the said houses.

The property of John de Kyrkeby within the city, A.D. 1290, Quit rents.

	£	s.	d.
1. The hall, chambers and part of the New Chapel held of Alice de la More	0	10	4
2. The rest of the site of the chapel of Hugh le Carpenter	0	5	0
3. A tenement held of the heirs of Alexander, chaplain	0	6	0
4. A tenement of S. Andrew's	0	2	2
5. { A tenement of S. Andrew's	0	2	0
6. { A tenement, for a lamp there, of S. Andrew's	0	1	3
7. A tenement, by service of a rose, of John of Lincoln	0	0	0
8. A tenement returning to S. Paul's	0	1	2
And to Thomas de Staines	0	14	0
9. A tenement returning to S. Paul's	0	1	2
And to John de Enfield	0	13	4
10. A tenement of S. Bartholomew's	0	6	0
11. A tenement of S. James Hospital	0	6	0
12. Two tenements of S. Giles	0	16	3
13. A tenement of S. Paul's	0	7	0
14. Another of S. Paul's	0	10	0
15. A tenement of Henry le Waleys	1	6	8
16. A tenement of Adam Bidik	0	0	8
	6	9	0

391.—JOHN DE KYRKEBY. *Ely Episcopal Records*, G 3, f. 215. *Old Coucher Book*.

22 July 1290 Ratification by William de Kyrkeby, executor of John de Kyrkeby, late Bishop of Ely, his brother, of whatever is done by Guy de Tilbroke or John de Cotun, executors of the said bishop, concerning the seisin of houses in Holborn to William de Luda, elect of Ely.

Westminster, the day of S. Mary Magdalene, 18 Ed. I.

392.—JOHN DE KYRKYBY. *Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 215.*

1290

Delivery of seisin by Guy de Tillebroke, Philip de Everdon and John de Cotun, executors of John late bishop of Ely, also for Sir William de Kirkyby, their co-executor, to William, elect of Ely, in his name and that of his Church of all the houses in Holebourn within the liberties of the city of London with their gardens, rents, and appurtenances, within the said liberties which belonged to John, bishop, deceased, to hold according to the forms of condition in his testament proved before the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Keeper of the City of London.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwich, Keeper of the Tower of London, Sirs Nicholas de Castro, Gregory de Rokesle, Henry le Waleys, Richard de Staunford, John de Bankwell, Robert de Dorset.

393.—SIR WILLIAM DE KIRKEBY TO WILLIAM DE LUDA, BISHOP OF ELY. *City of London Hustings Rolls 21, No. 29.*

25 Feb.

1291/2

Grant by William de Kirkeby, knight, brother and heir of Sir John de Kirkeby, formerly Bishop of Ely, to William de Luda, bishop of Ely, of an enclosure with houses, vines, gardens, and arable land within the said enclosure, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn, of which the west part extends on a way called Liverunlane and the east part on the *Aqua Regia* and abuts on the north on a path between land of the said William and the said enclosure and on the south on a messuage of the said Sir William, Bishop of Ely. Also grant of all messuages with houses, gardens, farms, and rents, which the grantor has by succession from his said brother in the town and suburb of London in the said parish of S. Andrew of Holborn within the Bar, saving the arable land and meadows within the said enclosure together with the houses and lands which were John de Secheville's in the said suburb.

Witnesses, Ralf de Sandwiz, Keeper of the City, John de Banquell, sheriff, William de Farndon, Alderman of the Ward, Simon de Warewyk, William Ediman, Roger de Aswell, William Writel, Thomas de Ware.

Enrolled Monday after S. Mathias, 20 Ed. I.

John de Bankwell does not appear as sheriff for this year in Stow. The same man appears again as sheriff in the year 1298: see No. 579.

394.—WILLIAM DE KIRKEBY AND WILLIAM DE LUDA. *Feet of Fines, London and Middlesex, Ed. I. F. 32, 190.*

7 Oct. 1292 Final concord made at Westminster, in the Octave of S. Michael, 20 Ed. I., between William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, plaintiff, by Richard de Keleshill, put in his place, and William de Kirkeby, impediēt, of a garden and 11 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne without London. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them, to wit, William acknowledged the right of the Bishop to hold to himself and his heirs the premises as of his gift, of the chief lords of that fee by the services thereto belonging. With warranty against all men forever. For this the Bishop gave to W. de Kyrkeby one sore sparrowhawk.

395.—WILLIAM DE BOREHAM TO WILLIAM DE LUDA. *Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 215 d.*

1292 Quit claim by William de Borham and Alice de la More his wife to Sir William de Luda, bishop of Ely, of 10s. 4d. yearly rent which they used to receive from all that place in Holebourn strete in which the Hall of the said Lord Bishop is situated which place formerly belonged to Christine de Bomeneye, aunt of the said Alice who is her heir. With warranty, &c.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwico, Keeper of London, Ralf le Blounde, Hamo Box, sheriffs, William de Farndon, Simon de Warwick, William Edeman, William le Brewere, Robert le Bukelere, Roger de Ayswelle, Simon de Purtepol.

Afterwards Alice came and forswore her right.

10 Nov. 1292 Enrolled in the Hustings (Roll 22, No. 59) Monday before S. Martin, 21 Ed. I.

Bomenye	=	Stephen de Bōmyne	=	Cristine de Bōmine
		from whom John le Fraunceys bought his court in which he erected his Oratory		

William de Boreham = Alice de la More

From No. 331 it will be seen that this plot was formerly the Halimote or Court of the Prebendary of Holborn; from No. 1045 it appears that 3s. quit rent was due from the property to the heirs of Adam de Basing; and from No. 389 it appears that the above rent of 10s. 4d. due to Alice de la More, as heir of Stephen de Bomineye, was for Hall and chambers and part of the New Chapel which had been built by John de Kyrkeby.

396.—WILLIAM LE PARKER TO WILLIAM DE LUDA. *Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 215.*

1294 Quit claim by William le Parkere, chaplain, to Master William de Luda, bishop of Ely, of one mark yearly free quit rent which he used to receive of Sir John de Kyrkyby, predecessor of Master William de Luda, from a tenement sometime belonging to John de Lincoln, clerk, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn, in the suburb without the gate of Newgate and enclosed in the court of the said Master William de Luda which he has in the same parish. For this Master William de Luda has paid them 100 shillings.

Witnesses, Sir John le Bretoun, Keeper of the city of London, Robert de Rokesle and Martin de Ambresbury, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of that Ward, John de Wadlesworth, Simon de Purtepol, Simon de Warwyk, Thomas Hamslape, Roger de Wymeldon, Gerard Barbitonsore, John de Honylane, Radulph, clerk.

397. THOMAS DE FARENDON TO WILLIAM DE LUDA. *Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 215.*

Nov. 1297 Release by Thomas de Farendon and Alice his wife to Sir
to William de Luda, bishop of Ely, of a yearly rent of 14s. which
11 April 1298 they had by grant of Thomas de Stanes, deceased, from a certain
plot of ground, which extends from the gate of the same Lord
Bishop as far as to the vines of the same bishop in Holebourn in
the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Sir John de Breton, Keeper of London, John de Storteford, sheriff, Nicholas de Farndon, William Edeman, William de Brasour, Thomas de Ware, Simon de Purtepole.

398.—WILL OF THOMAS DE STANES. *Hustings Rolls* 23, No. 48.

Will proved of Thomas de Stanes, mercer of London, Adam de Fulcham, Thomas de Oxon, Thomas de Farndon, and Richard de Meldeburn, his executors, Robert de Laufare and Thomas Pykeman, witnesses.

He bequeaths to Alice, wife of Thomas de Farndone $5\frac{1}{2}$ marks yearly rent from a tenement which John de Lincoln holds in the parish of Holy Trinity the Less; one mark of yearly quitrent which he has by grant of John de Codington from a tenement opposite the house of the said John; 14s. yearly quitrent which he has by grant of "John le Mareschal senri" in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne. Alice is to pay yearly to Isabel, testator's sister, 40s. for life, on condition that Alice claims nothing in the lands, houses and rents in Stan' and Stanewelle, which he has by inheritance or purchase. If Alice die without issue the said tenement with the said rents shall revert to testator's next heirs. On the same condition he bequeaths to Alice, his solar in Westchep. To Richard Meldebourne, his apprentice, his whole term in his houses in Sanyaglanc which he has from Thomas de Meldebourne and in a chamber in Westchep which he has from William Heyron together with his cupboard, two chests and one counter (*computorium*) in the said chamber.

22 March * Proved Monday before the feast of Annunciation, 22 Ed. I.
1293/4

399. RALPH DE LINCOLN TO ROBERT, SON OF HUGH PACY. *Harl. MS.* 4015, F. 124b.

16 Nov. 1273 Ralph de Lincoln, marble mason, and Matilda his wife have
to granted to Robert, son of Hugh Pacy, poulterer of London, their
28 Oct. 1274 land with houses built thereon in the street of Holbourne in the
parish of S. Andrew between the tenement of Henry Snow on the east and the tenement of Geoffrey le Dane on the west, the land of Alice la Bloude on the north and the King's street on the south, which land they had of Gerin le Gorgener and Isabella his wife and of Walter de Brackele and Joan his wife. To hold to Robert and his heirs in fee and herbage forever. Returning thence yearly for the part had of Walter de Brackele and Joan to the

Hospital of S. Giles 3s. sterling, namely 9d. at Easter Nativity of S. John Baptist Michaelmas and Christmas and to Walter de Brackele and his wife and their heirs also 3s. yearly in quarterly payments; and for the part had of Gerin le Gorgerer and his wife to the Hospital of S. Giles 18d. yearly and to Gerin and Isabella and their heirs 1d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women, Christians and Jews. For this grant Robert gave 6 marks.

Witnesses, Henry le Waleys, then Mayor of London, Henry de Coventre and Nicholas de Wynton, then sheriffs, Anketin de Aunen, then Alderman of that Ward, Simon de Gardin, John Mynot, William Sparewe, Luke, Skinner, Walter de Wyrcester, Henry le Ferrer, Geoffrey Ponfreit, Geoffrey Godgamen, John Rose, William de Tiltey, John, clerk, and others.

land of Alice la Blunde

tenement of Geoffrey le Dene probably le Fureter see No. 1045	Gerin le Gorgerer to Ralph de Lincoln and he to Robert, son of Hugh Pacy	Walter de Brackele to Ralph de Lincoln and he to Robert, son of Hugh Pacy	tenement of Henry Snow
Holburne—A.D. 1274			

400.—GERIN LE GORGERER TO RALPH DE LINCOLN. *Harl. MS. 4015, f. 124. Chartulary of S. Giles Hospital.*

- 16 Nov. 1273 Gerinus le Gorgerer and Isabel his wife, daughter of Richard le
to Gras of Donestapel, have granted to Ralph de Lincoln and Matilda
15 Nov. 1274 de Beninton his wife a house with its appurtenances in the street
of Holburne in the parish of S. Andrew which is situated in breadth
between the house and land of the same Ralph de Lincoln on the
east and the house of Geoffrey called le Dene on the west, and
extends in length from the King's street on the south as far as to
the land of Alice la Blunde towards the north. To hold in fee
forever for the yearly rent of 1d. at Michaelmas to Gerinus and
Isabella and their heirs and 18d. yearly to the Hospital of S. Giles
in quarterly payments at Easter, S. John Baptist, S. Michael and

Christmas. With warranty against all people Christians and Jews. For this grant Ralph and Matilda gave 2½ marks. And for greater security Isabel quit claims all her right in the house as dower; for a pair of leather shoes which they gave her.

Witnesses, Sir Anketin le Mercer, then Alderman of that Ward, Master Henry, John Mynot, William Sparewe, Manser, skinner, Luke, skinner, Walter de Wyrcester, Henry le Ferun, and many others.

Dated the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of Henry.

land of Alice la Blund		
land of Geoffrey called le Dene	Gerin le Gorgerer to Ralph de Lincoln	land of Ralph de Lincoln
Holborn—A.D. 1274		

401.—RICHARD LE AGULER TO HENRY SNAV. *Hustings Rolls* 2, No. 170.

Grant by Richard le Aguler and Ellen his wife daughter of Thomas Futsadame to Henry Snav of their land with houses built thereon in the suburb of London beyond the bridge of Holeburne in the parish of S. Andrew between land of Maunsell parmentarius on the east and land of Bartholomew, parmentarius, on the west.

Ellen forswore her right.

7 Feb. 1260/1 Enrolled Monday after the Feast of the Purification, 45 Hen. III.

land of Bartholomew the parmenter see 1044, 1045	Richard Le Aguler to Henry Snav	land of Maunsell the parmenter
Holborn—A.D. 1261		

402.—WILLIAM GODEWYNE TO STEPHEN OF HONYLANE. *Harl. MS.*
4015, f. 130b, and *Hustings Rolls* 9, No. 60.

9 May 1278 William Godewyne of Hendon and Alice his wife have granted to Stephen of Honylane, pelterer, and Alice le Brechwyne his wife the land with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Andrew beyond the bridge of Holeburne which they had by grant of John of Kenylworth and Letice his wife; which same land is situated in breadth between the house of John Maunsell, pelterer, on the east and the houses formerly of Robert Jolif on the west, and extends in length from the King's Street as far as to the land of Geoffrey de Pontefract, formerly of Matilda la Blounde, towards the north. To hold to Stephen and Alice, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed service, namely, a yearly rent of 3s. sterling to be paid to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, payable quarterly; and one silver penny at Michaelmas to William Godwyne and Alice his wife; and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cumin to John de Kenelworth and Lettice his wife.

Monday next after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate,
6 Ed. I.

	land of Geoffrey de Pontefract formerly of Matilda la Blounde	
houses formerly of John Jolif	John de Kenylworth to William Godewyne of Hendon and he to Stephen of Honylane <i>held of S. Giles' Hospital</i>	house of John Maunsell

Holeburne—A.D. 1278

403.—WILLIAM DE BASSIESHAWE TO THOMAS DE LUDA. *Hustings Rolls 21, No. 11.*

11 Feb.
1291/2 Quitclaim by William de Bassieshawe and Agnes his wife to master Thomas de Luda, clerk, of houses, a garden, and a vine in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn in the suburb of London between houses of William bishop of Ely and houses of Stephen de Honilane; which Thomas had by grant of Robert de Dorsete.

Witnesses, William bishop of Ely, Sir Ralf de Sandwyche Keeper of the city, Ralf de Blund, sheriff, William de Farndon, alderman of the ward, John de Banquelle, Robert de Basing.

London, “pridie Idus Februarii,” 1291.

Agnes forswears her right.

11 Feb.
1291/2 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Valentine, 20 Ed. I.

houses of William de Luda Bishop of Ely	houses, garden and a vine William de Bassieshaw to Thomas de Luda formerly of Robt. de Dorset	houses of Stephen de Honilane
Holeburn—A.D. 1292		

Agnes, wife of William de Bassieshaw, was daughter of Robert de Dorset: see No. 274.

404.—STEPHEN BALDEWYNE TO WILLIAM DE HORSHAM. *Hustings Rolls 35, No. 44.*

Stephen Baldwyne and Lettice his wife have granted and confirmed to William de Horsham, tailor, and Cicely his wife their plot of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne which they had of the feoffment of the late Robert de Dorset, between the tenement on the east and on the west of the Bishop of Ely and extending from the King's way on the south as far as the said Bishop's land on the north. To have and to hold, &c. Rendering to the chief lords of the fee the services thereupon due and

accustomed and to Stephen and Lettice and their heirs one clove of gillyflower yearly on the feast of S. John the Baptist.

Witnesses, Sir John le Blound, knt, then mayor, Geoffrey de Conductu and Simon Bolet, then sheriffs, Simon de Portepole.

Lettice comes and forswears her right.

20 Feb.
1806/7

Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Peter in Cathedra, 35 Ed. I.

tenement of the Bishop of Ely	<div>tenement of the Bishop of Ely</div> <div>Stephen Baldwyne to William Horsham formerly of Robert de Dorset</div>	tenement of the Bishop of Ely
Holborn—A.D. 1306		

405.—S. GILES HOSPITAL TO THOMAS DE HOLEBURNE. *Harl. MS.*
4015, f. 128.

1310

On Sunday next before Easter, 3 Ed. II., it was agreed between the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles, without London, of the one part, and Thomas de Holeburne, clerk, of the other part, that whereas Thomas holds a certain house in Holburne formerly belonging to Stephen Baldwin of "la Kentiston," situated between a tenement of the aforesaid Thomas on the east and a tenement of Sir William Tuechet, knight, on the west, from which house the Master ought to receive 3s. yearly at the four usual yearly quarters, and whereas for a certain sum paid down the Master has pardoned Thomas the arrears of rent, Thomas grants for himself, his heirs and assigns, that the Master may without hindrance when necessary distrain for the said 3s. yearly rent in the said house and retain the distress until fully satisfied.

Witnesses, Thomas de Nuneham, Simon le Teler, Richard de

Bussy, Thomas le Baker, Robert le Drotrer, John Osgod, and William de Ninham, clerk, and others.

Dated at the Hospital on the day and year aforesaid.

land of the Bishop of Ely		
tenement of Sir William Tuchet held of the Bishop of Ely	S. Giles Hospital to Thomas de Holeburne formerly of Stephen Baldwin of La Kentiston	tenement of Thomas de Holeburne clerk held of the Bishop of Ely
High Holborn—A.D. 1310		

406.—BISHOPRIC OF ELY, RENTS IN LONDON. *Ministers Accounts 1182, No. 10.*

28 March Accounts of the Bishopric of Ely, during vacancy from 28 March,
1298 to 26 Ed. I. when Bishop William de Luda died, to 13 Oct. 27 Ed. I,
13 Oct. 1299 when the temporalities were restored to Ralf (Walpole) bishop of
Norwich, translated to Ely.

London, Rent of assize of divers houses and shops within the walls of the city of London and without for the half year, namely 32s. 7d. for Easter term, 24s. 7d. S. John Baptist's term, and 32s. 7d. for S. Michael's term, as is contained in the Rolls of particulars which were enrolled in the Treasury.

Sum of Receipt £4 9s. 9d.

London, Rent of assize of divers houses and shops within the walls of the city of London and without for the year, namely, 24s. 6d. for Xmas term, 24s. 7d. for S. John Baptist's term, and 65s. 2d. for S. Michael's and Xmas terms in equal portions, as is contained, &c.

Sum of receipt of manor in London, £5 14s. 3d.

The will of Sir William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, was proved 1298. He left houses which formerly belonged to Robert de Dorset as residences for three chaplains, with 200 marks for the maintenance of chantries in the chapel of Holeburn. To the Bishopric of Ely he left all his houses at Holeburn in the suburb of London, except the vines and croft, which are not of the liberty of the city, but are in the county conditionally on payment to his executors of the sum of 1,000 marks within three months.

407.—RALPH DE WALPOLE, BISHOP OF ELY. *Ministers' Accounts* 1132, No. 11.

20 March Account of the Bishopric of Ely from Tuesday, the feast of
1301/2 to S. Cuthbert, 20 March, 30 Ed. I. when Bishop Ralph de Walpole
18 July 1302 died, till Wednesday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin
next.

London, Holeborn, Keeper, Simon le Webbe. £ s. d.

Rent of assize of divers houses and shops within the
walls of the city of London and without, for the term of
the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary 2 7 9

Ditto, for S. John Baptist's term; no return from
certain houses of the Bishop at Holeborne which are
under repair 1 4 7

Sum of Receipt = £3 12 4

Decay of rent, shop of Philip le Nayler 0 1 6

Rent Resolute:

For the term of the	The Master of the New Temple	0 2 0
Annunciation of the	The Nuns of Keleborn	0 2 6
Blessed Mary	Joan de Hadestoke	0 0 4
	The Church of S. Andrew	0 1 0½
	The hospital of S. Giles	0 3 2
	The hospital of S. Bartholomew	0 1 6
	The Prebendary of S. Paul's ...	0 1 6

The same for the term of S. John Baptist 0 13 6½

Sum of decay of rent and rent resolute £1 7 1

408.—WILLIAM DE LUDA'S EXECUTORS AND ROBERT ORFORD
BISHOP OF ELY. *Hustings Rolls* 31 (26).

11 Feb. Monday before the Feast of S. Valentine, Martyr, 31 Ed. I.
1302/3 before John le Blund, mayor, Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte,
sheriffs, William de Leyre, William de Beton, Thomas Romeyn,
Walter de Finchingfeld, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de

Gloucestre, John de Canterbury, Nicholas Pycot, Richer de Refham, Salomon le Cotiller the following deed was read :—

Whereas a dispute arose between Richard bishop of London and Walter bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, William Tuchet and Master Peter de Askar executors of the testament of William de Luda formerly bishop of Ely of the one part and Robert bishop of Ely of the other part because the said executors claimed the right of holding the houses and rents of the said William de Luda at Holebourne in the suburb of London and disposing thereof by virtue of the said will which houses and rents were acquired by John de Kirkeby formerly bishop of Ely who left them by will to his successors in order that they might acquit him of his debts to Gregory de Rokesle citizen of London—the dispute was settled by final concord by which the executors of William de Luda gave up the said houses and rents to the said Robert bishop of Ely and his successors and bound themselves to acquit the said debts to Gregory for which Robert was bound to them in 250 marks sterling to be paid at London half at Michaelmas 1303 and half at Michaelmas 1304.

Witnesses, John le Blunt, mayor, Hugh Pourte and Simon de Paris, sheriffs, Ely Russel, Nicholas de Farndon, William Ediman, Simon le Webbe, Richard de Bussi.

* Richard de Gravesend was Bishop of London from 1280 to 1303.

Walter de Langeton was Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 1295 to November, 1321.

409.—WILLIAM DE LUDA, RALPH DE WALPOLE AND ROBT. ORFORD.

Cotton MS. Claud. cvi.

12 Feb.

1302/3

Release by Henry de Staunton, Geoffrey de Pakenham, William de Croleston and John de Crissyngham, executors of the testament of Ralph, formerly bishop of Ely, to Robert, bishop of Ely, of all houses and rents in Holebourn in the suburb of London formerly of the said Robert. Also release of any action to claim from Bishop Robert 1000 marks sterling which the executors of William de Luda, late bishop of Ely, claimed from the said executors of bishop Ralf for the said houses and rents.

Witnesses, John le Blound, mayor of the city of London, Hugh Purte and Simon de Parys, sheriffs, Ely Russell, Nicholas de Farendon, William Edeman, Simon le Webbe, Richard de Ruseyn.

London, Tuesday after the Octave of the Purification B. V. M.

31 Ed. I.

410.—ROBERT ORFORD, BISHOP OF ELY. *Inq. Ad Quod Dam. F. 44, No. 16.*

3 March
1302/3

Inquest taken before Simon de Parys and Hugh Pourte, sheriffs of London, Sunday next after the Feast of S. Mathias the Apostle, 31 Ed. I., by the oath of Thomas de Newenham, Thomas le Clerk, Robert le Mariscal, William atte Gate, Geoffrey de Chelshethe, Gerard le Barber, William le Coteler, Adam de Dreyton, Peter de Wymbourne, Geoffrey de Berthone, Adam Bray and Roger Fleg. It is not to the damage of the King if he grant that Robert, Bishop of Ely, may have a messuage and 9 cottages with the appurtenances in the street of Holebourne in the suburb of London which belonged to John de Kirkeby, late Bishop of Ely, who by will left them to the Church of S. Etheldreda of Ely and the bishops, his successors, to have according to the custom of the city of London. The messuage and 9 cottages are worth yearly when the cottages are let, saving the services to the chief lords and the maintenance of the messuage and cottages, in all issues £3 12s. 11d., they are held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London for 26s. 4d. yearly rent to them; to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew 6s. yearly; to Sir Walter Cristemasse, Chaplain of the Hospital of S. Giles, 13s. yearly; to the Church of S. Andrew 4s. 2d. yearly; and for the maintenance of a lamp there 15d. yearly, and a plot of ground where the great gate stands going out from the said tenement towards the King's street is bound in one socna to a prebend of S. Paul's London.

Dated London as above.

(King's writ dated Hertford, 19 Feb. 31 Ed. I.)

Quit rents.

	£	s.	d.
S. Paul's	1	6	4
S. Bartholomew's	0	6	0
S. Giles'	0	13	0
S. Andrew's	0	4	2
and for a lamp there	0	1	3
		2	10
Balance of rent less cost of repairs, etc.	3	12	11
Gross rent	£6	3	8

411.—ROBERT ORFORD. *Patent Rolls*, 14 March, 31 Ed. I. m. 31.

14 March
1302/3 Licence, out of devotion to the blessed virgin Etheldreda, for Robert, bishop of Ely, to hold in mortmain a messuage and 9 cottages in the street of Holeburn in the suburb of our city of London, late of John Kyrkeby, sometime bishop of Ely, and bequeathed to that Church by his will, to hold according to the custom of the city of London notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

412.—JOHN DE HOTHAM, BISHOP OF ELY, AND THE HEIRS OF JOHN DE KYRKEBY. *Historical Manuscripts commission, Appendix to Sixth Report*, 298b. 14 Ed. II.

8 July 1320 The Assize come to recognise if John de Hotham, Bishop of
to Ely, unjustly deprived Margaret de Oseville, Walter de Houby,
26 Dec. 1320 Robert Grimbaud, and Hugh Prill of their freehold in the suburb of London. The Bishop appears by Elyas de Asschebourne his attorney. The messuage was long in seisin of John de Kyrkeby Bishop of Ely, brother of the said Margaret and uncle of the said Walter, Hugh, and Robert, whose heirs they are. John de Kirkeby, by his will, gave it to the Church of Ely and to the Bishops of the See. In consequence William de Luda and Ralph de Walpole, Bishops of Ely, held it and Robert (Orford) afterwards Bishop of Ely, held it; and King Edward in the 31st year of his reign licenced Robert and his successors to hold it, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain. The plaintiffs take nothing. The Bishop goes without day.

(Inrolment made before Henry de Stanton and his companions Justices in Eyre in the Tower of London concerning the tenement of the Bishop of Ely in Holeburn in the suburb of London, 14 Ed. II.)

Bentham, in his *History of Ely*, says John de Hotham purchased of Henry de Grey, heir of John de Grey, lord of Ruthin, a house and several parcels of land contiguous to his manor of Holborn, consisting of a vineyard, kitchen garden, orchard and enclosed pasture. Also that he purchased other lands and tenements of John Pelham situated near the same manor in the parish of S. Sepulchre. All of which he settled on the Church of Ely, dividing them between his successors in the Bishopric and the Convent.

John de Grey, second Lord Grey de Wilton, was often styled Lord Grey de Ruthin. He bequeathed Ruthin Castle to his second son, Roger de Grey, generally styled first Lord de Ruthin. John de Grey died in 1323.

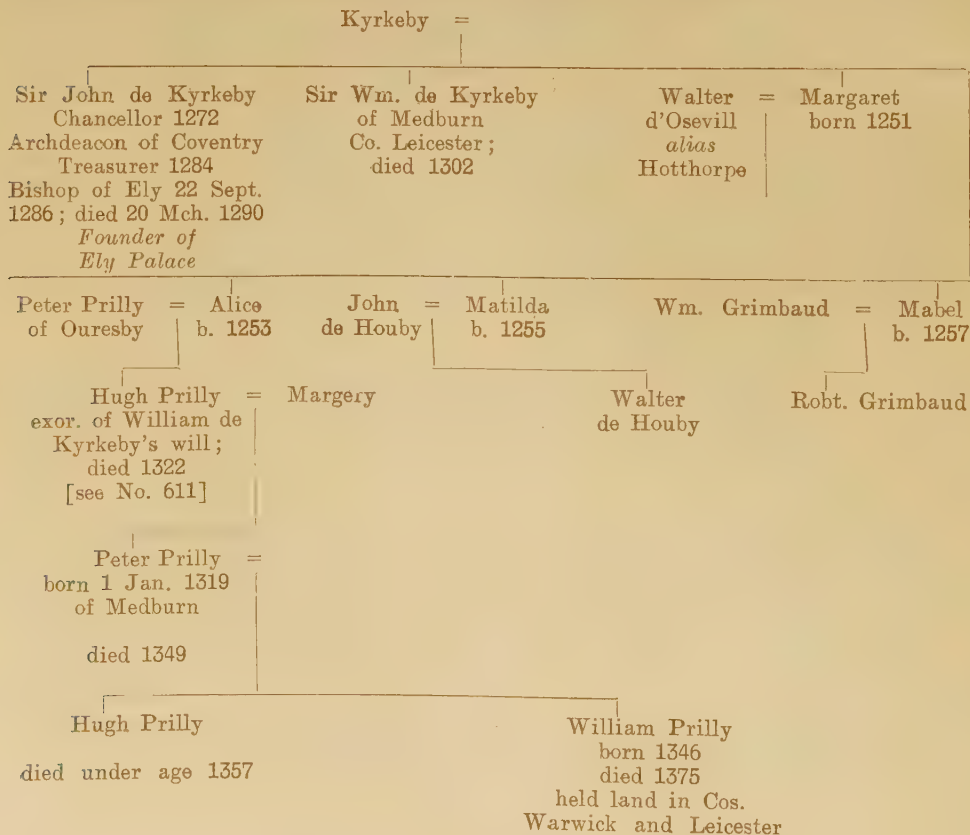
413.—JOHN DE HOTHAM AND THE HEIRS OF JOHN DE KYRKEBY.
Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 216.

26 Dec. 1320 Quit claim by Walter de Houby, kinsman and one of the heirs of John de Kyrkyby, formerly Bishop of Ely, to Sir John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, of all messuages lands and rents of the said John de Kyrkyby, his uncle, in Holeburn in the suburb of London. The said Walter will not claim the premises by inheritance from the said John or from William de Kyrkyby, brother of the said John.

Witnesses, Sirs Thomas de Scalariis, Bernard de Bruys, John de Heslarton, John de Crek, William le Moigne, knights, Sir John de Ousthorpe, clerk, John de Hynton, Warin de Wassynburn, John de Cambridge, Simon Brunne.

Dated at Somersham, 26 Dec. 14 Ed. II.

414.—FAMILY AND HEIRS OF SIR JOHN DE KYRKEBY.



415.—JOHN DE HOTHAM AND THE HEIRS OF JOHN DE KYRKEBY.
Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 216.

6 Jan.
1320/1 Quit claim by Margaret Osseville, widow, sister and one of the heirs of John de Kyrkyby, formerly bishop of Ely, to Sir John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, of all messuages, lands, and rents of the said John de Kyrkyby, her brother, in Holeburn in the suburb of London; the said Margaret will not claim the premises by inheritance from the said John or from William de Kyrkyby, brother of the said John.

Witnesses, Sirs Thomas Wake of Deeping, William Trussel, John de Haryngton, knights, Master John de Osseville, Roger de Geler, Alexander de Goudon, Richard de Lotrington, John de Deggelby, William Levetus, of Welford.

Dated at Hunthorpe, 6 Jan. 14 Ed. II.

416.—JOHN DE HOTHAM AND THE HEIRS OF JOHN DE KYRKYBY.
Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 216.

6 Jan.
1320/1 Quit claim by Hugh Prilly, kinsman and one of the heirs of John de Kyrkyby, formerly bishop of Ely, to Sir John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, of all messuages, lands, and rents of the said John de Kyrkyby, his uncle, in Holeburn in the suburb of London. The said Hugh will not claim the premises by inheritance from the said John, or from William de Kurkyby, brother of the said John.

Witnesses, Sirs William de Moigne, Bernard le Bruys, knights, Sir John de Ousthorpe, John de Hynton, John Waldschef.

Dated at Somersham, 6 Jan. 14 Ed. II.

417.—JOHN DE HOTHAM AND THE HEIRS OF JOHN DE KYRKEBY.
Ely Episcopal Records, G 3, f. 126.

26 Dec. 1320 Quit claim by Robert Grimbaud, kinsman and one of the heirs of John de Kyrkyby, formerly Bishop of Ely, to John de Hotham, bishop of Ely, of all messuages, lands, and rents of the said John de

Kyrkeby, his uncle, in Holeburn, in the suburb of London. The said Robert will not claim the premises by inheritance from the said John, or from William de Kyrkyby, brother of the said John.

Witnesses, Sirs Thomas de Scalariis, Bernard de Bruys, John de Heslarton, John de Crek, William le Moigne, knights, Sir John de Ousthorpe, clerk, John de Hynton, Warin de Wassynburn, John de Cambridge, Simon Brunne.

Dated at Somersham, 26 Dec. 14 Ed. II.

418.—JOHN DE HOTHAM, BISHOP OF ELY, TO THE CONVENT OF ELY. *Pat. Rolls 9 Ed. III. p. I. m. 25.*

2 April 1335 Licence for alienation in mortmain by the Bishop of Ely to the prior and convent of Ely of the manor of Northwold Co. Norfolk, and six messuages 2 cellars and 40 acres of land in Ely, London, the suburb of London and the parish of S. Andrew, Holebourn which purparty is held in chief for the celebration of an obit for him forever as he should appoint.

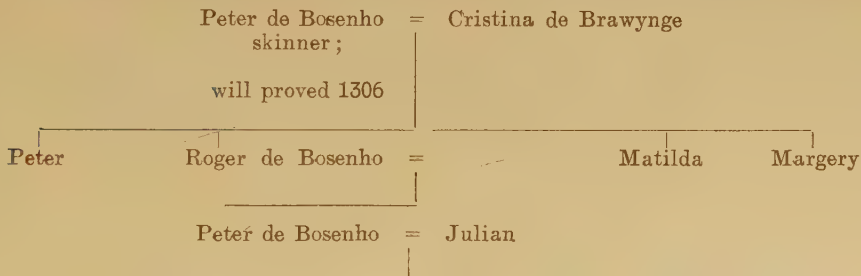
419.—JOHN DE HOTHAM, BISHOP OF ELY, TO THE CONVENT OF ELY. *Pat. Rolls 9 Ed. III. p. II. iii. 17.*

1 June 1335 Whereas Richard de Walpol and Martin de Mendham, chaplains, have acquired in fee from John de Elleker and Richard de Rikeling the manor of Northwold, Co. Norfolk and 6 messuages, 2 cellars, and 40 acres of land in Ely in London the suburb of London and parish of S. Andrew Holeburn which the latter had acquired from John de Hotham, bishop of Ely; and whereas the said Richard and Martin and John and Richard have entered upon the same; the King, notwithstanding that part of the premises is held in chief, as is said, wishing to do a special grace to the Bishop has pardoned the trespass herein and has granted licence for the said Richard de Walpol and Martin to alienate these in mortmain to the prior and convent of Ely to celebrate an anniversary for the bishop after his death as he should appoint.

420.—PETER DE BOSENHO TO THOMAS BROME. *Hustings Rolls* 86, No. 36.

14 May 1358 Court held Monday after the feast of the Ascension, 32 Ed. III. Indenture. Grant by Piers son of Roger de Bosenho and Julian his wife to Thomas Brome of Hamslope of a yearly rent of 40s. from a messuage called "the Keye on the hoop" in Holbourne in the suburb of London. The grant to be void if the lands which Thomas had by feoffment of Piers and Julian should not be recovered by their heirs in tail or by the heirs of Piers brother of Roger de Bosenho.

Holbourne, in the suburb of London, Monday before Whitsunday, 32 Ed. III. (in French except the name of the tenement).



The above property has not been localised; but it probably lay on the north side of Holborn and near the property of the Bishop of Ely. In the year 1363 the same vendors sold to the Prior of Ely some land outside the city but within the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, which land may have been situated in the rear of "the Keye of the Hoop." The Prior would doubtless have been purchaser on behalf of the Bishopric.

421.—PETER DE BOSENHO TO THOMAS BROME. *Close Roll* 32 Ed. III. m. 20 d.

14 May 1358 Enrolment of an indenture between Thomas Brome of Hamslope and "Piers le fitz Rogero de Bosenho." The said Peter and Juliana his wife covenant to grant to Thomas, various property, among which is, a rent of 40s. from a messuage in Holbourne in the suburb of London called "the Keie of the hoop" by deed to be enrolled in the husting of London.

Westminster, Monday before Whitsunday, 32 Ed. III.

422.—PETER DE BOSENHO AND THE PRIOR OF ELY. *Feet of Fines*
Case 151, F. 69, No. 415.

18 Nov. 1363 Final agreement, made in the octave of S. Martin, 37 Ed. III., between the Prior of Ely, plaintiff, and Peter de Bosenho and Juliana his wife, deforciant, of 40 acres of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn without the Bar of the Old Temple. Peter and Juliana grant the land to the Prior and his successors and quit claim their right therein for the term of their lives for 100 marks of silver.

423.—JOHN BARNET, BISHOP OF ELY, AND THE MANOR OF HOLBOURNE. *Ely Episcopal Records, Bailiffs' Rolls, D 5 (7).*

29 Sept. 1372 Accounts of Adam Vynour, gardener to the lord Bishop of Ely,
to in his manor of Holbourne and collector of the rents belonging
7 June 1373 to the same manor from Michaelmas 46 Ed. III to 7 June following
47 Ed. III on which day the Bishop died namely for 35 weeks
6 days.

		£	s.	d.
Rent of Assize and farm of celda	Rent of Assize Christmas and			
	Easter	1	1	4
	Farm of celda (two terms) ...	2	0	0
	S. John's term, in part pay- ment	0	16	2
Sum -		£3	17	6

Issues of Garden:	onions, garlic	sold ...	0	16	0
	turnips, leeks, parsley, and				
	herbs	sold ...	0	9	2
	Pasture in le Grasyerd		2	8	6
	Beans in pod	sold ...	0	5	4
Sum -			£3	19	0

Foreign Receipt of Sir Thomas Wylton by 3 tallies £6 6 8

Sum of receipt - £14 3 2

	£	s.	d.
Allowance of surplus of his account last year	1	4	4½

Rent Resolute paid at Christmas and Easter	{	To the Prebendary of Hol-			
		bourne	0	11	2
		To the Chantry in S. Paul's	0	3	0
		To the Hospital of S. Giles	0	4	6
	{	To the church of S. Andrew	0	2	8

Sum of rent resolute -	£1	1	4
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Cost of Vineyard and Courtyard:

To labourers and women hired for digging vines and courtyard and for rooting up and removing weeds ...	3	9	1½
Removing 4 cartloads of thorns and hedges in making the great garden	0	6	8
Stipend of 2 men making 121 perches of hedge about the same garden at 3½d. the perch	1	15	3½
Sum -	£5	11	1

Cost of Houses.—In 3 Klitetts with 5 keys bought,
together with iron bars for glass windows, with wages of
a glazier mending all the glass windows, with quick-
lime bought and in wages of 2 men making a piece of
wall between the bakehouse and the inn of the Lord
Richard Skropp Sum - £2 12 2

The Accountant for 35 weeks 6 days at 3d. a day ...	3	2	9
One boy digging in the vine and courtyard, 106 days at 2d. per day	0	17	8
Stipend of the same boy for the same time	0	5	0
Stipend of the accountant for half a year	0	13	4

Sum of wages -	£4	18	9
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Paid to the Rector of the church of S. Andrew for tithe of the pasture of the great garden	0	4	10
---	---	---	----

Sum of all expenses -	£15	12	6½
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	£	s.	d.
And he has a surplus of	1	9	4½
Afterwards allowed to him which he paid to Sir Walter de Aldebury, Prebendary of Holeborn for rent of the vineyard of the Prior of Ely for 6¼ years last past, at 3s. 5½d. the year namely, for the whole time which the Bishop held the Vineyard in farm of the Prior	1	1	6¾
Allowed the same for his stipend from the day of the lord's death to Michaelmas 17 weeks at 7d. per week for keeping the vines and pasture aforesaid	0	9	4
And thus the sum of either Surplus is -	£3	0	3½

which he has received from Sir Roger Beauchamp.

Et sic necessit contentus.

424.—THOMAS ARUNDEL, BISHOP OF ELY TO ADAM VYNOUR. *Pat. Rolls 12 Ric. II. pt. II. m. 12, 4 May, 1389.*

4 May 1389 Inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent of Thomas, late bishop of Ely, dated at his manor in London, 11 March, 5 Ric. II. and ratified by the prior and chapter of Ely, 14 July, 11 Ric. II. being a grant for life to his household servant, Adam Vynour, for good service to him and his predecessors, of the custody of his manor and garden in Holbourne London, receiving therefrom and from all his rents and farms belonging thereto in Holbourne and Fletestrete an annuity of 2d. a day and a robe every year of the livery of the suit of the bishop's yeoman. Grant also to the said Adam and Agnes his wife, for their lives, of the messuage which they inhabit by the gate of the said manor at the yearly rent of 12d.

425.—RENTALS OF THE BISHOPRIC OF ELY. *B. M. Add. Roll 34274.*

Michaelmas Accounts from Michaelmas 2 Ed. VI. to Michaelmas 3 Ed. VI.
 1548 to the 16th year of the consecration of Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of
Michaelmas Ely.
 1549

HOLBORN.

Account of William Serys, collector of the rents there this year
 for the period aforesaid.

	£	s.	d.
Arrears of the last account of the previous year,			
William Clarke, Collector	1	13	8
Rent from both sides of the lord's gate there and other rents and farms within the city of London.			
Rent of 15 tenements there on the east side of the lord's inn at 12s. each per annum	9	0	0
Rent of 7 tenements on the west side of the said inn with £2 of rent of 2 tene- ments there which were lately remaining with the keeper of the said inn ...	6	16	8
Farm in Chancery Lane called le Serjant In leased to John Mordaunt and others by indenture	4	0	0
Farm of a tavern there called le Kynges Heed in Fleyt Streyt with tenements annexed leased to Thomas Richardson by indenture	6	0	0
Free rents issuing from a new tenement with appur- tenances lately of John Burges in Fleyt Streyt " at the sign of the Peacock "	0	16	0
A new rent there, with a pound of pepper receivable from the wardens of the church of S. Sepulchre for le cundyte	0	2	4
Sum of receipts and arrears -	£28	8	8

Allocated Rents Fees and Repairs:

The Prebendary of the church of S. Paul	1	2	4
The church of S. Giles	0	9	0
The church of S. Andrew	0	5	4

	£	s.	d.
The chaplain of S. Roger's	0	6	0
The late Monastery of Kilburn	0	10	0
The fee of the said Accountant this year	1	0	0
And in free gift to Richard Wilkes, clerk, Receiver General of the lord, by hand of the said Accountant, this year	4	11	6
Allocated for divers repairs made this year upon the manor of the lord in Holborn	0	3	6
	£8	7	8
and is owing -	£20	1	0

426.—ELY HOUSE, HOLBORN. *Lansdowne MS. XI. 58.*

Sir,

17 June 1569

I am infourmed by my counsell that the controversie of my liberties, dependinge betwixt the Maior of London and me shalbe harde uppon Wednesday next before my Lord Keeper, Sir Walter Mildmay and the two chiefe Justices. Forasmuch as my predecessors hathe used theis liberties timeout of minde for certeine hundred yeres I wold be verie sorye that they shoulde be lost in my time. Itt wolde redounde nott only to my reproche, but also partly to the reproch of mine officers, counsellors and frendes. Wherefore I shall once againe hartely desier your aied and assistaunce as your selfe shall thinke most mete. *Dominus Deus te diutissime servet incolumen.* From Dodington the XVIIith day of June, 1569.

Your assured poore frende

RICHARDE ELY.

(Addressed) To the right honorable Sir William Cecile,
knight, Secretorie to the Queen's Majestie.

(Endorsed) 18 Junii, 1569. B. of Elye to my Mr.
touching the controversey betwixt the L. Maior of
London and hym concerning the liberties of Ely
howse enjoyed some C years by his predecessors.

427. ELY RENTS, HOLBORN.—*Lansdowne MS. XII. 61 (abstract).*

The tenants and officers of the Bishop of Ely have of late resisted the Mayor in the execution of his office "in the houses and tenements of the said Bysshoppe called Elie rentes scytuate and being by Elie Place in the parishe of Saynte Andrewe in Holbourne in the suburbes of London." Both sides "submitted themselves to the order and direction" of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, Robert Earl of Leicester, Sir Robert Catlyne, lord chief Justice of England, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, and Sir James Dyer, lord chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Titles, writings and witnesses were examined in the court of Chancery. It was agreed that the two chief justices should make report and

9 June 1570 give their opinion in the Star Chamber, 9 June, 12 Eliz. On this day the Earl of Leicester, one of the Arbitrators and the Bishop's counsel were absent. The two justices gave their opinion "To weet, that the right by the lawe as far as we can yet dyserne stood for the saied Maior and Commonalty and that the saied tenementes called Ely rentes in Holborne aforesaid were and be within the liberties franchises and iurisdiccion of the saied Cyttie for and concerning the said matter in controversie." The matter was to be settled thus "untill such time as the said Bysshopp or his successours sett fourth better matter for their part and defence."

428. ELY HOUSE, HOLBORN. *Lansdowne MS. XI. No. 23 [a fragment only].*

"Ordered and decreed that the saied Maior and Comunaltye of the Cyttie of London and their Successours shold from thenceforth (sic) peaceably and quietly have use and enioye and exercise wthin the said tenementes called Ely rentes all and every such libertyes privilegedes customes and iurisdiccions concerning the said matter in controversie as there may use . . . wthin the liberty . . . oun of London wthout any trouble, molestacion or contradiccion of the saied Bysshop or any of his successo^rs or of his or their . . ."

To the Cathedral Church of Holy Trinity, Ely—Grant in frank almoign amongst other property the close in Holborn in the suburb of London near the manor of the Lord Bishop of Ely in tenure of John Godericke and William Bryan: September, 1541, *Pat. Rolls*, p. V, m. 7.

429.—BISHOP GOODRICKE'S LEASE OF ELY HOUSE. *Lansdowne MS. 28, No. 77.*

18 Oct. 1579 Righte honorable and my very good L. God hathe sett you in a place to helpe many, many to call upon you and to trouble you. God of His greate mercy sende you strengthe and healthe throughly to performe your godly vocation. I doubte not but you will remember to speake to my L. Chauncelar to make an ende of Bisshoppe Goodricke's lease whiche hangithe only upon a decre to be made by my lorde Chauncellar, who is well bente to the iustice of the cause. I have an other matter in hande touchinge the cruill and malicious dealinge of Lawrence Johnson my L. Northes man who enterithe two or three actions against me for felling of woode and chargithe me withe XVIII cts. whiche if it shoulde take place it wolde make me not worth eyghten pens. Master Goldwell hathe the doinge of the matter an cane informe your L. or large. He was upon me laste summer and prevayled nothinge. He hathe a good M^r but my L. cheife iustice understandithe the cause at full. The L. Northe pretendithe greate frendshipe but what his dealinge is, by reason of some of the honorable counselles letters, I had rather that this bearer should open the whole matter unto your L. then I, because their be some misticall devises therein, whom I shall desire yo^r good L. to heare and to give credit and yo^r best advise herein. *Bendicat tibi Dominus utraque benedictione et seculi et coeli.* From my house at Dodington the XVIIIth daye of October 1579.

Your L. assurede

RICHARDE ELY.

(Addressed) To the right honorable and
my very good L. the
Lordē highe tresaurer
of England.

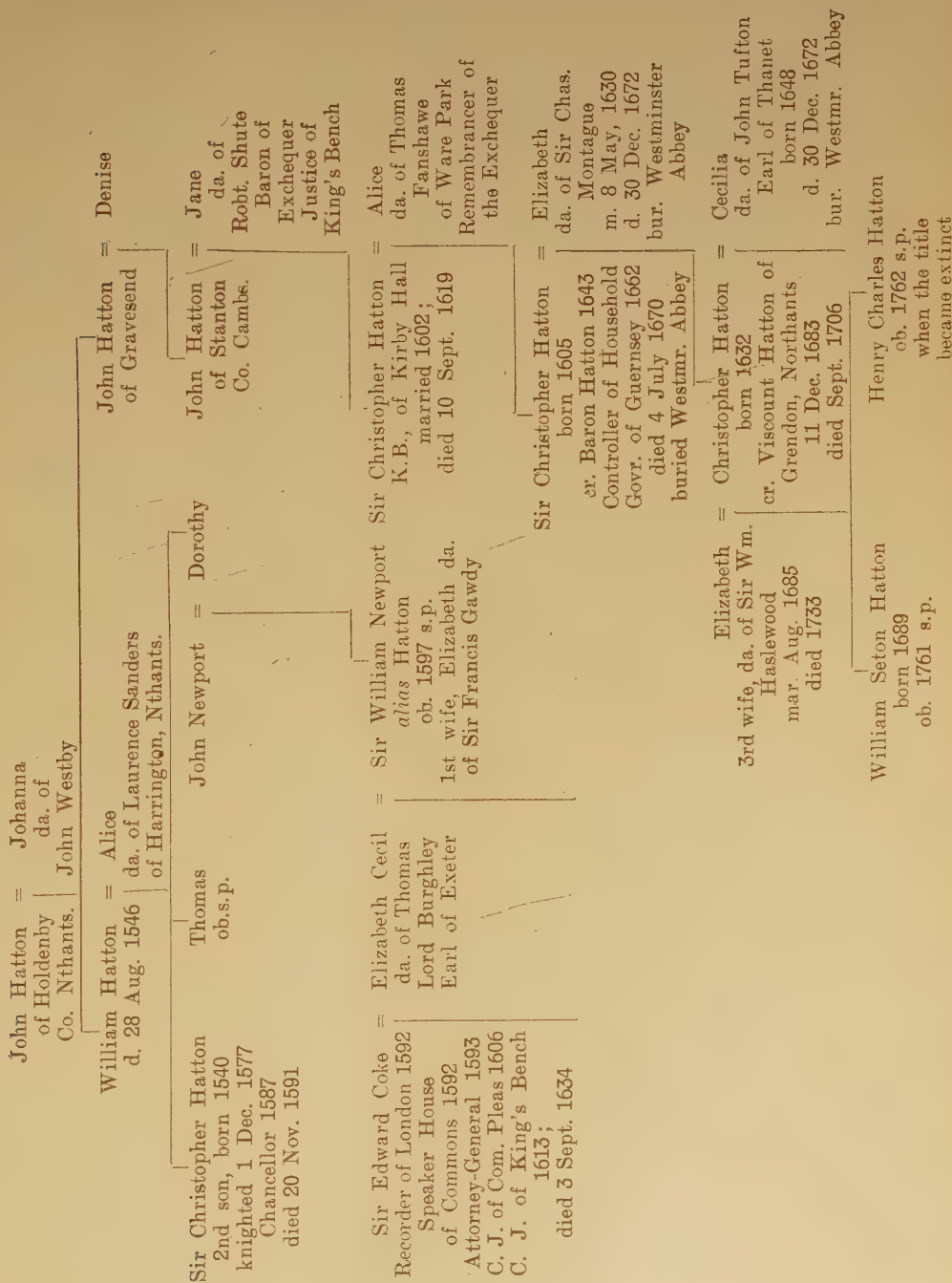
(Endorsed) 18 Oct. 1579.

The B. of Ely to my L.

~~some cause of his referred~~ [Crossed through
~~to the reporte of this bearer~~ in MS.]

Touching his former troubles.

1602—Grant by Martin Heton, Bishop of Ely, to Thomas Edmondes, clerk of the Council, of the office of bailiff of Ely Rents, Holborn, with the custody of Ely House, in which certain rooms are to be allowed him for habitation with a fee of £3 0s. 10d., William Turnbull to be the Bishop's Attorney in delivering the same. *Dom. Ser. Eliz., Vol. 286, No. 24.*



431.—CHARLES II. TO CHRISTOPHER HATTON. *Pat. Rolls 13 Car. II.*
pt. 38, No. 8.

5 Sept. 1661 Whereas we have been given to understand that our well beloved Christopher Hatton, son and heir apparent of Christopher, Lord Hatton of Kirby, Co. Northampton, heretofore was and still is lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee of and all that site and parcel of ground whereon a certain capital messuage or mansion house formerly called Hatton House in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne in the county of Middlesex formerly stood and of and in all that parcel of ground to the said site adjoining lately called the Bowling Green; and one other parcel of ground formerly called the Privy Garden thereunto also adjoining; and of and in one other parcel of ground to the said parcel called the Privy Garden and Bowling Green thereunto also adjoining, heretofore a close, containing 14 acres by estimation more or less afterwards inclosed with a brick wall and lately called or known by the name of Hatton Garden all which parcels of ground, as the same, or any part of them do abut southward upon a certain street there commonly called Holborne do contain 180 feet of assize or thereabouts and from Holborne turning towards the north and abutting eastward upon Ely House do contain 460 feet of assize or thereabouts and from thence turning towards the east and abutting south upon Ely House do contain 300 feet of assize or thereabouts and from thence turning again further towards the north and abutting eastward upon Saffron Hill do contain 1022 feet of assize or thereabouts, and from thence turning towards the west and abutting northward upon a certain passage there leading to Purpool Lane do contain 425 feet of assize or thereabouts and from thence turning toward the south and abutting westward upon Leather Lane do contain 1040 feet of assize or thereabouts and from thence turning towards the east and abutting northward upon certain tenements between Leather Lane and the aforesaid mansion house called Hatton House do contain 210 feet of assize or thereabouts And that being so seised he the said Christopher did take down and demolish the said capital messuage or mansion house and other the outhouses and buildings thereto lately belonging and did erect and build not only upon the old foundation thereof but upon divers

other parts of the aforesaid site and parcels of land respectively several tenements and dwelling houses whereby he hath offended against the laws of this kingdom and incurred the penalties thereof, Pardon to the said Christopher of all forfeitures and penalties by reason thereof and licence to continue the said buildings and to make a sewer so as the walls be built of stone or brick to fall into a certain ditch or common sewer leading from Clerkenwell towards Holborne and from thence falling into the Thames at Bridewell Dock.

SECTION 12.

[432] *RYELANDS ALLEY AND THE OLD BELL.*

A GLANCE at the map illustrating No. 362 will disclose the fact that the houses fronting Holborn between Leather Lane and the gates of Ely Palace were not all included in the property of the Bishopric. Nine houses on the west side of those gates belonged to that See, but there was a break in the middle of them containing property the Bishops had failed to acquire.

The most easterly of the houses occupying this break was owned in 1368 by John Heynes, who by his will, proved in that year, bequeathed it to his servant Alice and her son John, probably his own illegitimate offspring, and to the heirs of his body ; in default of issue to John it was to be sold to provide masses for his soul. The said John died without issue and his mother became owner for life, with power to anticipate the sale of the property, a power which she exercised, applying the proceeds as directed ; then, in 1382, she married the purchaser, a certain John Davy, who had previously held a joint interest with Sir William de Furnival in the property afterwards known as Furnival's Inn, which said joint interest he had surrendered to Furnival in 1376.

[433] This John Davy was apparently the same person after whom Davy's Inn, now miscalled Thavies Inn, was named, an Inn of Chancery, as it came to be designated, set next to S. Andrew's churchyard on the south side of Holborn and at this period, 1382, belonging to Sir Robert de Plesyngton, Baron of Exchequer. In addition, therefore, to owning property on the north side of Holborn, Davy was most probably also Head, or Master, or Principal of the Inn known by his name. He died in January, 1398, bequeathing all his lands and tenements, which he described as being situated on the

north side of Holborn, to his wife Alice for her life, with remainder to Emma his daughter and John Osborn, her husband, but should Emma die childless it was to be sold. Both Alice and Emma died, the latter leaving no issue, and the property was sold by John Osborn in 1411, for a sum paid down, to John Hogham and John Laun, Clerks of the Chancery, and John Pigeon, chaplain. That they were trustees is almost certain, but whether on behalf of the occupiers or of some secret purchaser is not known. In 1544, when the property was known as Ryelands Alley, it was in tenure of Henry Garard, or Garrett, and was owned by the Crown, the previous chief lord of the fee being the Prioress of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell, who had been dispossessed through dissolution of the Monasteries. There was never any doubt as to this property having always been under the city's jurisdiction.

[434] On the west of Davy's tenement was a property that belonged in the early part of the fourteenth century to John de Lynton, otherwise known as John Stok and John Cok. About the year 1335 he sold it to John Tavy, an armourer, who lived on the south side of Holborn, where he had an Inn for apprentices, an Inn that after his death became one for the legal profession and was eventually incorporated with Mirfield's Inn, now Bartlett's Buildings. John Tavy, the armourer, died in 1349, bequeathing his tenement on the north side of Holborn, bought by him of John Cok, to be sold for certain specified purposes. The purchaser, Peter atte Gate of West Smithfield, sold it nine years later to Thomas Crisp, Chandler, who in 1370 sold it to Roger Elys, another Chandler, whose business transactions, of sufficient importance to be recorded on the Rolls, illustrate the prominent position he had won in his particular trade. For instance, in the year 1378 he was employed by the executors of Edward III. to provide four wax candles, each of 8 lbs. weight, at a cost of 18s. 8d., for the celebration of the anniversary of that King's death in the Abbey church of S. Peter, Westminster, and in 1397 his executors were paid the large sum of £41 8s. 10d., equal to more than £1,500 of our present money, in discharge of an amount due from the Treasury at the Exchequer of Accounts for his expenses incurred in

connection with the funeral, in 1388, of Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and Queen of Richard II., for hearses, wax candles, &c. The Exchequer had apparently allowed nine years to elapse before footing the bill. Roger died in 1394, making bequests to his three daughters and conferring an endowment upon the Fraternity of S. Sythe, a gild of considerable importance attached to the church of S. Andrew in Holborn; his tenement in Holborn he left to his wife with remainder for pious purposes. But she at once sold her life interest to John Motte, another chandler, mentioned in Ely Episcopal Records as supplying his neighbour, the Bishop, with candles and salt for his palace in Holborn. When John Motte, in 1404, leased the property to William Standon and Richard Clerk, it was described as a tenement with leaden utensils, *cum omnibus utensilibus plumbeis*. For more than a century the place had been a manufactory for candles. But a change was now to occur. The tenancy of William Standon and Richard Clerk was cancelled and John Motte in 1407 sold the property to Sir Robert Brayton and Thomas Brayton, Chancery Clerks, who two years later granted it to six Chancery Clerks, four of whom at least were Masters in Chancery, and they, after holding it for some years, conveyed it to John Tyffan, a brewer. One hundred years later it was known as "le Belle." In 1538, its owner, Richard Hunt, mortgaged "The Blewe Belle," as it was then called, to William Cutting, of Furnival's Inn. At the present day it has long been famous as "The Old Bell."

The next tenement on the west also belonged at one time to John Tavy, but in 1314, many years before his death, he gave it to the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopric, who charged for it a rent of 20s. a year; it must, therefore, have been larger than most of the tenements in its neighbourhood. In 1358 it was in occupation of Sir Thomas de Holborne, Rector of S. Bride's, Fleet Street, and chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, his neighbour. The remaining property on the west as far as Leather Lane belonged to the said Bishop and formed part of what was known as Ely Rents.

435.—JOHN HEYNES' EXECUTOR TO JOHN DAVY. *Hustings Rolls* 111, No. 90.

17 Nov. 1382 Sale by Hugh de Wynkeborn surviving executor of John Heynes late citizen, to John Davy of Holborn and Alice his wife and the heirs of John of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn in the suburb of London between houses and lands of the bishop of Ely on the east and north, a tenement of John Elys on the west, and the King's way of Holborn on the south. The said John

3 Dec. 1368 Heynes by his will enrolled on Monday after the feast of S. Andrew, 42 Ed. III., bequeathed the said messuage, in which he dwelt, to Alice, daughter of William Hankyn, his servant, and John, her son, in tail, and if John have no issue, the messuage to be sold by the testator's executors, Stephen Childe, now deceased, and the said Hugh, to provide for masses for his soul.

The said John, son of Alice, has died childless and Alice is now the wife of the said John Davy who now occupies the messuage by virtue of the said legacy to Alice for term of her life.

John Rote, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Norman, Nicholas Draper, Walter Barton, John Elys, William Briscow.

Holborn, in the said parish, 17 Nov., 6 Ric. II.

15 Jan. Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian,
1382/3 6 Ric. II.

garden of the Bishop of Ely

tenement
of
John Elys

The Executors of
John Heynes
to
John Davy

houses of
the Bishop of Ely

Holborn—A.D. 1382

436.—WILL OF JOHN DAVY. *Hustings Rolls* 126, No. 94.

12 Jan. The will of John Davy of Holbourne made 12 January 1397.
1397/8 I bequeath my body to be buried in the chapel of S. Mary in the church of S. Andrew of Holbourne. Item, to the high altar in the said church 6s. 8d. To each chaplain 12d. To each parish clerk 6d. To the fabric of the church 3s. 4d. To John Russell, my servant, a

new gown of white russet. I will that all my lands and tenements in Holbourne shall remain to my wife Alice for her life, with remainder to John Oseberne and Emma, his wife, my daughter. If they die without heirs of their bodies the premises shall be sold to find a chaplain to celebrate in the said chapel of S. Mary for my soul, and the souls of the said Alice, John Heynes and Edith his wife, and the aforesaid John and Emma and their children. I make my wife and the said John Oseberne my executors.

Witnesses, Sir William, chaplain of the said parish, Adam Wynour, William Rybod.

28 Jan. Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Purification, 21 Ric. II.
1397/8

437.—JOHN DAVY'S EXECUTOR TO JOHN HOGHAM & OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 139, No. 9.

7 Aug. 1411 Whereas by deed enrolled on Monday before the feast of SS.
19 Jan. Fabian and Sebastian, 6 Richard II, Hugh de Wynkebourne,
1382/3 executor of John Heynes, late citizen, sold by authority of the will of the said John, to John Davy of Holbourne and Alice his wife and the heirs of John a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, and afterwards John Davy by his will enrolled on Monday before the feast of the Purification 21 Ric. II., bequeathed
28 Jan. the said messuage by name of *all his lands and tenements* in
1397/8 Holbourne in the suburb of London, to Alice his wife for life with reversion to John Osbern and Emma, his wife, daughter of the said John Davy in tail; to be sold if they have no descendants—the said Alice having now died and Emma having died childless, the right of selling the said tenement has accrued to the said John Osbern, surviving executor of John Davy—who has sold it for a sum paid down, to John Hogham clerk, John Laun clerk, and John Pigeon chaplain.

The tenement is between tenements and gardens of the bishop of Ely on the east and north, a tenement of John Clerk on the west, and the highway of Holbourne on the south.

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Robert Hore, Walter Hunspyll, Henry Lynche, William Rybode, John Frenssh.

London, 7 August, 12 Hen. IV.

24 Oct. 1412 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist,
13 Hen. IV.

garden of the Bishop of Ely		
tenement of John Clerk called John Elys in 435	Executor of John Davy	tenements of the Bishop of Ely
	to	
	John Hogham	
	John Laun	
	John Pigeon	
	clerks	
Holbourne—A.D. 1411		

438.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol. 19, p. 11.*

29 Aug. 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of tenements in Ryelands Alley in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne between the great place and gardens of the Bishop of Ely on the east and north, the tenement of the said Bishop on the west and the highway on the south, in tenure of Henry Garard, which lately belonged to the priory of Clerkenwell.

29 Aug. 36 Hen. VIII. Pat. p. 4. m. 32.

garden of the Bishop of Ely		
tenement of the Bishop of Ely	Ryelands Alley	Ely
	formerly tenement of	Palace garden
	John Davy	and tenements
	held of S. Mary's, Clerkenwell	
Holbourne—A.D. 1514		

This document identifies the property with that part on the north side of Holborn lying within the city and forming an enclave surrounded by the property of Ely bishopric.

439. WILL OF HENRY GARRETT. *Hustings Rolls 252, No. 30.*

1 March On Monday before the feast of S. Chad, 5 Eliz., was enrolled the
1562/3 will of Henry Garratt, citizen and haberdasher, of London.

As regards my lands and tenements in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn I bequeath to Roger Trigg, gent, that messuage and garden now in his own occupation, in as ample manner and form as he now has the same, reserving to my tenants there at the gate free ingress,

&c., to the well standing in the court or alley called Rylandes Alley to draw water at the same and to carry the same away through the entry or alley aforesaid he paying yearly to Margaret my wife £4 as rent of the house during her life and to my executors £50. I bequeath to my wife, whom I make my executrix, all my other tenements in the said parish now in the occupation of Thomas Becket, and Richard Hobby, for her life, with remainder to Alice now wife of Ralf Broke for her life, she paying 6s. 8d. a year to the relief of the poor people of the house of the poor in Southwark with remainder after her death to the Haberdashers Company of London charged with the payment of 15s. a year to the wardens of the church of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, namely 6s. 8d. towards the glazing of the middle aisle, to the churchwardens for their pains 20d. and the residue to be distributed to the poor people inhabiting Flete lane and the Old Bayly quarter paying also to the churchwardens of Clerkenwell 6s. 8d. towards the reparation of their church and to the poor people that are relieved in S. Thomas' Hospital in Southwark 6s. 8d. yearly so that the governors of the said hospital be good to my wife concerning the lease of the house that I dwell in.

15 Jan. Dated 15 January, 1562.

1562/3

Witnesses, Mary Guildeford, Thomas FitzWilliams, gent, Robert Napper, William Tanner, Thomas Buck.

440.—PETER ATTE GATE TO THOMAS CRISP. *Hustings Rolls* 86, No. 76.

1 July 1358

Grant by Peter atte Gate of Westsmethfeld and Joan his wife to Thomas Crisp, chandler, and Christine his wife and the heirs of Thomas, of a tenement with houses built thereon and gardens, formerly of John Tavy, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London; which the said John Tavy had by enfeoffment of John de Lynton—between a tenement of John Heyne on the east, a tenement of Sir Thomas de Holbourne, chaplain, on the west; and in length from a garden of the bishop of Ely north, to the King's street of Holbourne on the south.

John de Chichestre, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Heynes, Sir Thomas de Holbourne, chaplain, Peter Turk, Hugh Fysh, Roger Costantyn, Roger Legat, Walter de Wynchendon, brewere, Richard de Podyngton, Stephen de Holbourn, Simon Cudeloy, John Whelere, John, clerk, of Wodestret.

In the said parish, Monday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul,
32 Ed. III.

16 July 1358 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 32 Ed. III.

garden of the Bishop of Ely

tenement of
Sir Thomas
de
Holbourne
chaplain to the
Bishop of Ely

Peter atte Gate of
Westsmethfeld
to
Thomas Crisp
formerly of John Tavy
by feoffment of John de Lynton

tenement of
John Heyne
afterwards of
John Davy

Holbourne—A.D. 1358

Sir Thomas de Holbourne was also Rector of S. Brides.

This tenement formerly belonged to John Tavy, whilst that on the east of it afterwards belonged to John Davy; a similar conjunction of ownership occurred on the south side of Holborn [see 865].

441.—THOMAS CRISP, CHANDLER, TO ROGER ELYS, WAX CHANDLER.
Hustings Rolls 98, No. 70.

10 June 1370 Grant by Thomas Crisp, chandler, and Christine his wife, to Roger Elys, wax chandler and citizen, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Roger of a tenement (described in Roll 86, No. 76).

Witnesses, Stephen Holbourne, Roger Leget, Roger Podyngton, John Norman, Peter Turk.

Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew, Monday after Trinity Sunday, 44 Ed. III.

Enrolled same day.

442.—ROGER ELYS TO RALF WALTON. *Hustings Rolls* 100, No. 49.

12 April 1372 Grant by Roger Elys, wax chandler and citizen, and Alice his wife, to Ralf Walton of Scharnebrok Co. Bed. and Katharine his wife and the heirs of Ralf of a tenement formerly of Peter atte Gate of West Smetefeld (described in Roll 86, No. 76).

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Leget, Roger Podyngton, John Norman, Peter Turk.

Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew, Monday 12 April, 46 Ed. III.

19 April 1372 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Gregory, 46 Ed. III.

443.—RALF WALTON TO JOHN ELYS. *Hustings Rolls* 107, No. 3.

17 June 1378 Grant by Ralf Walton of Sharnebrok, Co. Bed. and Katharine his wife, to John Elys of Hendon living in Holbourne in the suburb of London, of a tenement in Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew, between a tenement formerly of John Heynes and a tenement of the Prior of the hospital of S. Mary without Bisshoppesgate, one end extending towards the garden of the Bishop of Ely and the other towards the highway of Holbourne—upon condition that John pay to him in the church of S. Andrew, on the morrow of the Circumcision next £10; at Easter next £10; at Whitsuntide next five marks; at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next £10—with right of re-entry in default of the said payments.

Witnesses, Hugh Wynkebourne, John Tonyngton, John Davy, John Watkyn, Thomas Crisp.

Holbourne, 17 June, 1 Ric. II.

19 July 1378 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 2 Ric. II.

	garden of the Bishop of Ely	
tenement of the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> Ralf Walton to John Elys formerly of Peter atte Gate </div>	tenement formerly of John Heynes

Holbourne—A.D. 1378

444.—THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN ELEYS TO JOHN MOTTE. *Hustings Rolls* 125, No. 23.

10 Feb. Sale by Joan Eleys late wife of John Eleys citizen and William
1395/6 Wynnewyk, clerk, executors of the said John, by authority of his will enrolled on Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist,
19 Oct. 1394 18 Ric. II., to John Motte, citizen and chandler, of a tenement which John Eleys had by enfeoffment of Ralf Walton, of Sharnebrok, Co. Bed. and Katharine his wife (description as in the next deed, but no mention of leaden utensils).

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Shrouesbury, William Horscroft, John Davy, John Carter, William Rybod.

London, 10 February, 19 Ric. II.

27 Nov. 1396 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Katharine the Virgin,
20 Ric. II.

garden of the Bishop of Ely

tenement of
the Hospital
of S. Mary
without
Bishopesgate

Executors of John Eleys
to
John Motte
formerly of John Tavy

tenement
of
John Davy

Holbourne—A.D. 1396

The will of John Eleys of Holbourne was dated 1394 and proved as above. He desired to be buried in S. Andrew's church, made bequests to the church and its minister and to the Fraternity of S. Silke therein, to Elena, Margaret and Alice, his daughters; and to his wife Johanna, he bequeathed his tenement in the parish of S. Andrew for life; remainder to pious uses in trust.

445.—JOHN MOTTE TO WILLIAM STAUNDON. *Hustings Rolls* 132, No. 78.

24 April 1404 Grant by John Motte, citizen and chandler, to William Staundon and Richard Clerk, citizens and grocers, of a tenement with leaden utensils (*cum omnibus utensilibus plumbeis*) in Holbourne in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew, between a tenement formerly of John Davy and a tenement of the prior of the hospital of S. Mary without Bysschopesgate, one end (*capud*) extending towards the garden of the Bishop of Ely and the other end towards the highway of Holbourne. The grantor had the tenement by enticoffment of Joan Eleys, late wife of John Eleys, citizen, and William Wynnewyk, clerk, executors of the said John Eleys.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, William Fote, Robert Langelec, John Shrovesbury, Roger Hillom, William Clyve.

London, 24 April, 5 Hen. IV.

29 April 1404 Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Philip and James, Apostles, 5 Hen. IV.

garden of the Bishop of Ely

tenement of
the Hospital
of S. Mary
without
Bishopsgate
formerly of
Thos. de Holbourne

John Motte
to
William Staundon
and
Richard Clerk
formerly of John Tavy

tenement
formerly of
John Davy

Holborn—A.D. 1404

446.—JOHN MOTTE TO SIR ROBERT BRAYTON. *Hustings Rolls* 135, No. 6.

5 Oct. 1407 Grant by John Motte, citizen and chandler, to Sir Robert Brayton, clerk, and Thomas Brayton, clerk, of a tenement which he had by enfeoffment of Joan Eleys and William Wynnewyk, clerk, executors of John Eleys, citizen (description as in preceding deed, but no mention of leaden utensils).

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Walter Hampsell, John Cartere, William Rybod, Henry Lynch, Roger Hytham.

London, 5 Oct., 9 Henry III.

24 Oct. 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 9 Hen. IV.

447.—JOHN MOTTE TO HENRY MAUPAS, SIMON GAURSTEDE & OTHERS, CLERKS. *Hustings Rolls* 136, No. 85.

23 May 1409 Quitclaim by John Motte of London, chandler, and Agnes his wife, to Henry Maupas, clerk, Simon Gaunstede, clerk, Robert Claydon, clerk, John Mapilton, clerk, the elder, Richard Gabryell, clerk, and Richard Bolton, clerk, of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London, which the said John and Agnes had by enfeoffment of Joan, formerly wife of John Elys, and William Wynwyk, chaplain, executors of the said John Elys, between a tenement late of John Davy on the east, and a tenement of the Prior of the hospital of S. Mary without Bisshopesgate on the west, and abutting upon the King's way on the south.

In the said parish, 23 May, 10 Hen. IV.

10 June 1409 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Barnabas, 10 Hen. IV.

Simon Gaunstede was Master in Chancery from 1395 to 1420 and Receiver of Petitions to Parliament 19 Richard II. to the close of Henry IV.'s reign.

Robert Claydon became Master in Chancery in 1397.

Henry Malpas was Master in 1399.

John Mapilton the elder was Master before 1408.

Richard Gabriel was King's Clerk in 1399.

Richard Bolton was a chaplain.

448. HENRY TYFFAN TO WILLIAM AUNTRUS. *Hastings Rolls* 152, No. 52.

15 Feb.
1423/4 Grant by Henry Tyffan, brewer, and Joan his wife to William Auntrus, citizen and tailor, of London, and Engle, his wife, of all that messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne which they had jointly by demise of Simon Gaunstede, clerk, and John Mapinton, the elder, clerk, which is between the tenement late of John Davy on the east and that of the Prior of the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate on the west and abuts on the King's way on the south.

Witnesses, Richard Nordon, William Chapman, Walter Hunspill, John Rich, John Grymmesby.

Dated London, 15 February, 2 Hen. VI.

14 Feb.
1423/4 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 2 Hen. VI.

tenement of the Bishop of Ely

tenement of
the Prior of
the Hospital of
S. Mary
without
Bishopsgate

Simon Gaunstede
and
John Mapinton
to
Henry Tyffan
and he to
William Auntrus

tenement
formerly
of
John Davy

Holborn—A.D. 1423

449. WILLIAM BARDE TO RICHARD HUNT. *Hastings Rolls* 243, No. 18.

Confirmation by William Barde, citizen and fishmonger, of London, and Emma his wife, to Richard Hunt, citizen and "gerdeier," of London, of all his (Hunt's) life estate in a messuage called "le Belle" and a garden in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne in the suburb of London, between the tenement late of John Davy on the east and that late of the Prior of the hospital of S. Mary without Bishop Gate on the west, one head abutting on the public way of Holborne aforesaid, the other on the garden of the Bishop of Ely.

6 March 1538 Dated London, 6 March, 31 Hen. VIII.

8 April 1538 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Ambrose, 31 Hen. VIII.

In 1572 Richard Hunt mortgaged the "Blewe Bell" in Holborn to William Catings of Furnival's Inn [*Hust. Rolls* 263, No. 6].

150. JOHN TAVY TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. MARY WITHOUT BISHOPS-GATE. *Pat. Rolls 7 Ed. II. pt. II. m. 20.*

10 March 1314 Pardon to the Prior and Convent of the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate in consideration of a fine of £10 paid by John Tavy for acquiring in mortmain without licence rents to the value of



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

YARD OF THE OLD BELL, HOLBORN, IN 1853.

£20 (*sic*) in London from the said John Tavy, who held that rent in chief to find four chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the church of the Hospital for his soul and the soul of Peter de Cusanicia and the souls of his ancestors and successors and of all Christians with restitution of the same to hold to them and their

successors by the accustomed service for the above-mentioned purpose.

No attempt has been made to trace the lessees of this property, as the deeds would probably have been recorded only in the Cartulary of the Hospital not now in existence.

451.—HOSPITAL OF S. MARY WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE. *Rentals and Surveys Rolls 977.*

Michaelmas Rentals of quitrents and farms of the New Hospital of S. Mary
1516 without Bishopsgate, Michaelmas, 8 Hen. VIII. [in the suburb of London].

Parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate :		£	s.	d.
From the Wardens of the church there, for quit rent				
	by the year	0	2	0
From the tenement of Edmund Senowe for quit rent				
	issuing from a tenement called the Vyne payable			
	at the feast of S. Michael by the year	0	12	0
From William Heydon for the farm of divers				
	tenements and chambers payable at the feast of			
	S. John the Baptist for the whole year	0	6	8
Sum total		£1	0	8

Parish of S. Andrew in Holborne :

From a tenement	by the year	£1	0	0
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SECTION 13.

[452]

LEATHER LANE.

THE earliest mention of this lane is in a document drawn up about the year 1241, in which it is called “le Vrunelane”; from that name, by a series of corruptions, its present name has been derived. Its designation, therefore, has nothing to do with a leather market or with leather merchants. In that year it led through gardens, green fields and pasture lands to the high ground situated near the present Clerkenwell Road, where stood a capital mansion known as Samsonslo, or Samson’s Place, in occupation of Samson Enganet, a Fleming.

In the Introductory Section it has been explained how the Flemish word *Vrune*, meaning Soke, came to be applied to this narrow thoroughfare. The Soke which the lane traversed was a Liberty of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul’s Cathedral, and extended from what is now Grays Inn, which it included, on the west, to the River of the Holeburn on the east, and from the street of Holborn on the south, to the same River of the Holeburn on the north; and its revenues were apportioned to the three Prebends of Holborn, S. Pancras, and Portepool, but not according to any orderly plan, for some rents issuing from the northern portion were allocated to the Holborn Prebend, whilst others issuing from parts further south were allotted to S. Pancras. This Soke will receive fuller treatment in a separate Section.

The Bishop of Ely acquired the land on the east side of the lane about the year 1290, and constructed a mud wall extending some distance northwards; the greater part of the west side was still fields and gardens in early Tudor times. Between the lane and the site of Furnival’s Inn there were, even before the year 1300, three properties

facing Holborn. The corner site was held in 1286 by Stephen of Honilane, a wealthy citizen owning several properties in the suburb, and then by Robert de Lydgate, who parted with it to Avice Edyman, the founder of a chantry in S. Andrew's Church afterwards connected with the Fraternity of S. Sythe, a brotherhood which ultimately became endowed by the King with privileges hardly less comprehensive than those of the foremost of the city guilds. By her will proved in 1306 she bequeathed this tenement to her daughter, Auditha, but the bequest did not pass the Court of Hustings without challenge; when it was read John le Galocher and Cristine, his wife, put in a claim, but with what result is not recorded. In 1457 it was held by William Farneham as a brewery under the name of "the Whitehart on the Hoop," and was bequeathed by him to S. Andrew's Church for the purpose of celebrating an obit for the soul of John Courtney, Principal of Furnival's Inn, then recently deceased, and in support of the chaplain singing masses daily in that church at the altar of S. Sythe. This was to assist a scheme of the parishioners for resuscitating that chantry, the funds of which had become inadequate for the purposes of the Fraternity, but it is not at all unlikely that the Company of Furnival's Inn were interested not only in the maintenance of the chantry but in the brewery also. When chantries were abolished in Edward VI.'s reign the property was granted and sold to William Pendreth.

[453] The next tenement on the west was held in 1286 by John de Wassell, who sold it in that year for £10; there was a quit rent of 13s. 4d. upon it, due to Alice de la Losne. In 1342 it was owned by the City Marshal, Robert le Goldsmith, or Robert le Marshal, a prominent citizen whose name frequently occurs about this time upon the city records and who owned several other properties in the suburb.

The third of the three tenements lay next to the site of Furnival's Inn, and in 1303 was held by Simon le Webbe, Bailiff of the Gild of Weavers, for a yearly rent of 11s. of silver to the heirs of Adam de Basing. The gild of which Simon was bailiff was somewhat specially privileged at this date, and its contest with the rest of the citizens led to its eventual suppression. Simon the Weaver

sold the property to Thomas de Montibus, known also as Thomas de Monte and Thomas le Clerk. In 1382 it was in the hands of John Rote and Jordan de Barton, the former of whom was Sheriff of London and Alderman of the Ward of Faringdon Without, and the latter, probably Rote's tenant, was a sealing-wax officer of the Chancery, making the green wax of the Exchequer; it can be imagined that he did much business for the legal fraternity then recently established in Furnival's Inn. The property had but a depth of 11 feet with a frontage to Holborn of $44\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Rote and Barton sold it to certain Chancery Clerks, who in 1391 leased it for £2 a year to other Chancery Clerks. Less than a year later it had become a guest inn known as "Le Hand on the Hoop," and afterwards as "Le Crown." Its site and also that of the two properties on its east now form part of the frontage of the Prudential Assurance Company.

454.—WILL OF AVICE, RELICT OF WILLIAM EDIMAN. *Hustings Rolls 34, No. 102.*

24 Oct. 1306 On Monday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 34 Ed. I. came Henry le Sporiere, William le Brewere and Robert the Tailor next Louerounes lane, executors of the will of Alice, formerly relict of William Ediman, to prove her will, Roger le Cheyner and John le Tanner of Holeburne witnesses thereunto being sworn.

She bequeathed to Auditha her daughter her tenement next Leueronelane. All her other houses and rents in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne to remain in her executors' hands whilst they lived, to be let for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate for the souls of her husband, herself and her son Thomas in S. Andrew's church for ever. After the decease of her executors the rector to elect two suitable men to execute this trust.

John de Galocher and Cristina his wife came and challenged the will, saying that Avice had no power to bequeath the said tenement as it was not hers.

455.—JOHN MORICE TO JOHN COLEWELL. *Hustings Rolls 72, No. 125.*

30 Dec. 1345 Grant by John Morice, son and heir of John Morice, and Margery his wife, to John Colewell, citizen and mercer, of a yearly quit rent of 20s. in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn, viz : 13s. 4d. from a tenement formerly of Thomas Naspe called le Bakere, and 6s. 8d. from a tenement formerly of John de Halstede pelterer. Also reversion of a brewery which Alice, wife of the late John Morice, holds for life, in the parish of S. Michael "ad Bladum."

Richard le Lacer, mayor, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Andrew de Seccheford, Geoffrey de Causton, Robert de Shordiche, William Newecomen, Henry Wyliot.

London, Friday after Christmas, 19 Edward III.

16 Jan. Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Hilary, 19 Edw. III.

456. JOHN DE HALSTEDE'S EXECUTORS TO SIMON ANDEBY.
Hustings Rolls 81, No. 100.

20 July 1353 Sale by John Wheler and Julian his wife formerly wife and executor of John de Halstede, and Walter le Bruer, co-executor,
 15 July by virtue of the will enrolled on Monday before S. Margaret, 27 Edw. III, to Symon Andeby, cook, of a tenement with houses built thereon which John de Halstede inhabited at the time of his death, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London; in width between a lane called Leverounelane on the east and a tenement formerly of Robert Mareschal on the west, and in length from the king's street on the south to a garden formerly of Joan atte Bouwe on the north.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Henry de Hadham, Roger Constantyn, Richard de Podyngton, John Heynes, Adam le Heyr, Stephen de Holbourne, Laurence le Riche.

London, Saturday, S. Margaret, 27 Edw. III.

18 Nov. 1353 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edmund, Archbishop, 27 Ed. III.

The will of John Halstede, Junr., was dated 9 March, 1348, and proved 15 July, 1353. He left his dwelling-house near "Lemir Lane" to Juliana his wife for life, with remainder to his children. Also certain sums of money to S. Andrew's Church.

	garden formerly of Joan atte Bouwe	
tenement formerly of Robert Mareschal	The executors of John de Halstede to Simon Andeby	Leveroun Lane

Holbourne—A.D. 1353

John Halstede =
 dead in 1342

John Halstede = Julian = John Wheler
 died 1353

457.—JOHN HAY TO THOMAS ROLF AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 136, No. 80.

1 June 1409 Quitclaim by John Hay son of Thomas atte Hay late citizen and brewer to Thomas Rolf, John Marchaunt, citizens and Henry Jolypas, clerk, of a tenement formerly of his said father, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne between a lane called Lyverlane on the east, and a tenement belonging to the Church of S. Andrew, formerly of John Wyndovere on the west, of which tenement Richard Palmere, clerk, and Adam Pollard enfeoffed the said John Hay, Thomas Rolf, John and Henry.

London, 1 June, 10 Hen. IV.

3 June 1409 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Petronilla, Virgin, 10 Hen. IV.

tenement of S. Andrew's Church formerly of John Wyndovere	John Hay to Thomas Rolf and others	Lyverlane
Holbourne—A. D. 1409		

458.—WILL OF WILLIAM FARNEHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 185, No. 26.

30 May 1457 On Monday before the feast of S. Petronilla 35 Hen. VI came Thomas Lepere, one of the executors of William Farneham citizen and sporier of London to prove his will, William Raby, saddler, and John Kyngeston, witnesses thereto, being duly examined :—

I, William Farneham bequeath to William Grene, rector of the parish church of S. Andrew in Holborne, John Barbour and Richard Parker wardens and the brethren and sisters of the Gild of S. Sithe founded there all that my brewing messuage called "le Whitehart on le Hoop" in the said parish late belonging to John Bisshopestone, adjoining the lane called Loueronlane on the west which I late had of the feoffment of Thomas Leper citizen and saddler of London for the celebration of the anniversary of John

Courtenay, late Principal of Furnyvale In in Holborn, deceased, on 10th May every year or within three days thereof with placebo, dirige and mass of requiem to be sung by note by two chaplains and two clerks at least; the surplus to be applied to the maintenance of a chaplain celebrating daily at the altar of S. Sithe in the said church for the said brethren and sisters. If default is made as to the said anniversary I bequeath 6s. 8d. yearly out of the said messuage to the Prior of the Charterhouse next Westsmythfeld, for the said celebration in the convent church, failing whom a rent of 13s. 4d. a year to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's for the same purpose. I make John Picard, clerk, Nicholas Richards, William Newcom, John Touk, Thomas Waldreve, Thomas Segden, Richard Umfray and Thomas Leper my executors.

Witnesses, John Watkyns, Robert Cotom, Richard Heton, John Borell, Hugh Fen, Thomas Fitz Hugh, William Raby, William Barton.

16 Feb.

Dated 16 February, 34 Hen. VI.

1456/7

459.—EDWARD VI. AND THOMAS BELSON. *Each. Augm. Misc. Books 67, fo. 226.*

1548

Parcel of lands and possessions of a Foundation in the church of S. Andrew Holborn.

Is worth in a farm of one messuage there with all its appurtenances demised to Thomas Belson by indenture for a term of years; paying yearly therefor £1 16s. 4d.

At 14 years purchase £26 2s. 8d.

Memorandum. This tenement was given by William Forman to find a priest and to keep an obit for ever; and there is a former particular granted to Sir Wyman Carew, knight.

Pat. Rolls 3 Ed. VI. p. 2.

14 July 1549

Grant to Henry Codenham of London, gentleman, and William Pendreth, citizen and founder, of London, of various properties, amongst which is the above.

Dated 14 July, 3 Ed. VI.

460.—JOHN DE WASSELE TO GEOFFREY DE STAUNTON. *Hustings Rolls* 16, No. 108.

Grant by John de Wassele and Beatrice his wife to Geoffrey son of Robert de Staunton of a house in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn in width between a tenement of Simon de Portepol on the west and a tenement of Stephen de Hunilane, skinner, and a lane called Lyvernelane on the east and in length from the king's way on the south to a garden formerly of Geoffrey de Pontefract on the north. For the yearly rent of one mark of silver to Alice de la Losne payable quarterly and to John and Beatrice one rose on the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist.

Geoffrey has given £10 of silver.

Witnesses, Ralf de Sandwych keeper of the city, Walter le Blound and John Wade sheriffs, William de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Robert de Dorsete, Simon de Warewyk, Godfrey de Eldyng, William Edyman, Stephen de Honilane, Richard de Ware, Simon de Purtepol, Robert le Bocher, Gilbert de Haliwell, Ralf de Berton, William Brewer, William Russell, beadel, Robert, clerk.

14 Oct. 1286 Enrolled Monday the morrow of the feast of S. Edward, King and Confessor, 14 Ed. I.

	garden of Geoffrey de Pontefract		
tenement of Simon de Portepol le Weaver [see 283]	John de Wassele to Geoffrey de Staunton held of Alice de la Losne	tenement of Stephen de Hunilane	Lyvernelane

Holeburn-strete—A.D. 1286



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

NAGS HEAD YARD, LEATHER LANE, IN 1857.

461.—THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT DE LYDGATE TO ROGER DE AYSWELL. *Hustings Rolls 20, No. 45.*

Sale by William le Fleminur executor of Robert de Lydgate deceased, Thomas le Cierger and Alice his wife executrix and formerly wife of the said Robert, to Roger de Ayswell, clerk, of land with houses built thereon formerly the said Robert's by grant of Gerin son of Richard called Sadlere of Westminster, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne in the suburb of London, in width between the land and messuage formerly of the said Robert on the east, and land of Simon de Pourtepol on the west, and in length from the highway on the south to a ditch called Kingesdich on the north; for eighteen marks of silver paid down.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwich, knight, keeper of the city, Thomas Romain and William del Ayre, sheriffs, William de Farndane, alderman of the ward, Gilbert Prutfot, Robert de Dorsete, Robert Luvecote, William Russel, serjeant of the ward, Ralf de Beverley, clerk.

14 May 1291 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 19 Ed. I.

the Kingesdich			Lyvernelane
tenement of Simon de Pourtepol	Executors of Robert de Lydgate to Roger de Ayswell	tenement formerly of Robert de Lydgate	
Holeburne—A.D. 1291			

Robert de Lydgate	=	Alice	=	Thomas le Cierger
		da. of William		chandler
		le Gardiner		or tapermaker
		[see Hust. Rolls 24,		[see 1115, 1116]
		No. 11]		

462.—ROBERT LE MARESCHAL TO JOHN DE HALSTEDE, Jr. *Hustings Rolls 73, No. 80.*

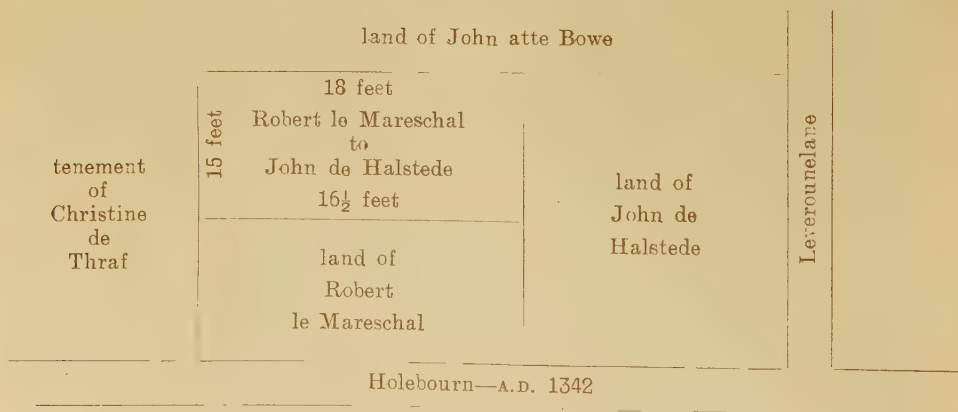
10 April 1342 Grant by Robert le Mareschal, citizen and goldsmith, to John de Halstede, son and heir of John de Halstede, former citizen, of a plot of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn, London, between land of the said John on the east, land of John atte Bowe on the north, of the said Robert on the south, and a tene-ment of Christine de Thraf on the west, containing in length, five ells, one foot, and in breadth on the north, six ells, and on the south, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ells.

Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Reginald de Thorp, Robert de Assh, Robert de Cliderhowe, John de Neuport, John Tavy, John de Blakwell, Robert de Wyght, Robert de Raby, Gilbert le Tylere, Ralf, clerk.

In the said parish, Wednesday after the feast of S. Ambrose, Bishop, 16 Edw. III.

17 July 1346 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 20 Ed. III.



463.—SIMON DE POURTEPOL TO THOMAS DE MONTIBUS. *Hustings Rolls 32, No. 10.*

Grant by Simon de Pourtepol and Avice his wife to Thomas de Montibus, clerk, of their land with houses built thereon, in the suburb of London within the Bar of Holebourne in the parish of S. Andrew, between a tenement formerly held by William le Brewer on the west, and a tenement formerly held by Geoffrey de Stauntone on the east, extending in length from the high street on the south to the land which was the said William's on the north; for a yearly rent of 11s. of silver to be paid to the heirs of Adam de Basinges; and to Simon and Avice and their heirs one flower of the rose on the Nativity of S. John the Baptist.

Witnesses, John le Blund, mayor, John de Burreford and William de Coumbemartin, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward; Richard Busey, Robert de Asse.

"Et super hoc venit predicta Avicia et foris affidavit totum ius suum de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum."

27 Jan. Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul,
1303/4 32 Ed. I.

	tenement formerly of William le Brewer			
tenement formerly of William le Brewere	Simon de Pourtepol to Thomas de Montibus held of the heirs of Adam de Basinges	tenement formerly of Geoffrey de Staunton	tenement formerly of Robert de Lydgate	Lyvernelane

Holebourne—A.D. 1304

William le Brewer, in his will proved 19 November, 1315, left to Isabella, his wife, for life, his tenement in Holborn charged with the payment of an annuity to Roger atte Bowe of 40s. until the full sum of £20 in which the testator was bound to him by virtue of a certain statute had been paid, with remainder to pious uses.

464.—JOHN STAUNTON TO JOHN ROTE & JURDAN DE BARTON.
Hustings Rolls 111, No. 21.

14 July 1382 Grant by John Staunton to John Rote, citizen and pelterer, and Jurdan de Barton, citizen, of the tenements which he recovered against Thomas Crisp, chandler, and Christine his wife in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement of John Wendover on the east, a tenement of Lord de Furnyvale on the west, the king's street of Holbourne on the south, and a garden of the said Lord de Furnyvale on the north, containing in breadth by the high street $14\frac{3}{4}$ yards, and in length $3\frac{2}{3}$ yards.

Witnesses, William Persshore, Robert Mauncel, Robert Brian, William Sallow, the elder, John Walworth, taverner.

London, 14 July, 6 Ric. II.

28 July 1382 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. James, 6 Ric. II.

garden of
 Lord de Furnyvale

tenement of Lord de Furnyvale	John Staunton to John Rote and Jurdan de Barton 44 feet 3 inches	11 feet	tenement of S. Andrew's Church held by John Wendovere	tenement of John Hay	Liverounelane
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Holbourne—A.D. 1382

The will of Jordan de Barton was proved in the Commissary Court of London, 3 October, 1385.

John Rote was Alderman of the Ward and also Sheriff at this date.

Sir William de Furnival is here called Lord de Furnyvale.

465.—ROGER HILLUM TO WALTER BEAW AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 120, No. 57.

12 Dec. 1391 Grant by Roger Hillum, citizen and tailor, to Walter Beaw, citizen and butcher, William Cressewyk, John Dodynton, and Richard Dodeslonde, citizens, of a yearly quitrent of 40s. from tenements which Roger lately purchased jointly with John Boteler and John Dautre, clerks, who afterwards released their right to Roger, from John Rote, pelterer, and Jurdan de Barton, citizens, between a tenement of John Wendovere on the east, a tenement of Lord de Furnyvale on the west, the King's street of Holbourne on the south and a garden of the said Lord de Furnyvale on the north, containing in breadth by the King's street $14\frac{3}{4}$ yards and in length $3\frac{2}{3}$ yards.

Witnesses, John Schrouesbury, William Horscroft, John Norman, John Davy, Thomas atte Haye.

London, 12 Dec. 15 Ric. II.

5 Feb. Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Purification, 15 Ric. II.
1391/2

garden of Lord Furnival				
tenement of Lord de Furnyvale	11 feet	John Rote and Jordan de Barton to Roger Hillum, John Boteler and John Dautre and Roger Hillum to Walter Beaw, Wm. Cressewyk and others	tenement of John Wendover	tenement of John Hay
		44 feet 3 inches		
		Liverounelane		

Holbourne—A.D. 1391

The above Lord de Furnival was Thomas Neville, of Raby, who had married the daughter and heir of William de Furnival. He was Treasurer of England in 1405. The house of the Treasurer of England was described in 1416 as being situated in Greys Inn.

466.—JOHN DAUTRE AND JOHN BUTTELER TO ROGER HILLUM.
Hustings Rolls 121, No. 215.

9 Dec. 1391 Quit-claim by John Dautre and John Butteler, clerks, to Roger Hillum, citizen and tailor, of the tenements [described as in Roll 120, No. 57].

Witnesses, Richard Maunsyppyll, John Shrovesbery, William Huscroft, John Davy, Thomas atte Hay.

London, 9 Dec. 15 Ric. II.

“ Delivered to Walter Bewe.”

16 June 1393 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Botulf, Abbot,
16 Ric. II.

467.—THOMAS MORE TO RICHARD GRENE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 204, No. 3.

Grant by Thomas More of Waltham S. Laurence, co. Berks, esquire, and Florence his wife, to Richard Grene, William Lettres, William Laurence, Richard Haydyff and William Middleton, citizens of London of their messuage or inn late called “ le hande on the hoop ” now called “ le Crowne ” with garden cellar, sollar and all its appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne between the Inn called Furnyvall Inne on the one side and a tenement belonging to the church of S. Andrew aforesaid on the other, which they had jointly to themselves and the heirs of Thomas of the grant of Thomas Richardes of London, gent, With warranty.

Witnesses, William Provok, John Bernard, Richard Tremeryn, William Catell, John Watson.

6 Sept. 1474 Dated London, 6 Sept. 14 Ed. IV.

5 Oct. 1474 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Faith, 14 Ed. IV.

Inn called <i>Furnyvall Inne</i>	<i>The hande on the Hoop</i>	tenement
	Thomas More	
	to	belonging to
	Richard Grene and others	S. Andrew's
	formerly of Thos. Richardes <i>Le Crowne</i> in 1474	Church

Holborn—A.D. 1474

In quite recent times this property was known as the Bell and Crown. On the west side of Furnivals Inn there had been another Inn known as the Bell.

468.—GERIN LE LUTRER AND GEOFFREY DE PONTEFRAC. *Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 22, No. 427.*

21 Jan.

1262/3

Final concord at Westminster, in the octave of S. Hilary, 47 Hen. III, between Geoffrey de Pontefract and Egidia his wife, demandants, and Gerinus le Lutrer and Dionysia his wife, impedients, of a messuage in Holborn. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them, to wit, Gerin and Dionysia acknowledged the messuage to be of their gift to Geoffrey and Egidia in marriage, to hold to them, and the heirs of Geoffrey, begotten of Egidia, of Gerinus and Dionysia forever, for the rent at Easter of 1d. and to do the services to the chief lords of that fee. Egidia surviving Geoffrey without heirs begotten of her to hold the messuage as above and Geoffrey surviving her without issue of her to hold it for his life, the reversion after his death being to Gerinus and Dyonisia and her heirs. For this Geoffrey and Egidia gave Gerinus and Dionysia one sore sparrowhawk.

For pedigree of Geoffrey de Pontefract, see No. 335.

469.—WALTER DE MADDELE AND ROGER DE LEYCESTER. *Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 24, No. 479.*

1270

Final concord at Westminster in the Octave of the Holy Trinity, 54 Hen. III, between Walter de Maddele and Alice his wife, demandants, and Roger de Leycester and Nolicia his wife, impedients, by Robert de Redynge put in the place of Roger, of a messuage and 5 acres of land with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew without London. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them. Roger and Nolicia acknowledged the right of Walter and Alice as of their gift. To hold to them and their heirs for the yearly rent of 1d. at Michaelmas to Roger and Nolicia and their heirs, and to do for Roger and Nolicia and heirs the services belonging to that tenement to the chief lords of that fee. For this Walter and Alice gave 21 [marks] of silver.

470.—WALTER DE MADDELEG AND GERINUS SON OF PETER. *Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 24, No. 481.*

1271 Final concord made at Westminster in the quinzaine of Easter, 55 Hen. III. between Walter de Maddeleg and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, by Henry le Mazun put in the place of Walter, and Gerinus son of Peter and Dionysia his wife, impedients, of a messuage with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn without the Bar of Holeburne. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them; Gerinus and Dionysia acknowledged the right of Walter and Alice as of their gift to have and to hold the said messuage for the yearly rent to Gerinus and Dionysia of 1d. at Easter and to do for them the services belonging to that messuage to the chief lords of the fee. With warranty &c. For this Walter and Alice gave 40 marks of silver.

For pedigree of Gerin de Luterer, alias Gorgerer, see No. 335.

471.—WALTER DE MADDELEYE AND JOHN CRACHALE. *Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 24, No. 486.*

18 Nov. 1271 Final concord at Westminster in the Octave of S. Martin, 55 Hen. III, between Walter de Maddeleye and Alice his wife, demandants, and John Crachale and Margaret his wife, impedients, of a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn without the Bar. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them, John and Margaret acknowledged the right of Walter and Alice as of their gift to hold the messuage to them and the heirs of Alice for ever for the yearly rent of a clove of gillyflower at Christmas to John and Margaret and the heirs of Margaret and to do for them the services belonging to the chief lords of that fee. With warranty against all men for ever. For this Walter and Alice gave one sore sparrowhawk.

John de Crachale = Margaret
 Prebendary of Rugmere
 Archdeacon of Bedford
 appointed Treasurer
 2 Nov. 1258

Walter de Maddely = Alice

SECTION 14.

[472]

FURNIVALS INN.

IN the reign of Edward II. a certain Henry de Kele, or Kelly, a dealer in seals and sealing wax, owned a tenement on the north side of Holborn, a lease of which he had granted to Thomas de Monte, or de Montibus, otherwise known as Thomas le Clerk, for a yearly rent of 18s. Thomas transferred his lease to Roger atte Bow, one of the Auditors of the Chamberlain's Accounts, and Kele sold the rent to John Morice of Stepney, who sold it to the said Roger, who thus became the freeholder. In 1317 Roger added other adjacent land and houses thereto.

Roger atte Bowe, otherwise known as Roger de Arcubus, was an apothecary by citizenship, and probably acquired his surname from the church of S. Mary le Bow, known also as S. Mary de Arcubus and famous for the arches of its crypt, where the Dean of Arches held his Court and which gave the Deanery its designation. Roger died in 1331 and his property in Middlesex and Hertfordshire was partitioned, that in Holborn eventually coming partly into possession of his son Thomas and partly into that of his granddaughter Denise, wife of Henry Bray.

[473] In 1370 Henry Bray and Denise, his wife, mortgaged their share of the property in Holborn for 100 marks to John Pyel, Mayor of the Staple, afterwards Mayor of the city, for the term of his life, subject to redemption. Pyel leased it to John Davy, a fishmonger by citizenship but also a Chancery Clerk, afterwards Chancellor of S. David's Cathedral and Receiver of the King's goods in Cardigan and Carmarthenshire, who probably, judging from subsequent events, turned his share of the property into a legal Inn. But on the 20th day of May, 1376, John Davy, having been induced for a consideration to surrender his right therein to Pyel, the lessor, the

latter granted the said premises to Sir William de Furnival, lord of Hallumshire, Baron of Exchequer, for an annual rent of 50s. Four days later Denise, who had married Thomas Rue as her second husband, quit-claimed to Furnival the houses and gardens mortgaged to John Pyel for his life. That is, Furnival having acquired the houses from Pyel now acquired the reversion of the freehold from the mortgagor.

Some time before this date of May, 1376, the other moiety of Roger atte Bowe's property in Holborn, bequeathed by him to his son Thomas, had come into the joint possession of Davy and Furnival, being used probably as a legal Inn, for Davy and Furnival were respectively officials of the Chancery and Exchequer; and on the 3rd day of March previously, Thomas atte Bow having recently died, they were sued by his son and heir, John atte Bow, for intrusion upon his freehold. They had held it apparently only for the lifetime of Thomas, and were now refusing to quit. The result of the suit has not been found upon record; it must, however, have gone against the occupiers; for Furnival, having already acquired one moiety of Roger atte Bowe's property, and hankering to retain the other, acting solely for himself, approached John atte Bowe with a view to purchase. John's mother, Cristine, widow of Thomas, on the 6th day of December of the same year, quit-claimed her right of dower to Furnival, who four days later bought the property from John. In May, 1382, upon the death of John Pyel, Furnival entered upon the reversion of the other moiety. Thus Furnivals Inn came into being.

[474] But Furnival, being very old, had reached a condition of senile incapacity. He died in April, 1383, at his manor of Dagworth, Co. Essex, having held in his own right the Inn in Holborn for only eleven months. No other male member of his family ever held it; it must therefore have acquired its name from him. At the inquisition *post mortem* taken by the Mayor of London upon such of his property as lay within the city, it was found that he did not die seised of any lands or tenements in the city, but that in his lifetime he had owned two messuages and thirteen shops in the street called Holbourne and conveyed them by feoffment to William Savage, parson of his church of Hansworth, Sheffield, and

John Redesere, chaplain, and to their assigns for ever, who still held them at his death. He had parted with them most probably whilst the mortgage on one of the properties was still in being, receiving from the feoffees, as the inquisition seems to infer, no rent, but fealty only. But there had been issues from the premises, as is clear from the fact that Furnival had had to pay 50s. yearly to Pyel, as mentioned in the note to No. 508 (*q.v.*), but after the feoffment those issues would be receivable by the feoffees, who would have paid the 50s. due therefrom to Pyel. At Furnival's death the King's escheator, that is, the Mayor, received the issues until the 10th day of October, 1383, when he was ordered under the King's mandate to remove his hand from the property and restore the issues to the feoffees.

The inquisition describes the property as lying between the tenement of Jordan de Barton on the east and that of John Tonyngton on the west. Barton is elsewhere described as a *chauffeier*, that is, an officer of the Exchequer who prepared the wax used in sealing writs, a business naturally located in proximity to a legal Inn. The two feoffees were probably Chancery Clerks. Roger Savage was appointed a second time Rector of Hansworth in 1377; the date of the feoffment, therefore, lies between 1377 and 1382; most probably the date was 1377. It seems doubtful, moreover, that Furnival ever resided here; it contained no capital mansion nor did any of his successors in the overlordship make a "town-house" of it; it was occupied more likely at his own will and pleasure by his own Exchequer Clerks.

[475] The remarkable position held by Sir William de Furnival in the administration of the realm requires some explanation. His family had taken their designation from Fournevilla in Normandy, their place of origin. Gerard de Furnival, who fought in the Crusades under Richard I., came to England when that king returned to his kingdom, and received from him as wife Maud de Lovetot, heiress of Hallumshire, a district around Sheffield which had formerly belonged to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. His descendant, Thomas de Furnival, married a daughter of Hugh le Despencer, the elder, and made himself so useful to Edward I. that

he was ordered to remain in constant attendance upon that monarch. He must therefore have been in his master's confidence during the administrative reconstruction then taking place. Sir William de Furnival, the purchaser of Roger atte Bowe's property, was his second grandson and eventual heir. Sir William married Thomasina, widow of John de Dagworth, Grand Usher of the Exchequer, an office which Furnival thereafter held concurrently with that of Baron of the Exchequer.

In ancient times many permanent officials of the Government and of the Law Courts held their office by virtue of hereditary right. For instance, William Maudit, Earl of Warwick in Henry III.'s reign, held the manor of Hartley Maudit, Southampton, by reason of which he was hereditary King's Chamberlain at the Exchequer in London, and used to have a clerk there continually to whom he gave "100 shillings at least" yearly; he also owned houses at Langditch, Westminster, with a court, garden and appurtenances. The Leveland family held by inheritance the manor of Leveland and the custody of the prison of the Fleet and of the King's houses at Westminster. The Justiciarship of Chester was held in 1294 by Reginald de Grey, the founder of Gray's Inn, by inheritance from his father. The Grand Ushership of the Exchequer was similarly hereditary, being held in conjunction with the Ushership of the two Benches and nominally of all the Law Courts throughout the kingdom. It was usual for these sinecurists to perform their duties by "sufficient deputies."

[476] The hereditary office of Grand Usher of the Exchequer had been held in the year 1271 by Sir Roger de Scaccario, who at his death was found to hold half a knight's fee by serjeanty of being Grand Usher of the King's Exchequer, Usher of the Exchequer of the Jews and Crier before the Justices of the King's Bench and other Justices in Eyre for all places throughout the realm. His son, Laurence, who was 50 years old when his father died, succeeded him, holding these hereditary offices for thirteen years; he died in 1284 leaving three daughters and a son named Simon, who though only 15 years of age entered upon his father's offices. When he became of age in 1290, it was his duty to provide two Serjeant-Ushers

at the King's Exchequer, taking as his fee 5d. each day the Exchequer was open, which, at 196 days for the official year, amounted to £4 1s. 8d. He found all the green wax for the seal of the Exchequer and received for each writ sealed the sum of one penny; he caused summonses and writs of the Exchequer to be carried throughout England and received for each day in going the sum of 3d., and his messengers were given cloth from the Exchequer for new robes of their livery once a year. In the King's Bench the number of Serjeant Criers was four, Simon receiving for them £3 3s. 4d. yearly, for one Serjeant at the Exchequer of the Jews he received £1 6s. 8d., and for two Serjeant-Criers and Ushers at each Eyre of the Justices he received £25 yearly for each Eyre. He died in November 1291, having held his hereditary offices for barely two years.

[477] Then a curious thing occurred. All his offices were divided equally amongst his three sisters as if they were personal property held in common. Each of these ladies, all of whom were married, had a share in appointing and maintaining the Serjeants, Ushers, Criers and Keepers of the barrier in all the Courts of the realm. They performed their duties by deputies, each of whom was responsible for managing one-third of this singular patrimony. Eventually, 'Sir John de Dagworth, son of Maud, the eldest of the three sisters, purchased the shares of his two aunts. Nevertheless the profits of the Grand Ushership and its subsidiary offices continued to be carefully divided into three parts, each under a separate deputy, for nearly 100 years. Sir John de Dagworth died in 1332, and his multifarious administrative duties devolved upon his son, another Sir John de Dagworth, who died in 1360 and to whom a few months later a posthumous heir to his peculiar property was born. Two years later his widow, Thomasina, married Sir William de Furnival, Baron of Exchequer. By this marriage Furnival became guardian of Margaret, the infant heir of Dagworth and Keeper of the office of Grand Hereditary Usher and its dependent offices. He most likely used Furnivals Inn for housing his Exchequer clerks.

[478] Another curious thing had happened. These offices could be leased or sold as if they were landed estates, and Sir John de

Dagworth, before the year 1360, had appointed John Bray his deputy for life; he remained on, therefore, as deputy for Furnival; but Dagworth had sold the reversion of these offices after Bray's decease to John Gaunt of Bynbrook. Bray died in 1373; thus Furnival held the title to these quaint possessions for eleven years only. But his interest in legal Inns, especially such as served Exchequer business, is obvious. On the Close Rolls of 1385 there is a reference to John Noreys, “ manciple dwelling in the rent of Sir William Furnival,” a statement clearly indicating the character of the property. Summarising Furnival's connection therewith the following facts appear: he may have held one moiety of it in conjunction with Davy as early as 1370; in May, 1376, he acquired the other moiety hitherto held singly by Davy, Chancery Clerk, with reversion of the freehold upon the death of the mortgagee, John Pyel; in December, 1376, he purchased outright the former moiety held by him heretofore on lease jointly with Davy; in April, 1382, the aforesaid reversion fell in; in 1383 he died, having held the entire freehold for eleven months only; he could not, therefore, have lived there, and the airy fabric of his “ town-house ” at this spot is thus dissolved for ever.

Not until the reign of Elizabeth did the Company of the Inn adopt his arms—argent, a bend between six martlets, *gules*. He had had for crest a horse's helmet *argent* with a plume of feathers *or* and for supporters a lion rampant each side of the shield. Margaret de Dagworth died at an early age, and Furnival's own daughter, Joan, aged 14½ years, wife of Thomas de Neville, succeeded him. The latter took the title of Lord Furnival and became Treasurer of England. It was his brother Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, maternal grandfather of Edward IV., of whom Drayton wrote:—

“ Upon his surcoat valiant Neville bore
A silver saltire upon a martial red.”

But Thomas de Neville, Lord Furnival, after his marriage with Joan, adopted a new shield, namely: per pale: dexter, *argent*, a bend between six martlets, *gules*; sinister, *gules* on a saltire *argent* a martlet of the field: thus combining the Furnival and Neville coats

whilst he retained the Neville crest, out of a ducal coronet or a bull's head pied.

[479] Thomas de Neville died in 1406, and once more the property passed to an heiress, his daughter, Maud, who, though not yet fifteen years of age, had married her stepbrother John Talbot, aged only sixteen. Whilst still under age Talbot was summoned to Parliament in 1409 as Lord Furnival of Hallumshire. This great Alcides of the field, as Shakespeare calls him, was not only a famous soldier, he was also a worthy administrator. He won over forty pitched battles: he also acted as the King's Lieutenant and Chief Justice in Ireland. Patron and owner of a legal Inn in Holborn, it was yet a testimony to his military prowess that long after his death his name was still used by French mothers to restrain their naughty children: "Talbot is coming," they would say; and as John Talbot he is best known to English and French alike. He was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1412 and Earl of Wexford and Waterford in 1446, and as Earls of Shrewsbury his descendants held Furnivals Inn. He was slain at Castillon in July, 1453. His daughter, Eleanor, was contracted and, according to the evidence of Bishop Stillington, secretly married to Edward IV., who got tired of her, sent her to a nunnery and married Elizabeth Woodville. Upon the Bishop's evidence Edward's children were bastardised by Parliament and Richard III. elected King.

[480] It was customary for all legal Inns to provide hostilage for others who, either as patrons or clients, might come to London to attend Parliament or for other purposes. But it is not possible to imagine that the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was ever a guest at his own Inn. Even his Attorney did not stay there; apparently, in the year 1416, he was lodging at Grey's Inn in the house of the Lord Treasurer of England, as is recorded in the *Issues of the Exchequer* edited by Frederick Devon.

The feoffees of Furnivals Inn, perhaps during the life, and certainly after the death, of Thomas Neville, were Hugh Burgh, William Wenlock, Griffin Hynton and John Bokenhill, chaplain; but in 1411, the year after John Talbot came of age, they encoffed Roger Corbet, Roger de Thresk, John Whichcote and John Pope.

rector of the Church of Eyom, Co. Derby, of the property. A quitclaim to the property was at the same time made by Henry Bray, son of Henry Bray, former owner of one of the moieties, which was recorded on the Hustings Rolls, thus showing that Furnivals Inn in the year 1411 was still regarded as lying within the city. The rectorship of the Church of Eyom was in the patronage of the Talbot family.

[481] John Staynford was Principal of the Inn in 1425. Judge Paston addressed one of his letters "To my well beloved John Staynford of Furnyvaes Inn." The term "Inn of Chancery" had now come into use. In 1450 John Courtney was Principal. An obit was celebrated every year in S. Andrew's Church on the anniversary of his death, until the abolition of chantries in the reign of Edward VI. Furnivals Inn had no chapel within its own property, but it had one in S. Andrew's Church. When Talbot received the property in 1407 its value, after deducting all expenses and charges, was £3 6s. 8d. per annum; at his death it was worth only £2; but the value of property in London had become much reduced in consequence of the foreign wars. In 1453, when Talbot died, the property was no longer described as "2 messuages and 13 shops" but as "a hospicium called Fournyvalles Inne and 2 tenements."

Whilst Talbot was away serving his King and country in Ireland and in France, the Inns of Court and Chancery, then first becoming known by those differentiated names, were receiving peremptory development. The Society of Lincolns Inn especially was growing in importance. In 1422, or thereabouts, it had moved from its home, on the east and south of Staple Inn, to the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester, an ancient legal centre, west of Chancery Lane; and it was probably during Talbot's lifetime that Furnivals Inn became its protégé. Under the second Earl of Shrewsbury Furnivals Inn improved in value, for in 1460 it is described as "a messuage called Furnyvaesyn," worth £4 beyond all deductions. This Lord Talbot was Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Treasurer of England. He was slain on the 10th day of July, 1460, fighting for the Lancastrian cause. The inquisition after his death was taken at the Guildhall, showing

that in 1460 Furnivals Inn was still regarded as being within the city bounds.

[482] Five years later Sir John Fortescue, then in exile, gave to the world his famous work entitled *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*. In it he says:—

“ The laws are taught in a certain place of public study nigh to the King’s Court. . . . There are ten lesser houses or Inns, and sometimes more, which are called houses of Chancery, and to every one of them belongeth 100 students at least, who, as they grow to ripeness, are admitted into the greater Inns, of which there are four in number, and to the least of which belongeth 200 students or more.”

It is clear that the distinction between Inns of Court and Chancery was already recognised before the year 1465; it is also evident that Furnivals Inn contained at this date at least 100 students, who as they came to ripeness were drafted into the “ greater Inns, called Inns of Court.” But they were not as yet obliged to enter any particular Inn; they were able to select any Inn of Court they might prefer. This can be proved by the recently published “ Lists of Admission ” to those Inns.

It was probably George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, Steward of the Household and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who first granted a lease of Furnivals Inn to the Society of Lincolns Inn. This may have been before the year 1496, for in that year the latter provided a refection at Christmas for the former, which they would hardly have accepted had they not been in some way associated with Lincolns Inn; also during the same period they provided a Reader, who, if he chose, could require any Fellow of that Society, whether within or without the Bar, to attend the “ moots at Furnyvalessinne ” on pain of a fine of 12d. Thus early, so it seems, Lincolns Inn exercised some sort of tutorial supervision over Furnivals.

[483] The arbitrarily imposed regulations of the Inns of Courts were enforced only by relying on the authority of the Chancellor and of the Judges, and on the periodical Orders in Council which generously awarded “ the reformation of the Inns of Chancery to the

Inns of Court to which they belong "; that is to say, which invested one set of voluntary societies with supervisory jurisdiction over the others. Such an extraneous code of ordered perfection could have no elements of growth or permanence. As it was, not only were members of Furnivals constantly mulcted the penal shilling for non-attendance at moots, but Readers from Lincolns Inn, too, were often in default through wilful absence, so that the Benchers were moved to issue an order :—

“ That hensforth hit is agreed that the Reder of Fournyfall Inne shall every weke of the terme be in half commons and in the leirnyng vacacion hoole commons.”

But without effect, however, for even this arrangement did not secure diligent compliance. The imposition of a fine of £4, which was resorted to, failed to have any appreciable result. Although two of the Readers were actually fined £10, a large sum in those days, others now and again still “ gave over Reading without the assent of the Bench,” paying the fine with apparent cheerfulness.

[484] In 1506 a suit in Chancery took place between Thomas Tyrell, then Principal of the Company of Furnivals Inn, and several of the Ancients who, so Tyrell said, “ of their froward mind held their duties by force.” He put “ the said froward companions out of the house,” but they returned again, refusing to obey him. The defendants answered that they did not acknowledge Tyrell as Principal inasmuch as for certain “ causes, diseases and impediments ” he was debarred by the rules of the house from continuing to occupy that office ; for which reason the Company of the Inn had elected one Applyard as Principal ; but some of the Company having objected to the election the matter was referred to “ the Master Benchers of Lincolns Inn,” Readers to Furnivals. “ The said Master Benchers and Ancients lovingly, willing to have made a whole accord, did elect one Skelton, fellow of the same place, to be deputy and ruler of the said Company, until such time as the matter were discussed.” But Tyrell put him and the other defendants out of the house. It was also complained that Tyrell was greatly indebted to the baker and brewer and retained for his own use the pensions

(i.e., yearly subscriptions) and rents, "to the utter undoing of the said poor place." The judgment of the Court of Chancery in this suit has not been preserved.

[485] About two years afterwards Richard Odingselles was Principal and George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, could get no rent out of him. The Earl, having no remedy in Common Law, applied to the Chancery Court. These "learners of the law," he said, "were inhabiting his premises by his sufferance only . . . the Company was not a corporate body to sue or be sued," nor was there, so it seems, any agreement between them and the Earl; only the previous permission to occupy the house which, he maintained, they were now holding without his consent. The judgment of the Court in this suit is also missing. Apparently no covenant or indenture existed, or the matter might have been taken in the ordinary way to the Court of Common Pleas.

The anomalous situation in which the Earl found himself was due no doubt to the circumstances under which the Inn was founded. Like other legal Inns, it had been originally provided by a prominent Lawyer-Administrator of the King's Court for bringing together and housing a number of students for the purpose (as Edward I.'s injunction puts it) of training them to attend upon the Courts. In some cases no business arrangement originally existed between owners and occupiers, a custom due to the fact that in very early times Administrators had often lodged their clerks in their own houses, though in the reign of Henry IV. they had begun to hire other houses for them.

[486] In 1530 the Company of Furnivals Inn was again in arrear in its payments, and certain Fellows of Lincolns Inn, together with the Reader, Principal and others of Furnivals Inn, were appointed to interview the Earl of Shrewsbury, with the object of obtaining a revision of the rent henceforth to be paid, and "to entreat for the arrearages." Four years later the Benchers, with commendable vigour, made up their minds that the Principal of Furnivals Inn "must be spoken to" touching an order to be taken for "a rent to be paid to the Earl of Shrewsbury for the same house." Later in the year, at Christmas, the Governors of Lincolns Inn very



FURNIVALS INN HALL.
Erected 1588, demolished 1818.

kindly made an allowance of 20s. to the Principal of the lesser Inn.

In 1536 the Principal of Furnivals became involved in a grievous controversy with others of "the Graunde Company," as it called itself; and again the Benchers of Lincolns seized the occasion for the exercise of their benign counsel "for the appeasing of the great division between the Company there and some of the Ancients." But their advice not being received with dutiful humility, nor acted upon, the Benchers sought and obtained from the Lord Chancellor "authority and command to order the Company of Furnevalles Inne" in the matter; all which led to the tightening-up of the so-called government of one Inn by the other.

A very drastic order was issued by the Benchers on the 9th day of February, 1544, in respect of the Readership at Furnivals; Thomas Strachey was to be appointed Deputy Reader at Furnivals Inn in place of John Corbett; and "if Strachy shall refuse he shall be put out of this house and fined."

[487] No doubt the Earl of Shrewsbury was not sorry to part with his property. On the 16th day of December, 1547, for the sum of £120, Francis Talbot, the fifth Earl, sold the freehold of the Inn, which had been so long a family inheritance, to the Benchers of Lincolns Inn. It was described as "the capital messuage situate in Holbourne, in the suburb of London, in the parish of S. Andrew, commonly called Furnyvalles Inne, together with an orchard and a toft or croft adjoining the same, and all other ny houses buildings lands and hereditaments in the same parish." In the *final concord* recorded in the following January, it was described as "a messuage, a toft, two gardens and eight acres of land." In the nineteenth century Furnivals Inn consisted of about three acres only; but there is reason to believe that it had formerly held property extending to Leather Lane on the one side and to Brooke House gardens on the other. Thus the lordship of the Talbots over this Inn came to an end. The arms of the Earls of Shrewsbury at this period were: *gules*, a lion rampant with a border engrailed *or*; crest, on a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a lion statant, tail extended *or*; supporters, two talbots *argent*; motto, *Prest d'accomplir*.



INTERIOR OF FURNIVALS INN HALL IN 1804.

Furnivals Inn provides an illustration of the origin of most of the Inns of Court and Chancery. On the one hand Chancellors and Judges desired men of legal education for service in the law Courts; on the other hand there was a ready supply of men anxious to obtain such training who formed themselves into Societies. The former provided sites for the housing of the latter. Thus it was that the names of prominent administrators became associated with the building up of a set of institutions which for a time had the appearance of a University of Law. The Tudor age, and particularly the Elizabethan, was the great heyday of these institutions in the past.

[488] The Society of Lincolns Inn had bought Furnivals, but with it they bought trouble. The latter refused to pay rent. "Forasmuch," they said, "as our House is in debt, greatly out of reparation, and the Company, of whom only rise our profit, very few, and like to be fewer, by the means whereof we be not able to pay the ordinary charges but to our costs above our bounden duty and custom, we will burden therefore ourselves no further at this time to the paying of a rent and destruction of the House." The Principal, with twenty other members, signed this curiously worded declaration.

From December, 1547, to April, 1557, no rent was paid. Thereupon the Benchers ordered the arrest of the Principal; and certain others, they ordered, should be proceeded against in the Common Bench for trespass. How the trouble ended is not clear; but in August of the latter year the rent was still unpaid, and Davy's (otherwise called Thavies) Inn, which had recently been purchased by Lincolns, followed suit in refusing to pay rent; both Inns, however, in 1552 began to pay with more regularity. In 1567 the Fellows of Furnivals were again in arrear, and were asked to sign a bond for future payment, which they refused to do. There was also a dispute this year between the Principal and some of the Company. The Ancients "removed" their Principal. The Benchers of Lincolns ordered that he be "replaced"; at the same time adding that "he be admonished not to be revenged upon the Ancients," and that the latter "be admonished to obediens and order." This tutorial admonition was to be administered by the order of the Master of the Rolls and the Benchers of Lincolns Inn

Council. At that date the Chancellor had ceased to be ruler of the lesser Inns.

[489] On All Saints Day, 1568, an Order of the Benchers, of some significance, was made, namely, that "Utter Barristers of Furnivals Inn and Davys Inn of a year's standing and so certified



Drawn by Schnebbie.

FURNIVALS INN, IN PROCESS OF DEMOLITION IN 1820,
looking towards the west; the tall block of houses on the left
was erected from designs by Inigo Jones.

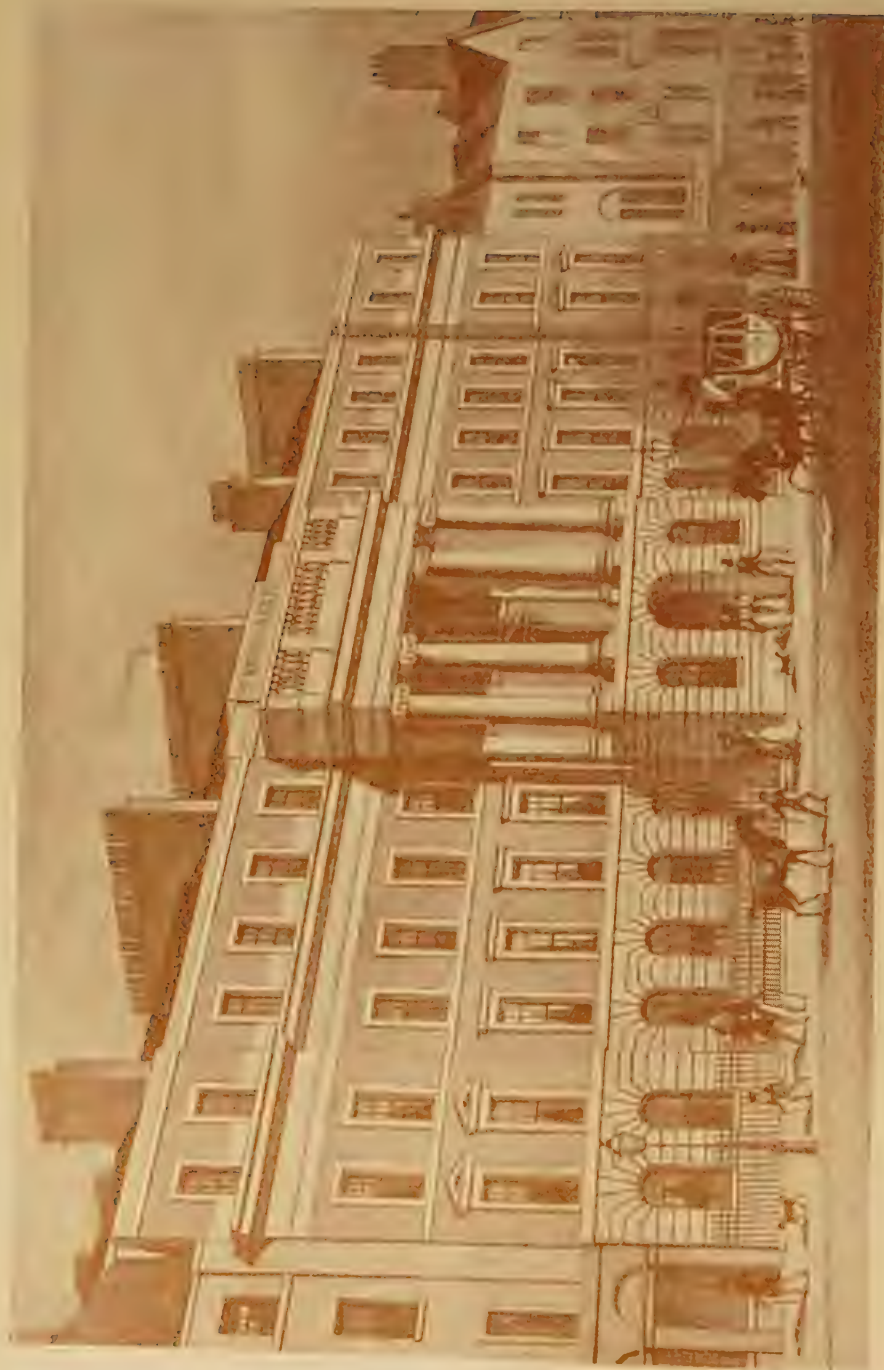
shall pay only 4 marks for admission here." That is to say, at this date both these Inns may have had members who were barristers.

In 1587, forty years after the sale of his property by the Earl

of Shrewsbury, the Company of Furnivals Inn had grown rich enough to build a new Hall, which was completed the following year. The number of the students occupying rooms there was eighty, comparing unfavourably with Staple Inn's number of 145. Queen Elizabeth's reign brought all the Inns a prosperity they had never enjoyed before, and several antiquaries arose who endeavoured to account for the origin of the Inns which had become so important a part of our legal institutions. Their work contained errors and remained incomplete until modern investigators, with easier access to ancient records, were able to fill up blanks and correct mistakes.

[490] Several blocks of new houses were built about the year 1600, for the Society had largely increased in number, and the Benchers of Lincolns Inn made several efforts to obtain a recognition of their status as feoffors of the Inn. In 1621 they summoned the Principal and Ancients of Furnivals Inn to appear before them to show reason for their unwillingness to the livery of seisin of their House by Lincolns Inn Benchers upon the new feoffment that had been ordered. The response of the Principal and Ancients was most unwise; they disclaimed all right and interest in the said House except as tenants at will. The Benchers thereupon asked them for a declaration in writing that they held Furnivals Inn "at such reasonable rent as from time to time shall be set down by the Masters of the Bench and not otherwise." The lesser Inn suffered for its folly. It may have been true that no previous grant of enfeoffment was then upon record; but by refusing the proposal of the Benchers for a new feoffment and accepting the inferior status of tenants at the will, either of themselves or their landlords, they threw away in their lack of foresight all rights of fixity of tenure with an unalterable rent which the position of feoffees would have enabled them to claim. Up to this date their rent had been only £3 6s. 8d. a year.

[491] Their prosperity increased by leaps and bounds, and in 1638 a new frontage without shops, designed by Inigo Jones, was completed at the then huge cost of £1,000, defrayed by the Company of the Inn. The Benchers of Lincolns Inn did not fail to note the developments going on upon their freehold; they intimated that fresh arrangements must be imposed; but not until 1647 did the Principal



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd

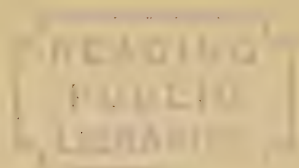
FURNIVALS INN, HOLBORN, IN 1826
Erected by Peto.

and Ancients of Furnivals Inn, on behalf of the Society, acknowledge the title and right of the Benchers of Lincolns Inn to the possession and inheritance of Furnivals Inn, and then they consented to make a formal application for a lease from that Society, which was graciously granted for fifty years at a rent of £5 yearly. This term had still twenty-six years to run when, in 1671, Lincolns Inn endeavoured to raise the rent to £8 with a lease for fifty years and a fine of £200. Prices were rising rapidly; the long run of Puritan devastation had produced an economic crisis; sterling currency, then in silver, had been debased. But Furnivals Inn demurred and asked for a renewal at £6 rent and a fine of £150; this, with the alteration in money values, was less than before; they were certainly less flourishing than they had been. Eventually, in 1688, a new lease had to be arranged for sixty years at £8 rent and a premium of £21. Trouble again arose in 1718, and a new lease for a similar term at the same rent was granted for a fine of £50. Another lease at the same rent was granted in 1758, to hold for sixty-one years from Michaelmas, 1756. The Benchers of Lincolns Inn had established their status as landlords. In 1774, before a Committee of the House of Commons, a witness on their behalf reported that they had sold Thavies Inn, and claimed to have the same power of alienating not only Furnivals Inn but their own Inn of Lincolns Inn.

[492] In 1817 Furnivals Inn, the latest lease having expired, applied for a new one. They had not had a single new admission since an Act of Parliament, passed some twenty years previously, had raised the duty on such admissions to £20, and their numbers had dwindled to six Ancients and about sixteen juniors. The Principal, in response to a demand for an increased rental, harked back to the Inn's earlier independence, maintaining that prior to the year 1638 the Inn had for 300 years—that is, from 1338—quietly enjoyed its own government. It would be interesting to know how that date was arrived at. But the Benchers of Lincolns Inn considered the offers made to them so entirely inadequate that on the 10th day of December, 1817, they demanded possession; and, on the 1st day of July following, entered into an agreement with Henry Peto, of Little Britain, in the city of London, builder, to pull down

the existing structure and erect new buildings within two years, a lease of which was to be granted to him for ninety-nine years at a rent of a peppercorn for the first two years and £500 a year for the remaining ninety-seven years. The ground covered about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, all that was left of the original 8 acres held by Lord Furnival. But the remaining acres, together with the Brooke House property, were subsequently purchased by the Prudential Assurance Company, who erected thereon substantial offices for their phenomenal business.

A few deeds are appended to this Section relating to “ le Bell ” Inn, afterwards known as the “ Greyhound ” and in more modern times as Furnivals Inn Court situated on the west side of Furnivals Inn ; the site is probably part of the original 8 acres mentioned above.



Sir Roger de Scaccario = Laura
Steward of Clare
Grand Usher of Exchequer;
died 1271

Laurence de Scaccario = Gunnora
born before 1230
died 1284

Simon de Scaccario = Petronilla John de Dagworth = Maud Beatrice
born 17 Jan. 1269 born 1251 born 1250 born 1256
died 19 Nov. 1291 inherited a 3rd part wife of Ralph de wife of
of the Ushership Grendon; John Peverel
2ndly of Wm. Payfore

s. p.

Sir John de Dagworth
born 25 April, 1276
Grand Usher of Exchequer;
purchased share of his aunts;
died 27 July, 1332

Alice de Beaumont
born 1285
died 1315

Nicholas de Dagworth = Margaret
born 1308
died 12 Oct. 1351

Sir Thomas de Dagworth = Eleanor de Bohun
cr. Lord Dagworth; widow of James Butler,
commander of the King's Earl of Ormond, and
forces in Brittany; granddaught of
died 1350 Ed. I.; died 1363

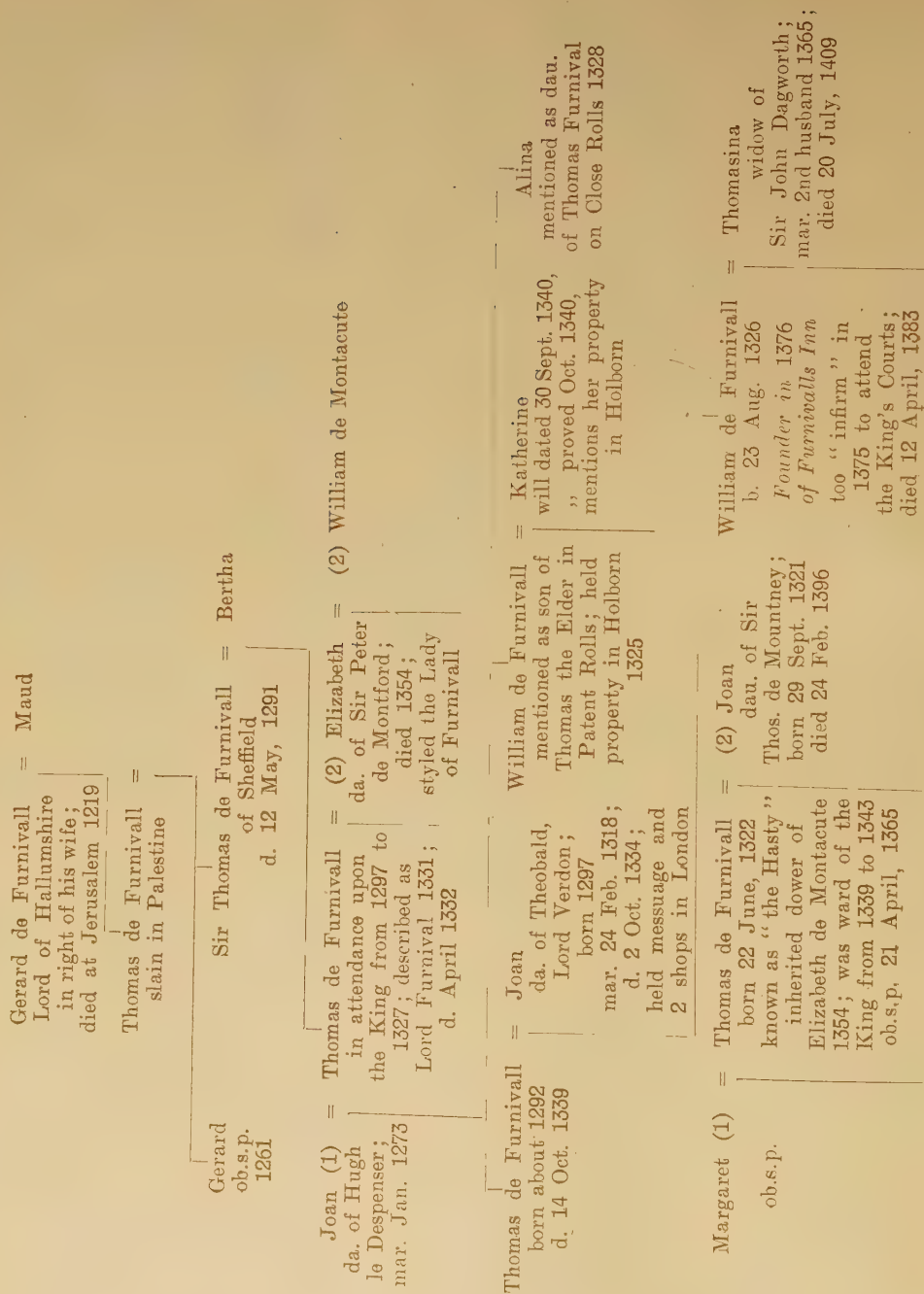
John de Dagworth =
born 1325
*sold the reversion of
the Grand Ushership*;
died 16 Aug. 1360

Thomasina = (2) William Farnvall
mar. 1stly Baron of Exchequer
1352; Lord of Hallumshire
2ndly 1363; *founded Farnvalls Inn. 1376*;
died 20 July, died 12 April, 1383
1409

Sir Nicholas de Dagworth = Eleanor
surveyor of Ireland da. of
Sir Walter
Rossale

Margaret Joan de Farnvall Thomas de Nevill
Treasurer of Exchequer

494.—DESCENT OF WILLIAM DE FURNIVALL, LORD OF HALLUMSHIRE.



495.—OWNERS OF FURNIVALLS INN, 1376—1547.

William de Furnivall Baron of Exchequer; born 1326 <i>Founder of Furnivalls Inn;</i> died 12 April, 1383	=	Thomasina widow of Sir Thomas Dagworth, Grand Usher of Exchequer; died 20 July, 1409
Joan de Furnivall born Nov. 1368 mar. 1379	=	Thomas Nevill = (2) Ankaret = (1) Richard Talbot 2nd son of da. of Lord Lord Strange of Lord Nevill of Raby, Strange of Black- Blackmere; in right Treasurer of England; mere of his wife died 14 Mar. 1406/7
		Maud de Nevill = John Talbot born 1391 2nd son, born 1390 died 1433 Govr. & Lieut.-Genl. of France; cr. Earl of Shrewsbury 1442; died 20 July 1453
		John Talbot = Elizabeth born 1413 da. of James Butler, Chancellor of Ireland 1446 Earl of Ormond; Treasurer of England 1456 d. 1473 died 10 July, 1460
		John Talbot = Katharine b. 12 Dec. 1448 da. of Humphrey Stafford, Chief Justice of Nth. Wales Duke of Buckingham Guardian of Prince of Wales; died 28 June, 1473
		George Talbot = Anne born 1468 da. of William, Steward of the Household Lord Hastings; Chamberlain of the Exchequer; died 1567 died 26 July, 1538
		Francis Talbot = Mary born 1500 da. of Thomas sold <i>Furnivals Inn</i> Lord Dacre of Gillesland; to <i>Benchers of Lincolns</i> died 29 March, 1538 <i>Inn</i> , 16 Dec. 1547 died 21 Sept. 1560

496.—SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS OF FURNIVALS INN.

1425	John Staynford.	1673	Edward Coleman.
1450	John Courtney.	1679	Charles Cocks.
1505	Thomas Tyrrell.	1701	John Hardesty.
1506	Skelton.	1702	Edward Themilthorpe.
1506	Appleyard.	1706	Christopher Yates.
1508	Richard Odingselles.	1708	Nicholas Hall.
1512	John Woode.	1715	John Sayer.
1515	Thomas Montgomery.	1717	Edward Coleman.
1567	Thomas Owen.	1723	Doyley.
1586	Jopson.	1726	Thomas Dalton.
1594	„	1730	Wandford Gill.
1597	Anthony Felton.	1738	Nicholas Cottrel.
1600	Humberston.	1745	John Whitehall.
1608	„	1746	James Jackson.
1630	Henry Humberston.	1752	Stafford Squire.
1647	Edmund Anquish.	1759	„ „
1654	Luke Constable.	1764	Henry Leigh.
1660	„ „	1773	„ „
1661	John Steynner.	1781	Henry Allen.
1662	Henry Farroure.	1785	Joseph Allen.
1666	Place.	1807	Benjamin Price.

497.—JOHN MORICE TO ROGER ATTE BOWE. *Hustings Rolls* 44, No. 88.

14 Jan.
1315/6 Quitclaim by John Morice of Stebenhuth and Alice his wife to Roger de Arcubus, citizen and apothecary of a yearly quitrent of 18s. which Henry de Kele citizen and “sigillerius” used formerly to receive from a tenement which Thomas le Clerk formerly held by grant of the said Henry and Alice his wife, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, London, which tenement Roger holds by grant of Thomas.

Witnesses, Stephen de Abyngdon, mayor, Hamo Godchep and William de Bodelee sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon alderman of the ward, Robert le Dorturer, Symon le Webbe, William le Schereman, Roger de Notingham, Reginald le Clerk, Ralf Clerk.

London, Wednesday the morrow of S. Hilary, 9 Ed. II.

26 Jan. Enrolled Monday after the feast of the conversion of S. Paul,
1315/6 9 Ed. II.

Thomas de Montibus or de Monte known also as Thomas le Clerk	- Alice quit claimed her right to dower [see No. 499]	- (2) Anselm de Bradefeld " bursarius " possibly a money changer, but the word occurs in mediæval Latin as a Treasurer
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498.—JOHN DE WENLINGBOROUGH TO ROGER DE ARCUBUS.
Hustings Rolls 45, No. 194.

25 April 1317 Quitclaim by John de Wenlingborough and Alice his wife formerly wife of John de Wandlesworthe, clerk, to Roger de Arcubus, apothecary, citizen, and Joan his wife, of a tenement formerly of John de Wandlesworthe in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, in width between a tenement of the said Roger on the east, and a tenement of John de Podingeton and Mabel his wife on the west, and in length from the highway on the south to the king's ditch on the north.

Witnesses, John de Wennegrave, mayor, William de Causton and Ralph de Balauncer, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendone alderman of the ward, John de Podington, Reginald Clerk, Simon de Pourtepol, weaver, William le Scherman, Robert de Wyrcestre, Robert le Dorterer, Henry Lombard, clerk.

Dated and enrolled, London, Monday the feast of S. Mark the Evangelist, 10 Edw. II.

the King's ditch

tenement of John de Podingeton	John de Wenlingborough to Roger atte Bowe formerly of John de Wandlesworth	tenement of Roger atte Bowe
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Holebourne—A.D. 1317

499.—ALICE, RELICT OF THOMAS DE MONTE TO ROGER ATTE BOWE.
Hustings Rolls 58, No. 36.

12 March Quitclaim by Anselm de Bradefeld, citizen and "bursarius,"
 1329/30 and Alice his wife, relict of Thomas de Monte, clerk, citizen, to
 Roger de Arcubus, citizen and apothecary, of their right by reason
 of Alice's dower after the death of the said Thomas, in tenements
 which the said Roger has by enfeoffment of the said Thomas, in the
 parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, in the suburb of London,
 between a tenement formerly of John de Podintone on the west,
 a tenement of Reginald le Ferroure and a lane called Liveronelane
 on the east, and in length from the kingsway on the south, to land
 formerly of Master William Prylle on the north.

Dated and enrolled Monday the feast of S. Gregory the Pope,
 4 Ed. III.

land formerly of Master William Prylle			
tenement formerly of John de Podintone	Alice, relict of Thomas de Monte to Roger atte Bowe	tenement of Reginald le Ferroure	Liveronelane
Holeburn—A.D. 1329			

See also No. 463, from which it appears that in the year 1303 this property was held
 of the heirs of Robert de Basing.

500.—DENISE, DAUGHTER OF JOHN, SON OF ROGER ATTE BOWE
 TO JOHN PIEL. *Hustings Rolls 99, No. 33.*

15 March Grant by Henry Bray and Denise his wife daughter of John
 1370/1 son of Roger atte Bowe and Joan his wife, to John Piel, citizen
 and merchant, of tenements in Colmanstrete, London, and in the
 parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, in the suburb of the city.

Witnesses, Adam Fraunceys, William Halden, William Kyng,
 Geoffrey Puppe, William Craft, Roger Petypount, William atte
 Pye, Thomas Chaundeler of Holbourne.

London, Saturday in Mid Lent, 45 Ed. III.

17 March Eurolled Monday before the feast of S. Benet Abbot, 45 Ed. III.
 1370/1

John Pye was Constable of the Staple in 1358; he afterwards became Mayor of the
 Staple. In 1369 he was Sheriff, and in 1372 Mayor of the city.

501.—JOHN PIEL TO HENRY BRAY AND DENISE HIS WIFE. *Hustings Rolls 99, No. 42.*

31 March
1371

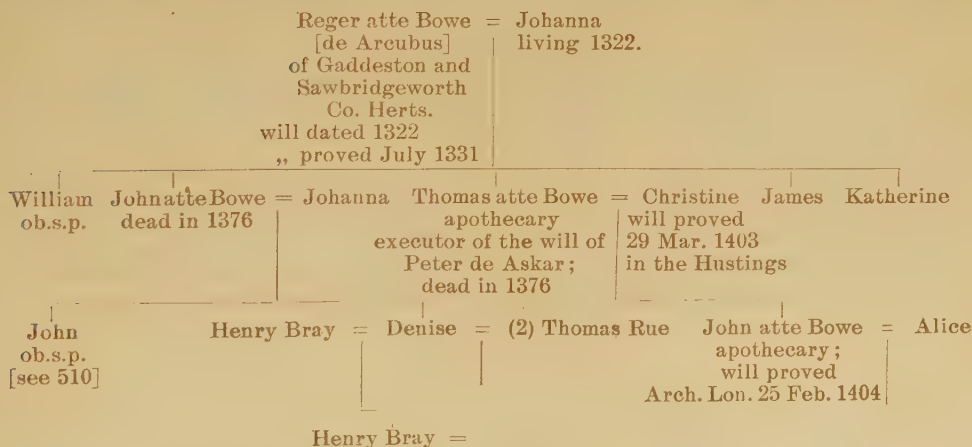
Grant by John Piel, citizen and merchant, to Henry Bray and Denise his wife, daughter of John son of Roger atte Bowe and Joan his wife, of tenements [described as in Roll 99, No. 33] to hold to them and their heirs, paying during the life of the said John Pyel only, a yearly rent of £5.

[Witnesses as in Roll 99, No. 33.]

A statute staple dated on the day after the present date, in which Henry is bound to John in 100 marks payable on the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next, shall be void upon payment of the said rent during John's lifetime as above.

London, the morrow the Palm Sunday, 45 Ed. III.

28 April 1371 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mark, 45 Ed. III.



Roger atte Bowe, known also as de Arcubus, was one of the auditors of the Chamberlain's accounts.

His will was dated July, 1331, and proved 1322. To Johanna his wife he left tenements in the street called Holebourne in the parish of S. Andrew towards the maintenance of William, John, Thomas, James and Katherine, his children and also lands and tenements in the villis of Great Gedelestone, Little Gedelestone, and Sawbridgeworth for life so long as she remain unmarried; remainder to the aforesaid children. In addition to various houses and shops mention is made of a plot of land and a garden near Lyverounelane.

502.—JOHN PYEL TO WILLIAM FOURNYVAL, LORD OF HALLUMSHIRE. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 76.

20 May 1376 Whereas John Pyel, citizen leased to John Davy citizen and fishmonger for term of life and to his executors for one year after his death, the tenements with houses and gardens in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London which Pyel had by grant of Henry Bray formerly citizen and mercer and Denise his wife, John Davy has surrendered his interest therein, to the said John Pyel who now grants the tenements to William Fournyval lord of Hallumshire for the life of the said John Pyel at a yearly rent of 50s.

Witnesses, John Warde, mayor, John Haddeley, William Neuport, sheriffs, Roger Legat, William Hervy, John Northmain, Nicholas atte Pye, John Totenhale.

Holbourne, 20 May, 50 Ed. III.

9 June 1376 Enrolled Monday the morrow of Trinity Sunday, 50 Ed. III.

This and the next deed were enrolled the same day.

This deed proves that John Davy occupied these premises before they were acquired by William Furnival. Six years subsequent to this date he was occupying other premises towards the east: see No. 435.

John Pyel was Mayor of the Staple at this date. His will was dated 23 June, 1378, and proved in May, 1382.

On the 3rd March, previous to the date of this deed, John atte Bowe, spicer, one of the heirs of Roger atte Bowe, sued John Davy, fishmonger, and Alice his wife and William Furnival for intrusion into his freehold in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne. The result of the suit has not been found.

[v. *City of London Pleas and Memoranda Rolls, A 21, m. 5 d.*]

503.—THOMAS RUE AND DENISE HIS WIFE TO WILLIAM FOURNYVALE, LORD OF HALLUMSHIR. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 77.

24 May 1376 Quitclaim by Thomas Rue and Denise his wife to William Fournyval lord of Hallumshir of the tenements described in No. 502.

[Witnesses as in No. 502.]

Holburne, 24 May, 50 Ed. III.

9 June 1376 Enrolled Monday the morrow of Trinity Sunday, 50 Ed. III.

504.—CHRISTINE RELICT OF THOMAS ATTE BOWE TO WILLIAM FOURNYVALL, LORD OF HALLUMSHIRE. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 150.

6 Dec. 1376 Grant by Christine formerly wife of Thomas atte Bowe, to William Fournyvall Lord of Hallumshire, of the lands in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne in the suburb of London, which she holds for life as dower.

London, Saturday before the Conception of the Virgin,
50 Ed. III.

15 Dec. 1376 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Lucy the Virgin,
50 Ed. III.

505.—JOHN ATTE BOWE TO WILLIAM FOURNYVALL LORD OF HALUMSHYRE. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 149.

10 Dec. 1376 Grant by John atte Bowe son and heir of Thomas atte Bowe of London, spicer, to William Fournyvall, lord of Halumshyre of the lands which he inherited in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne, in the suburb of London, after the death of the said Thomas his father. Also quitclaim of the lands which William has by grant of Christine mother of the said John, in the said parish which she had for life as dower.

Witnesses, Roger Legette, William Hervy, John Davy, Nicholas Draper, Hugh Clerc.

London, Wednesday after the Conception of the Virgin,
50 Ed. III.

15 Dec. 1376 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Lucy the Virgin,
50 Ed. III.

506.—JOHN BRAY.—*Inq. p. m.* 47 *Ed. III.* 1, No. 6.

16 April 1373 Inquest taken at the Church of S. Margaret Westminster Co. Middlesex before Nicholas Heryng the Escheator 16 April 47 *Ed. III.* by the oath of Robert Hakebourne, Roger Sudbury, Peter Fyssher, William Brence, John Clopton, Roger Brykenden, William Palli, John Terelyng, Richard Devenysh, Thomas Chese, William Sudbury and Simon Chamberlayn. John Bray held no lands or tenements of the King in chief nor of any other in demesne as of fee nor in service when he died but he held of the King in chief for the term of his life the office of Usher of the Exchequer of the lord King with appurtenances excepting the offices of ushers of the Common Bench of the lord King, the marshals, ushers, criers, and keepers of the barrier in every eyre of the Justices of the Eyre within the realm of the lord King of England, excepting 5d. a day at the receipt of the Exchequer when the exchequer is open taken in the same office and excepting a third part of the office of crier in the Common Bench which are parcel of the afore-said office of Usher of the Exchequer. The reversion of the office after John Bray's death belongs to John de Kevermound and his heirs by grant of Christian daughter of William Gaunt of Bynbroke, John de Croxston and Matilda his wife and Beatrice daughter of the said William Gaunt of Bynbrook with the King's licence. The office is worth 8 marks yearly. John Bray died 26 March last past.

26 March 1373. Writ dated Westmr. 28 March, 47 *Ed. III.*

507.—WILLIAM FURNIVALL. *Inq. p. m.* 6 *Ric. II.* File 26.

30 April 1383 Inquisition taken at Waldene Chepyngg Co. Essex on Thursday the last day of April 6 *Ric. II.* William Furnivall held of the King, in right of his wife Thomasine who survives a manor called Dagworth in the vill of Elmedon as of the honour of Bovonye by service of suit at the court of the honour of Peverell, of Witham;
12 April 1383 the said manor is worth by the year £4. He died 12 April last, Joan, his daughter, wife of Thomas de Nevyle is heir, aged 14 years and more.

508.—WILLIAM FURNIVAL. *Inq. p. m. 6 Ric. II. 41.*

6 May 1383 Inquisition taken before John Norhampton, Mayor of London and Escheator there, 6 May, 6 Ric. II., on the oath of John Hillom, John Turkstede, Thomas Crisp, Thomas Clopham, John Leget, Thomas Ammesbury, Gaillard Pete, William Wycombe, Thomas atte Hole, Nicholas Draper, Thomas Hay and John Elys, who say that William Furnyvall, knight, did not die seised of any lands or tenements in the city of London nor in the suburb thereof but that in his lifetime he was seised of two messuages and 13 shops with appurtenances in the street called Holbourne in the suburb of London lying between a tenement of Jordan de Barton on the east and a tenement of John Tonyngton on the west and which formerly belonged to Roger atte Bogh, which William de Furnivall in his life time enfeofed William Savage, parson of the church of Handesworth and John Redeser, chaplain, of the aforesaid messuages and shops to have and to hold to the said William Savage and John Redeser their heirs and assigns for ever and they are still thereof seised. And the messuages and shops are worth 100s. yearly and are held in free burgage of the King as is all the city of London by the service of 11s. 4d. for all services. He
12 April 1383 died 12 April last past. Joan his daughter, wife of Thomas de Nevill, is his nearest heir and is aged 14 years and 6 months.

Jordan de Barton of Blaktoft was a chauff-cier, that is, an officer of the Chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs.

Handsworth Church, Sheffield, was in the gift of the Furnivals.

Rectors.

4 Nov. 1368 William Savage.

22 Oct. 1369 Robert de Whitwell.

4 Apl. 1377 William de Savage.

On the Close Rolls under date 10 October, 1383, is a mandate to the Mayor of London to remove the King's hand, meddling no further, from 2 messuages and 13 shops in Holborn, delivering to William Savage and John Redeser any issues thereof taken as the King has learned by inquisition taken by the Escheator that long before the death of William de Furnyval, knt, he was seised of the premises and made a feoffment thereof to the said William Savage and John Redeser their heirs and assigns who were still seised of the same. Evidently the premises were let as they provided issues.

509.—SIR THOMAS NEVYLL. *Inq. p. m. C. 8 Hen. IV. 62.*

- 1407 Inquisition taken at London, Tuesday the feast of Alexander the Pope, 8 Hen. IV, before Richard Whityngton, Mayor and Escheator of London. Joan, daughter and heir of William Furnyvall, knight, was seised of 2 messuages and 13 shops with their appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of the city in her demesne as of fee, and married Thomas Nevill, named in the writ, and has issue Matilda, wife of John Talbot, still surviving, of which estate Thomas Neville in the year of his death was seised for life in right of his wife according to the law of England, the reversion of the premises belonging to the said Matilda, as heiress of Joan. The said messuages and shops are held in free burgage as is the rest of the city and are worth yearly 5 marks and no more. Thomas Nevill died on Monday next before Palm Sunday last. Matilda aged 15 years and Joan aged 3 years are his daughters and nearest heirs.

14 March
1406/7

Writ dated Westminster, 13 March, 8 Hen. IV.

There is an entry upon the Close Rolls under date of 13 December, 1385, making reference to John Noreys, manciple, dwelling at London in the rent of Sir [William] Furnival. The probability, therefore, is that the property was already a legal Inn in the lifetime of Furnival.

510.—HENRY BRAY TO ROGER, SON OF SIR ROGER CORBET AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls 138, No. 73.*

- 14 May 1411 Quitclaim by Henry Bray "whitawyer" son and heir of Henry Bray late citizen and mercer, and of Denise his wife, sister and heir of John at Bowe son of John at Bowe son of Roger at Bowe late citizen and apothecary, to Roger, son of Roger Corbet, knight, Roger de Thresk, John Whichecote and John Pope rector of the Church of Eyom of the tenements which they have by enfeoffment of Hugh Burgh, William Wenlok, Griffin Hynton, and John Bokenhill, chaplain, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, in the suburb of London.

London, 14 May, 12 Hen. IV.

- 25 May 1411 Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. Dunstan, 12 Hen. IV.

The manor of Eyom, Co. Derbs, was acquired by Thomas, Lord Furnival, in the year 1307; the rectorship of the church was, in the year 1411, in the gift of Sir John Talbot, then Lord Furnival and afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury.

511.—JOHN COURTENAY AND JOHN PYKARD v. ROGER PURCE AND JOAN HIS WIFE. *Fines, Middlesex, F. 93, No. 126.*

13 Oct. 1446 Final concord made at Westminster, fifteen days after Michaelmas, 25 Hen. VI, between John Courtenay, John Touke, Thomas Waldreve, John Westhagh, John Pykard, clerk, Thomas Leper and William Mascoll, querents, and Roger Purce and Joan his wife, deforciant, of 3 messuages and 4 gardens with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne without the bar of the Old Temple London. Plea of covenant was summoned between them, Roger and Joan acknowledged the tenement to be the right of John Pykard as of the gift of Roger and Joan to him and the other querents and quit claimed from themselves Roger and Joan and the heirs of Joan to John Pykard for ever. For this the querents gave Roger and Joan 100 marks.

This property is not located by the deed, but the description of it and the fact that John Courtney became Principal of the Inn known as Furnivals suggests that the querents were newly-appointed feoffees of the property forming that Inn. The exceptional status of all Inns of Chancery would be sufficient to account for the Fine being made before the Judges of the Courts at Westminster. Five years later, when the Earl of Shrewsbury died, an inquisition was held at the Gildhall showing that the property was still regarded as being within the city. In 1548, however, when it was sold to feoffees representing the Society of Lincolns Inn, the Fine was again made at Westminster.

Thomas Leper, one of the above feoffees, enfeoffed William Farneham about this date, or perhaps soon after, of a tenement called le Whitehart on le Hoop adjoining a lane called Loueronlane.

The will of Thomas Leper was proved in the Commissary Court of London on 10 December, 1458, and that of John Pykard on 17 February, 1462.

512.—JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY. *Inq. p. m. C. 32 Hen. VI. 29.*

8 Nov. 1453 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall before John Norman Mayor and Escheator of London, 8 Nov. 32 Hen. VI. The jurors say on their oath that John, late Earl of Shrewsbury, on the day of his death held for life by the law of England after the death of Maude, his wife, a hospicium, called Fournyvalles Inne and two tenements with the appurtenances situate in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn in the city aforesaid of the inheritance of John, now Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of the said Maude, with reversion to the said John now Earl and his heirs. The property is worth 40s. yearly and is held of the King in free burgage. The late Earl died 20th July last. John, the now Earl, is his son and heir aged 40 years.

513.—JOHN TALBOT, 2ND EARL OF SHREWSBURY. *Inq. p. m.*
39 *Hen. VI.* 58.

26 *Sept.* 1460 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall before William Hulyn, Mayor of the city of London, 26 *Sept.* 39 *Hen. VI.* The jurors say that John Earl of Shrewsbury held in his demesne as of fee of the King in free burgage as is all the city of London, a messuage with its appurtenances called Furnyvalesyn situate in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn, which messuage with its appurtenances is 10 *July* 1460 worth £4 beyond reprises. He died 10 *July* last. John is his son and heir, aged 12 years at his father's death.

514.—ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*
39 *Hen. VI. m.* 15.

31 *Oct.* 1460 Grant for life to Elizabess, countess of Shrewsbury, late the wife of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, for her dower of certain manors in the county of York and a messuage in London called Furnyvale Inne, parcel of the possessions late of the Earl in England, Wales and the march of Wales; and licence for her to enter the same and receive the issues thereof answering in the Exchequer for any surplus beyond the value of a third part of the earl's possessions and the Chancellor shall amend any defects herein.

515.—DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL AND SOME OF THE COMPANY. *Early Chancery Proceedings* 364, No. 2.

Bill [undated] addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord Chancellor by Thomas Tyrell, principal of Furnyvall Inne in Holburne.

Your orator demanding certain duties due to the said place of divers of the company there, namely, Appleyard, Skelton, Chalfhunt, Prestwiche, Martin and Tymperley, they of their froward mind withheld their duties by force. According to the rules of the place he put all the said froward companions out of the house. Notwithstanding they have wholly returned again and will not obey him. Wherefore he prays they may be commanded by your

Serjeant at Arms to come before your Lordship to show wherefore they will not obey.

A.D. 1506

Endorsed Trinity term 21st year [Hen. VII.].

The defendants answer that they do not acknowledge Tyrrell as principal of the Inn, because according to the rules of the house he was unable to occupy that office for certain causes, diseases and impediments that he had. The ancients of the Inn were to have elected a new Principal but because they could not be agreed they remitted the election to the company at large with the assent of the said Tyrrell. The whole company proceeded accordingly to the election and elected Appleyard. Seeing that some of the company did repine and deny the said election Applyard referred it to the Master Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, readers to the same place. And the said Master Benchers and Ancients lovingly, willing to have made a whole accord, did elect one Skelton, fellow of the said place, to be deputy and ruler of the said company until such time as the matter were discussed. By reason whereof the said Skelton acted accordingly until Saturday last past when the said Tyrrell, calling unto him divers of the company and inducing them to follow his froward mind, did put out the said Skelton and the others named in the Bill, warning them to avoid the place and that they should have neither meat nor drink therein and cruelly charged the cook to ordain no meat for them. The said Tyrrell was principal two years and is greatly indebted both to the baker and brewer and doth keep the money he hath received of pensions to his own use and also the rents of the same place are not paid to the utter undoing of the said poor place.

516.—EARL OF SHREWSBURY *v.* THE COMPANY OF FURNIVALS INN. *Early Chancery Proceedings* 364, No. 98.

c. 1508

Bill [undated] addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord Chancellor by George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Steward of the King's most honourable Household.

Whereas the said Earl and his ancestors have time out of mind been seised of a certain place in Holburne, now called Furnyvall Inne, where a company of divers gentlemen and other learners of the law by the sufferance of the said Earl have and yet do inhabit for the which they ought to pay a rent to the said Earl; now the said gentlemen will neither make such payment nor avoid out of

the said place. For as much as the said company be no body corporate, having corporation to sue or be sued and there is no covenant between the Earl and them nor any such thing to bind them by the law to answer to the said Earl, but only the occupation of the said house which they have without his assent he prays a writ of subpoena to be directed to one Richard Odingselles, Principal of the same place, charging him to appear in the Chancery bringing with him as many of the gentlemen of his company as may be thought convenient to answer the premises.

517.—FRANCIS TALBOT, 5TH EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND LINCOLNS INN.

16 Dec. 1547 I, Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Talbot and Furnival, in consideration of £120 have granted to Edward Gryffin Esquire, Solicitor General, William Roper, Esquire, and Richard Heydon, Esquire, the capital messuage situate in Holborne in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle, commonly called Furnyvalles Inne, together with an orchard and a toft or croft adjoining the same and all other my houses, buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said parish to have and to hold unto the use of the said Edward Griffin, William Roper and Richard Heydon their heirs and assigns for ever.

Dated 16 Dec. I Ed. VI.

F. Shrewsbury.

518.—FRANCIS TALBOT, 5TH EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND LINCOLNS INN. *Feet of Fines, London and Middlesex*, 1 Ed. VI.

21 Jan. 1548 Final concord made at Westminster in 8 days of S. Hillary, 1st year of Ed. VI, before Edward Montague, William Shelley, Humphrey Brown and John Hynd, Justices etc. between Edward Gryffyn, esquire, Solicitor General of the Lord King, William Rooper, Esquire, and Richard Heydon, esquire, querents and Francis Earl of Salop, Lord Talbott and Furnyvall, deforciant of a messuage, a toft, 2 gardens and 8 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne. A plea of covenant was summoned between them namely the said Earl acknowledged the said tenements with appurtenances to be of the said Edward etc. . . . for 100 silver marks.

When the Prudential Assurance Company purchased Furnivals Inn the property consisted of 3½ acres only. Furnivals Inn Court on the west and the land stretching from the Inn eastward to Leather Lane had been sold sometime about the year 1600.

519.—THE HEIRS OF ROBERT DE LYNNE TO JOHN PENROSE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 126, No. 71.

3 Oct. 1397 Quitclaim by John Sturmyrn of London, tailor, and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Robert de Lynne, late citizen and "jeweler," to John Penros, Joice Penros, John Richov chaplain, John Tewyn, chaplain, Thomas Trebuher, and Ralph Botriaux, and the heirs of John Richov and John Tewyn, of messuages, the dower of Joan, late wife of the said Robert de Lynne, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the suburb of London, which the said John Penros had by grant of the said Robert de Lynne enrolled in the Husting.

London, 3 October, 21 Ric. II.

19 Nov. 1397 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund the King, 21 Ric. II.

John Penros was Justice of King's Bench in 1391.

le Bell
tenement of
William Boys
esquire

Robert de Lynne
to
John Penros
and others

Holbourn—A.D. 1397

520.—JOHN DE WENLYNGBURGH TO JOHN DE PODYNGTON. *Hustings Rolls* 45, No. 142.

Quitclaim by John de Wenlyngburgh and Alice his wife formerly wife of John de Wandiesworth, clerk, to John de Podyngton and Mabel his wife of a tenement which the said John and Mabel have in the suburb of London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, in width between a tenement of Roger atte Bowe, apothecary, on the east, and a tenement of Master Peter de Askerne on the west, extending from the highway on the south to the ditch called le Kynggesdiche on the north.

Witnesses, John de Wengrave, mayor, William de Causton and Raif le Balauncer, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon alderman of the

ward, Robert de Wircestre, Simon de Pourtepole, Reginald, clerk, William Shereman, Roger de Notyngnam, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

31 Jan. Dated and enrolled London, Monday before the feast of the
1316/7 Purification, 10 Ed. II.

le Kynggesdiche		
<i>site of Brooke House</i>	<i>site of le Bell</i>	<i>site of Furnivals Inn</i>
tenement of Master Peter de Askerne	John de Wenlinburgh to John de Podyngton formerly of John de Wandlesworthe	tenement of Roger atte Bowe formerly of John de Wandlesworth
Holebourne—A.D. 1316		

In 1398 this property belonged to John Constantyn [see 534], who was ultimate heir of John Podyngton [see 589].

521.—WILLIAM BOYS, ESQUIRE, TO MARGERY CORNEWAILLE.
Hustings Rolls 134, No. 61.

23 July 1406 Enfeoffment by William Boys, esquire, and Maud his wife to Margery Cornewaille, late the wife of Peter Cornewaille, esquire, of a tenement called "le Bell" in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London between a tenement formerly belonging to the Church of S. Mary del Stronde on the west, a tenement and garden late of John Penros on the east, the high street of Holbourne on the south, and land late of William Soneman on the north, which William and Maud had together with Sir Thomas Goldehays, clerk, and John Barton the younger of the town of Buckingham, by enfeoffment of John Haddon, clothier, and William Ball, tailor, citizens.

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Shrovesbury, John Burford, John Motte, William Rybode, John Carter.

London, 23 July, 7 Hen. IV.

28 Feb.
1406/7

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathias, 8 Hen. IV.

land late of William Soneman

site of Brooke House

tenement
formerly of
S. Mary's Church
Strand

le Bell

William Boys, Esq.
to
Margery Cornewaille
formerly of
John Haddon &
William Ball

tenement
and garden
late of
John Penrose

Holbourne—A.D. 1406

This property afterwards became known as the Greyhound and then as Furnivals Inn Court.

522.—NICHOLAS MILLYNGTON TO JOHN HAWE AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 207, No. 11.

Grant by Nicholas Millyngton, esquire, and Joan his wife to John Hawe, Kenelm Dygas, Thomas Feldyng, John More and Thomas Gay, gentlemen, of all that tenement called "le Grehounde," with the garden adjacent, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in London, which the said Joan, by the name of Joan wife of John Joye, citizen and brewer of London, daughter of John Leycestre, gentleman, late had of the feoffment of Thomas Ryngstone, gentleman, and William More, baker, as by their deed thereof made more fully and at large appears; with appointment of Robert Upham and John Warde, gentlemen, attorneys to deliver seisin.

Witnesses, John Longe, John Gerveys, Simon Dane, Hugh Salman, John Pynnor.

10 May 1477 Dated London, 10 May, 17 Ed. IV.

19 May 1477 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Dunstan, 17 Ed. IV.

The crest of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, was a talbot or bloodhound. The name of this Inn was probably acquired through its proximity to Furnivals Inn; but it is not unlikely that the site was in 1477 part of the Furnival property.

SECTION 15.

[523] *BATH HOUSE, AFTERWARDS
BROOKE HOUSE.*

THE greatest of the Plantagenets, a man of conspicuous wisdom and good faith in an otherwise untrustworthy, self-seeking family, showed praiseworthy judgment and discretion in the choice of capable administrators. Amongst such were Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the last of the great Justiciars, Bishop Burnell, who rose from being Prebendary of Holborn to the office of Chancellor, John de Kyrkeby, Bishop of Ely, for many years Treasurer, the two Furnivals, confidants and advisers of the King, and Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester, Guardian of the Kingdom and Founder of Grey's Inn. These were leading officials of Edward I.'s reign, all connected with Holborn. Another man of lesser fame, also so connected, was Peter de Askar, physician to that King and in constant attendance upon his sovereign in all his wars. He was a clerk of the Chancery as well as a physician, and was parson of the church of Wormesley, Co. Yorks, by appointment of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in whose gift the advowson was. In 1303 he was one of the principal executors of the will of his neighbour, William de Luda, Bishop of Ely.

[524] The property in Holborn owned by Peter de Askar consisted of four shops and some land behind them situated on the west side of what was afterwards known as Furnivals Inn. The shops were held of the Hospital of S. Giles for 5s. yearly, the Hospital holding them from the Dean of S. Paul's; the land behind them was held of the same Dean by service of 12½d. yearly. The shops were at that period within the city; the acres behind were not. In 1311 Peter, being anxious for the safety of his soul and the welfare of the Church, obtained licence to alienate in mortmain his

property in Holborn and the Strand to the Rector of S. Mary le Strand to celebrate in perpetuity divine service in that church, which did not then stand in the middle of the thoroughfare but upon the eastern extremity of the site of the present Somerset House. Peter died twenty-one years after, and the Rectors of S. Mary's came into possession and held the property until the time of Richard II. without molestation.

Towards the close of Richard's reign there occurred one of those periodical struggles between the city and the Crown which form such an interesting series of episodes in the early history of London. One of the points at issue was that the Hospital of S. Giles, after having been for 140 years in the wardenship of the city, had recently been taken into the hands of the King on a plea that under cover of Henry III.'s concession the city were usurping a jurisdiction which they were not entitled to exercise; and Richard II. began dealing with the property of the Hospital entirely as he willed.

In 1393, as Stowe says, "Farringdon Ward which was then one entire ward, but mightily increased of buildings without the gates, was by Parliament appointed to be divided into twain and to have two Aldermen, to wit, Farringdon Within and Farringdon Without, making the number of wards up to 25." The division was made by the King's Parliament, not by the civic authorities, and the King followed up this usurpation by appointing one of his yeomen of the chambers, John Wilton by name, to be Beadle of the new Ward, granting at the same time to him and William Goldman the shops formerly held by Peter Askar of the Hospital of S. Giles, which shops, so it was maintained, had escheated to the King because Peter Askar, clerk, had bequeathed them to S. Mary's church without a licence, a statement which was not true.

[525] But John Kemle, the man in possession, parson of the church of S. Mary le Strand, had made use of one of the shops for storing timber and refused to vacate it. Whereupon Wilton and Goldeman turned him out neck and crop, retaining goods belonging to him to the value of £10. The matter was taken into Chancery about the year 1400, soon after the coronation of Henry IV. The parson complained of the violence he had received, and that

Richard II., wrongly supposing that Peter had died seised of the premises, had given them to the defendants. The latter, in a counter plea, represented that the parson was wilfully detaining deeds and charters relating to the property granted to them by the King.

The documents relating to the judgment in the suit have not been discovered. But in the year 1414 neither of the litigant parties were in possession. The property was then owned by Richard Gabriell, Canon of Exeter Cathedral, and John Hals and John Osborn, Justices, the premises having recently been rebuilt. These feoffees, for such they turn out to be, demised the property in that year to William and John Hankeford, Justices, and William Wonard and John Dabernoun, clerks, to the use of Sir William Hankeford and his heirs, from which demise it is evident that the real owner of the property was Sir William Hankeford, Chief Justice of Common Pleas. For many years he had been associated with the justiciary district of Devon and Cornwall, and it seems not improbable that an Inn for lawyers had been established here in connection with the Duchy of Cornwall. He died in 1423 and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard Hankeford, who became, in right of his wife, Lord Fitzwarren, and died in 1431, leaving three daughters, from the youngest of whom was descended Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

[526] Thomasine, the eldest daughter, eight years old at her father's death, married Sir William Bouchier, third son of Earl D'Eu by his wife, the granddaughter of Edward III. In right of his wife, therefore, Sir William became Lord Fitzwarren, and in his family this Holborn property remained for several generations. He was succeeded by his son, Fulk Bouchier, who died in 1479, when it was found by inquisition that the names of the feoffees who held the property were John Sapcote, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Guy Wollaston, Esquires of the King's Body, William Sapcote, John Gyfford, John Turpin and William Estmond.

Fulk's son, John Bouchier, was created Earl of Bath in 1536, and from this year the property became known as Bath House. John Bouchier died 1539 and was succeeded by another John, who

when he came to London resided in the city, correspondence of his being still extant dated "from my house in Milk Street," that is, he did not occupy Bath House. He died in 1561 and was succeeded by his grandson, William Bourchier, as third Earl of Bath, during whose time Bath House was largely rebuilt. For a time it became the residence of Sir Francis Bacon, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn, who, it can be imagined, made of its garden a horticultural delight. When he became Lord Chancellor he moved to York House, and Bath House was let jointly to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, and to Sir Fulk Greville, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

[527] On the 30th day of May, 1619, the Earl of Bath sold his property to Sir Fulk Greville, who on the 29th day of January, 1621, was created Baron Brooke; henceforward the property became known as Brooke House. He was sixty-four years old when he came there and made it his residence. He lived to enjoy it only ten years. An old servant named Ralph Hayward, who had expected to receive a legacy from his rich patron, discovered, when witnessing his lordship's will, that he had been excluded from participation therein. The angry recriminations which followed the disclosure led Hayward to the extraordinary resolution of killing his master. On the 1st day of September, 1628, he stabbed Lord Brooke mortally whilst in his bed, and in an adjoining room, to which he retired, with the same weapon he put an end to his own miserable life.

Lord Brooke was succeeded by his kinsman, Robert Greville, but the property seems to have been generally let—first to Sir John Coke, Lord Brooke's executor, then to the French Ambassador, then to Lord Carlisle. In Charles II.'s time it was used as the office of the Commissioners for Accounts; but about the year 1700 building operations were in progress over the whole estate, and a new street called Brooke Street had been cut through the garden on the south side of the house. The seventh Baron Brooke was created Earl Brooke in 1746 and Earl of Warwick in 1759. His descendant parted with the property in 1790 to a man named Oldham. It must have been during the earlier part of the eighteenth century that the casual market held in front of Staple Inn was transferred to Lord Brooke's estate by the name of Brooke Market. Messrs.

Oldham conveyed the estate to Wallis & Co. and they to Meeking and others, who, on the 26th day of April, 1876, conveyed the principal part of it to its present proprietors, the Prudential Assurance Co.

[528] The land attached to Brooke House consisted of several acres. It comprised a few shops and a messuage called the Boars Head fronting Holborn. At the back of these lay the capital messuage known as Brooke House, and next to it on the east another house, generally let. Further to the east, stretching out behind Furnivals Inn, was some ground formerly a field, but in Bacon's or Brooke's time converted into a garden with walks. This garden did not form part of Peter Askar's original property. It had been sold to its former owner, Sir William Hankeford, the Chief Justice, in 1416 by William Soneman, and comprised $4,393\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, or nearly an acre, and upon the west side of it was a ditch. Upon the site of this garden three streets were laid out by the fifth Baron, Greville Street, Beauchamp Street and Doddington Street, all of which names have originated from the Brooke family.

In ancient times this garden was separated from Furnivals Inn by the King's ditch, called in the Hustings Rolls of the year 1284 "the great ditch," which was probably the original northern boundary of the city suburb. The ditch did not run completely parallel with the street of Holborn; its north-eastern portion lay about sixty feet further north than its north-western portion. Its line ran along Fox Court, between Greville Street and Furnivals Inn, and along the north side of Ely Palace. The liberties created for the Bishops of Ely and for the owners of Furnivals Inn and Brooke House have been the cause of the present vagaries of the city boundary at this spot.

[529] The liberty of Ely Palace was enlarged and confirmed in Queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1645 it was agreed in Parliament, or probably only re-affirmed, that the Inns of Court and the Rolls Chapel should form a province to themselves. Thus Furnivals Inn, being then the property of Lincolns Inn, became excluded both from the city and the parish of S. Andrews, except such parts of it fronting the street as were let out in shops, though in 1821, when

the shops were abolished, the boundary remained unaltered. The Brooke House property was at first partly within and partly without the city, the great ditch separating the two parts. In 1480 the portion west of Furnivals Inn and south of the ditch, which by that time had probably been filled in, was included in the city, but in 1619, when it was sold by the Earl of Bath to the Grevilles, it was not.

The heraldry of the site is as follows:—

Hankeford, quarterly, one and four *sable*, a chevron barry wavy *argent* and *gules* (for *Hankeford*); two and three *argent*, two bendlets wavy *sable* (for *Stapleton*).

Fitzwarren, quarterly, one and four quarterly *ermine* and *gules* indented (for *Fitzwarren*); two and three *argent*, a cross engrailed *gules* between four bougets *sable* (for *Bourchier*); crest, a dragon *or* sitting hissing on a wreath *ermine* and *gules*; mantled *gules* dropped with *argent*; supporters two dragons *or*.

Brooke, *sable*, on a cross with a bordure engrailed *or* five pellets; crest, out of a ducal coronet *gules* a demi-swan with wings expanded and elevated *argent*, beaked *sable*; supporters, two swans, wings inverted *argent* ducally gorged *gules*; motto, *Vix et nostra vico*.

530.—TABLE SHOWING OWNERS OF BATH HOUSE, AFTERWARDS
BROOKE HOUSE, 1414—1619.

Sir William Hankeford = Thomasine Chief Justice Common Pleas; da. of Sir Richard died 12 Dec. 1423 Stapleton, brother <i>bought site of Brooke of the Bishop of Exeter</i> <i>House 5 Nov. 1414</i>		Edward III. =	
Sir Richard Hankeford = d. 1419		Thomas of Woodstock = Duke of Gloucester b. 1355; d. 1397	
Anne = 2nd wife; mar. 2ndly Lewis John	Sir Richard Hankeford = b. 1397 d. 1431	Elizabeth da. & h. of Fulk, 7th Lord Fitzwarren	William Bouchier = Anne Earl d'Eu Dowager Countess of Stafford
Anne b. 1431 mar. Earl of Ormond	Elizabeth b. 1424 d. 1434	Thomasine = b. 23 Feb. 1423	Sir William Bouchier 3rd son of Lord Fitzwarren
			Henry Earl of Essex Treasurer
			Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury
	Fulk Bouchier = Lord Fitzwarren d. 18 Sept. 1479	Elizabeth da. of Sir John Dinham	
	John Bouchier = born 20 July, 1470 cr. Earl of Bath 9 July, 1536; d. 30 April, 1539	Ciceley da. of Giles, Lord Dawbeny	
	John Bouchier = 2nd Earl of Bath b. 1499 d. 10 Feb. 1561 <i>wrote in 1553</i> <i>from "my house</i> <i>in Milk Street"</i>	Eleanor da. of George Manners, Earl Roos died Sept. 1547	
	John Bouchier = born 1529 d. 28 Feb. 1557	Frances da. of Sir Thomas Kitson mar. 11 Dec. 1548	
	William Bouchier = 3rd Earl of Bath <i>sold Bath House to</i> <i>Sir Fulk Greville,</i> <i>30 May, 1619;</i> <i>d. 12 July, 1623</i>	Elizabeth da. of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford m. 7 Aug. 1583 died 1605	

Sir Francis Bacon rented Bath House in 1608, after he had moved from Fulwood House, now Fulwood Rents, still retaining chambers in Gray's Inn.

531.—TABLE SHOWING OWNERS OF BROOKE HOUSE, 1619—1790.

Sir Fulke Greville = Elizabeth of Beauchamps Court, Co. Warwick; died 16 Nov. 1559		da. and heir of Edward, only son of Robt. Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Brooke; mar. 1534; died 1560	
Sir Fulke Greville born 1535 of Beauchamps Court Co. Warwick; died 1606	= Anne da. of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland	Robert Greville of Thorpe Latimer; died 1613	= Blanche da. of Whitney
1. Sir Fulke Greville = born 1554 Chancellor of Exchequer 1614—21 <i>acquired Brooke House, then known as Bath House, 30 May, 1619 cr. Baron Brooke of Beauchamps Court, Co. Warwick, 29 Jan. 1621; died 30 Sept. 1628</i>		Fulke Greville of Thorpe Latimer; born 1575	= Margaret da. of Christopher Copley, of Wadsworth, Co. York
2. Robert Greville = 2nd Baron Brooke born 1607; of Republican principles; died 2 Mar. 1643		Catherine da. of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford; died 1676	
3. Francis Greville 3rd Baron Brooke; died 1658 unmarried	4. Robert Greville = 4th Baron Brooke; born 1638; one of the 6 peers sent to Holland to invite the return of Chas. II.; died 17 Feb. 1677	5. Fulke Greville = 5th Baron Brooke; born 1643 <i>broke up the estate into buildings plots; died 22 Oct. 1710</i>	Sarah da. of Sir Francis Dashwood, Alderman of London; mar. 1664 died Sept. 1705
		Francis Greville died 11 Oct. 1710	= Anne da. of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and widow of Henry Baynton
6. Fulke Greville 6th Baron Brooke born about 1693; died of fever at Oxford University, 24 Feb. 1711; aged 17	7. William Greville = 7th Baron Brooke; born 1694 died 28 July, 1727	Mary da. of Henry Thynne died 29 March, 1720	
8. Francis Greville = born 10 Oct. 1719 cr. Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, 7 July, 1746; cr. Earl Warwick, 13 Nov. 1759; died 6 July, 1773		Elizabeth da. of Lord Archibald Hamilton mard. 2ndly Genl. Robt. Clerk; died 24 Feb. 1800	
9. George Greville = 2nd Earl Warwick born 16 Sept. 1746 died 2 May, 1816; <i>sold Brooke House Estate, Aug. 1790</i>		Georgiana da. of Sir John Peachey, Baron Selsey; born 11 Aug. 1752; died 1 April, 1772	

532.—WILLIAM DE HORSHAM TO JOHN DE PODYNGTON. *Hustings*
Rolls 50, No. 50.

4 Oct. 1321 Grant by William de Horsham, tailor of London and Lettice his wife to John de Podyngton, citizen of London and Mabel his wife of all that house with the courtyard adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne which they had of the grant of Master Peter de Askerne for the term of their lives, in breadth between the tenement of the said John on the east and that of Cristine late wife of Thomas the baker, which formerly belonged to Gerard the tiler, on the west; and extending in length from the king's way on the south to the ditch of the lord King on the north.

Witnesses, Hamond de Chigewelle, then mayor, Richard Costantyn and Richard de Hakeneye, sheriffs, Nicholas Farndon, alderman of the ward, Master Robert le Dorturer, Robert de Wircester, Reginald Clerk, Robert le Marshall, Goldsmith, William le Barber, beadle of the ward, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

Dated London Sunday after Michaelmas, 15 Ed. II.

26 Oct. 1321 Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 15 Ed. II.

King's ditch—A.D. 1321

tenement of Thomas le Baker <i>alias</i> Thomas Naspe formerly of Gerard le Tiler	<i>site of Brooke House</i> lease by Peter de Askerne to William de Horsham grant by William to John de Podyngton	<i>site of the Bell or the Greyhound</i> tenement of John de Podyngton
Holborn—A.D. 1321		

533.—PETER DE ASKAR. *Inq. a. q. d. F.* 210, No. 10.

15 March
1329/30 Inquisition before the King's Escheator, at the Church of S. Mary of La Stroude without the Bar of the New Temple of London, 15 March, 4 Ed. III., by the oath of Adam le Dun, Roger le Mareschall, Junior, Hamon atte Well, William Fikeys, Ralph le Carpenter, Nicholas de Keything, Adam le Jeweler, Walter le Barber, and Peter le Vanner. It is not to the King's damage to permit Master Peter de Askar to grant 6 marks 8s. 4d. rent with appurtenances in the parish of S. Mary atte Stroude without the Bar of the New Temple and Holeborne within the Bar and without to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the aforesaid Church forever. The rent comes partly from 4 tenements in Holeburn held of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles by service of 5s. yearly, the Master and Brethren holding of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, and they of the King in chief. Another part of the said rent coming from $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Holeborne is held of the Dean and Chapter by service of $12\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly they holding of the King in chief. Another part coming from a plot of ground in the same parish is held of Alexander of Rowgate, by service of 4d. yearly, and Alexander, of the Abbot of Westminster, and the Abbot, of the King in chief; the rest of the rent coming from a tenement in the same parish is held of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. James without London by the service of 10s. yearly, they holding of the Abbot of Westminster who holds of the King in chief. They say no lands or tenements remain to Peter besides this gift.

(endorsed. Per finem XXs.)

(King's writ dated Berwick on Tweed 4 February 4th year.)

Peter de Askar was Physician to King Edward I.; he held the parsonages of Womersley, Co. York, and Checkley, Co. Staffs. He died in 1332.

The Inquisition took place at S. Mary's, Strand, because part of the property was outside the city boundary. The 4 tenements in Holborn lay inside that boundary, as is shown by the Inquisition taken in 1424: see 542.

534.—JOHN WILTON AND WILLIAM GOLDEMAN. *Pat. Rolls 22 Ric. II.*
pt. II. m. 24.

7 Oct. 1398 Grant in fee to the King's servants, John Wilton and Wm. Goldeman, of 5 cottages late of Peter Aschar, clerk, escheated to the King by his death without heirs and forfeited because one John Kemle, now parson of S. Mary atte Stroud without the Bar of the New Temple London and his predecessors for 60 years past, have entered upon and held them in mortmain without licence. One cottage is in Holbourne and held of the King in burgage lying in length between the common road of the south and land formerly Geoffrey Goldbeter's land on the north and in breadth between John Draper's tenement on the west and John Costantyn's tenement on the east, the four cottages in the parish of S. Mary's aforesaid held in chief lying in length between the common road on the south and land of the Abbot of Westminster and Maud de Kent on the north and in breadth between the said Maud's tenement on the east and a tenement lately Andrew Brewere's on the west.

site of Baldwins Gardens
 land formerly of
 Geoffrey Goldbeter

tenement
 of
 John Draper

site of Brooke House
 Grant to
 John Wilton and
 William Goldeman

tenement
 of
 John Costantyn
 afterwards
 "le Bell"

Holbourne—A.D. 1398

There were really 4 tenements, belonging to Peter de Askar, in Holburn, as may be seen by the Inq. p. m. at his death: they were held of S. Giles Hospital and S. Paul's. This grant may have been part of Richard II.'s spoliation of the Hospital.

535.—JOHN WILTON AND WILLIAM GOLDEMAN. *Pat. Rolls 22 Ric. II.*
pt. I. m. 7.

7 Oct. 1398 Grant to the King's servants, John Wilton and Wm. Goldeman, and their heirs, of a cottage in Holbourne, London, late of Peter Aschar, clerk, held of the King in burgage, lying lengthwise between the common highway on the south and land formerly of

Geoffrey Goldbeter's on the north and breadthwise between the tenement of John Draper on the west and the tenement of John Costantyn on the east; and also of four cottages in the parish of S. Mary del Stronde without the New Temple Bar London late of the said Peter lying lengthwise between the common highway on the south and land of the Abbot of Westminster and Maud de Kent on the north and breadthwise between the tenement of the said Maud on the east and the tenement late of Andrew Brewere on the west; which five cottages the said Peter formerly gave to a chantry for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate services in the said Church which have long ceased so that the premises should have reverted to the said Peter and his heirs and by his death without heir they have escheated to the King.

John Wilton was Yeoman of the King's chamber. On 12 December, 1392, he was granted the office of Beadle of the ward of Farringdon Without lately held by Thomas Strenger. During that year John Hent, the Mayor, had been deprived of his office and imprisoned in Windsor Castle, and the King had become Warden of the city.

536. THE PARSON OF S. MARY'S CHURCH, STRAND, AND WILLIAM GOLDMAN. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, 3/112.

- 1401 John, parson of the Church of the Stronde, supplicates the Bishop of Exeter, Chancellor of England that whereas he bought a great quantity of timber and had it carried and put in a house of his in Holbourne and then one William Goldman by virtue of the King's letters patent supposing Peter Askarne had died seised of the said messuage ousted the parson from the messuage and finding the said timber and other goods of the parson there to the value of £10 detains them and will not suffer them to be delivered, wherefore he prays for remedy "pour Dieu et en oeuire de charitee."

Humund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, was Chancellor from November, 1396, to July, 1399, and again from 9 March, 1401, to 27 February, 1402.

537.—JOHN WILTON AND WILLIAM GOLDEMAN v. THE PARSON OF S. MARY'S CHURCH, STRAND. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, 3/111.

- 1401 John Wilton and William Goldeman supplicate the Bishop of Exeter, Chancellor of England, that whereas the King by letters

patent granted to the petitioners and their heirs a cottage in Holbourne at London and 4 cottages in the parish of the Church of S. Marie atte Stronde, without the bar of the New Temple at London, with the appurtenances which formerly belonged to Piers Ascharn, clerk, by virtue whereof the petitioners are in possession of the said cottages and whereas Johan Kemle now parson of the said Church of the Strand detains certain charters by which their title may be known, the said John Kemle may be summoned before the Chancellor and made to deliver into the Chancery the charters and documents relating to the said cottages.

The will of William Goldman was proved Com. C. L. 28 January, 1405.

538.—RICHARD GABRIELL AND OTHERS TO SIR WILLIAM HANKEFORD, CHIEF JUSTICE. *City of London Records, Hustings Rolls 142, No. 51.*

5 Nov. 1414 Grant by Richard Gabriell Canon of the Cathedral Church of S. Peter Exeter, John Hals and John Osborn to William Hankeford knight, John Hankeford, William Wonard and John Dabernoun and the heirs male in tail of William Hankeford of a messuage newly built, shops and a garden adjoining the said messuage in Holborne in the suburb of London.

Successive remainders to the heirs in tail of the said William Hankeford; the heirs in tail of the said John Hankeford; Joan, wife of John Wynterborne, sister of William Hankeford and her heirs in tail; the heirs male in tail of the said William Wonard; the heirs male in tail of the said John Dabernoun; the right heirs of the said William Hankeford. Monday after the feast of All Saints, 1 Hen. V.

(In the margin opposite the beginning of the Remainders is written : " Nothing which belongs to the Chief Justice of the Bench of the lord King.")

Richard Gabriell and John Osborn were King's clerks and held livings in the diocese of Exeter. William Hankeford had been Justice for the same as well as for Middlesex, and became Chief Justice of King's Bench in 1398.

John Osborn may possibly be the same as John Osberne, who married the daughter of John Davy.

539.—WILLIAM SONEMAN TO SIR WILLIAM HANKEFORD. *Ancient Deed, C. 5212.*

2 Nov. 1416 Grant by William Soneman, citizen and tailor of London to William Hankeford, knight, of three and a half roods, five poles and sixty-five and one quarter feet of land with a ditch on the east side in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holborne on the north of the said William Hankeford's garden and the garden of the Lord de Fournevaill for a yearly rent of 4s.

Dated Monday after All Hallows, 4 Hen. V.

For pedigree of William Soneman, see No. 614.

540.—SIR WILLIAM HANKEFORD TO WILLIAM SONEMAN. *Ancient Deed, C. 4250.*

8 July 1417 Indenture whereby William Hankeford, knight, reciting that William Soneman, citizen and tailor of London had enfeofed him of land in the parish of S. Andrew, Holbourn whereon a rent of 4s. is reserved grants that the said William Soneman may distrain on his manor of Estbury Co. Berks if the said rent be in arrear.

. Dated 8 July, 5 Hen. V.

Memorandum endorsed of enrolment in the King's Bench.

541.—SIR WILLIAM HANKEFORD. *Inq. p. m. C. 2 Hen. VI. F. 12.*

June 1424 Inquisition taken at S. Giles of the Lepers, Co. Middlesex, Friday after the feast of the Ascension, 2 Hen. VI, before John Drylond, escheator of the King, on the oath of Richard Morden, William Snape, John Thakworthray, Richard Cornyssh, William Smith, John Bron, Walter Smyth, Peter Ryngwode, Thomas Halkere, John Hopkyn, Philip Cowpere, and William Streeche who say that William Hankeford held in his demesne as of fee $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the parish of S. Andrew without the bar of the Old Temple London of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's Cathedral, they know not by what service, worth yearly beyond deductions

12 Dec. 1423 21d. He died 12 Dec. last. Richard Hankeford is his cousin and

nearest heir, namely, son of Richard the son of the same William and he is 27 years old and more.

Date of writ, Westmr. 28 May, 2 Hen. VI.

The $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres may perhaps have comprised $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres held of S. Paul's and 1 acre with 4 tenements held of S. Giles [see Inq. a. q. d. Peter Askar, No. 533], for which see the following Inquisition held the day after at the Guildhall.

542.—SIR WILLIAM HANKEFORD. *Inq. p. m. C. 2 Hen. VI. F. 12.*

June 1424 Inquisition taken at Guyhald of the city of London, Saturday next after the feast of the Ascension, 2 Hen. VI, before William Crowmere, Mayor of the City and Escheator there, by the Oath of Hugh atte Ferry, John Grymesby, Richard Berneward, John Brunne, William Baker, John Snell, Thomas atte Wode, William Mascall, William Clerk, John Burford, John Repon, and William Stone, who say that Richard Gabriell, Canon of the Cathedral Church of S. Peter Exeter, John Hals and John Osborne were lately seised in their demesne as of fee of a messuage four shops and a garden in Holbourne in the suburb of London and demised that tenement with its appurtenances to William Hankeford, knight, and John Hankeford, William Wonard and John Dabernoun, by the name of a messuage newly built with shops and gardens adjacent to the said messuage with all their appurtenances in Holborne in the suburb of London, to hold to them and the lawful heirs male of the body of William Hankeford, and in default of such issue to the lawful heirs of the body of John Hankeford.

18 Nov. 1418 Afterwards William Wonard by his writing dated 18 Nov. 6 Hen. V. quitclaimed all his right in the premises to William Hankeford and his heirs for ever. Afterwards John Hankeford died and William Hankeford had his estate therein conjointly with John Dabernoun, still surviving, and of such estate died seised. The messuage, shops, and garden are held of the King in free burgage, as is the whole of the city, and are worth yearly beyond deductions £4. William Hankeford held no other land within the

13 Dec. 1423 city. He died 13 Dec. last. Richard Hankeford is his cousin and nearer male heir, namely, son of Richard, William's son, and he is 27 years of age and more.

The Inquisition took place at the Guildhall of the city, showing that at this date the front part of the property was within the city boundary. There is no indication that it belonged to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's as lords of the fee, nor to the Hospital of S. Giles; but the Inquisition of 1330 [*ante*] gives the tenancy as then held: see 533.

543.—RICHARD HANKEFORD. *Inq. p. m. C. Ser. I. 9 Hen. VI. 34.*

24 May 1431 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall of the city of London on Thursday, 24 May [1431], 9 Hen. VI. before Nicholas Wotton, Mayor of the city and escheator there, on the oath of Martin Nansglos, Richard Snokeshill, William Fysh, Richard Perys, Thomas Southcote, John Fuller, William Farnham, William Baker, John Bersair, Hugh Roberd, John Nicoll, John Grymsby, William Clerk, and others who say that Richard Hankeford on the day of his death held jointly with Anne his wife who survives a messuage 4 shops and a garden annexed to the said messuage in Holborn in the suburb of London within the liberty of the said city of the demise (inter alia) of John Gascoigne, John Dabernoun, William Blench and Thomas Cowyke. The said premises are held of the King in free burgage as is the whole city and are worth £6 yearly clear. He did not hold any more lands there at the time of his death. He died 8th Feb. last past. Thomasina, aged 8 years and more. Elizabeth aged 7 years and Anne aged 12 weeks and more are his daughters and next heirs.

8 Feb.

1430/1

544.—RICHARD HANKEFORD. *Inq. p. m. C. Ser. I. 9 Hen. VI. 54.*

June 1431 Inquisition taken at Westminster on Thursday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, 9 Hen. VI, before John Freeby, Escheator in Co. Middlesex, on the oath of John Moris, Robert Howard, William Terell, John Querne, William Erlych, John Twyford, John Eustace, Thomas Frankelyn, Thomas atte Downe, John Robard, John Lyncolne, John Clerk of Westminster and Robert Uyk, jurors, who say that Richard Hankeford on the day of his death held jointly with Anne his wife, who survives, three acres of land with appurtenances in Holborn without the bar in the aforesaid county of the sale, demise, and confirmation (inter alia) of James Gascoigne, John Dabernoun, William Blench, and Thomas Cowyke. The said land is held of John Soumaner but by what service the jurors are ignorant and is worth 10s. yearly. At the time of his death the said Richard Hankeford did not hold any other lands there. He died 8 Feb. last past. Thomasina, aged 8 years and more. Elizabeth, aged 7 years, and Anne, aged 12 weeks and more, are his daughters and next heirs.

8 Feb.

1430/1

545.—FULC BOURCHIER, LORD DE FITZWARREN. *Inq. p. m.*
20 Ed. IV. 65.

26 Oct. 1480 Inquisition taken at Guyhaldham in the city of London, in the parish of S. Laurence, in the Ward of the Old Jewry, 26 Oct. 20 Ed. IV, before Bartholomew James, Mayor and Escheator of the City of London, by the oath of Lodewyc John, Alexander Carbonell, Nicholas Asshe, Thomas Byrmynham, John Kydwey, Richard Derby, Richard Maylyn, Richard Alomby, William Wyllyngton, William Pecok, Robert Sygham, John Yerd, who say that Fulc Bourghchier de Warren, knight, was seised in his demesne as of fee 5 messuages in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne within the bar of the Old Temple in the city of London worth yearly in all issues beyond deductions 50s. and before his death enfeofed thereof John Sapcote and Guy Wollaston, esquires of the body of the King, William Sapcote, John Gyfford, John Turpyn and William Estmond to hold to them and their assigns for ever. Fulc died 18 Sept. 1479 on the 18th Sept. 19 Ed. IV. John Bourghchier is his son and nearest heir, aged 10 years on the feast of S. Margaret last.

Writ dated Westminster, 1 Sept. 20 Ed. IV.

John Sapcote was Justice for Co. Rutland and Receiver-General for the Duchy of Cornwall. In December, 1480, he was granted the custody of the estates of Fulc Bouchier during the minority of the heir. He appears to have married Fulc's widow.

Guy Wollaston was Justice for Co. Northampton.

546.—WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH TO SIR FULKE GREVILLE. *Feet of Fines, Middx., Trinity, 17 Jas. I.*

1619 This is the final agreement made in the court of the lord the King at Westminster in the Quinzaine of Trinity in the 17th year of King James, between Sir Fulke Greville, knt, plaintiff, and William, Earl of Bath, deforciant, as to one messuage and one curtilage with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne whereof a plea of agreement was summoned between them in the same court, to wit, that the aforesaid Earl recognised the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances to be the right of the same Fulke as those which the same Fulke has of the gift of the aforesaid Earl and remitted and quit-claimed them as regards himself and his heirs to the aforesaid Fulke and his heirs forever. And moreover the same Earl granted for himself and his heirs that they would warrant to the aforesaid Fulke and his heirs the aforesaid tenements with the appurtenances against the aforesaid Earl

and his heirs forever. And for this recognition, remission, quit-claim warranty fine and agreement the same Fulke gave to the aforesaid Earl £60 sterling.

In a second Fine in similar terms the remaining property lying to the north of the above is described as "one messuage, one garden and 3 acres of pasture in the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Pancras" the consideration being £120 sterling.

That is, so late as 1619, part of the property attached to Brooke House was described as being in the parish of S. Pancras. In all probability it was originally part of the Prebend of S. Pancras and also of the manor of Pancras.

547.—WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH TO LORD BROOKE. *Inq. p. m.*
6 *Chas. I.* 469-470.

1628 Long before the death of Lord Brooke, William, Earl of Bath, was seised of a messuage formerly called the Boreshede in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn with all the shops cellars etc. thereto belonging late in the tenure or occupation of John Willis and Thomas Stanley and a piece of land or garden lying between the said messuage and the capital messuage called Bath House or Bath Place late in the tenure of the said Thomas Stanley. By
July 1613 indenture dated July, 11 James I. the Earl of Bath conveyed the premises first mentioned to Thomas Hinson for 99 years at a rental of 6s. 8d. if demanded. The premises came by several assignments into the hands of William Vyner, who is now possessed of the
30 May 1619 remainder of the said term, on 30th May, 17 James I. The jury do not know of whom the premises are held.

The said Lord Brooke was seised in his demesne as of fee of a capital messuage late called Bath House alias Bath Place and now Brooke House in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, lately new built and a close of pasture adjacent to the same containing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres lately purchased by the said Lord Brooke of the said Earl of Bath but of whom the said premises are held the jury know not at all.

In his will, dated 18 February, 1628, Lord Brooke bequeathed "that capital messuage and tenement and the garden and backside thereto adjoining, commonly called Bath House, alias Brooke House, lately new built" in parish of S. Andrew in Holborn and the field thereto adjoining, "now converted into a garden with walks" and another house next adjoining it on the east, likewise new built, which with other property he had conveyed to Sir John Coke by indenture dated the 15th of the same month in trust for the uses of his will, to his heirs according to the entail set forth in the said deed.

SECTION 16.

[548] *LE PYE SUPER LE HOOP; AND THE TENEMENTS OF JOHN DUFFIELD AND THE NUNNERY OF BURNHAM.*

BETWEEN the site of Brooke House on the east, and the narrow Portepool Lane on the west, there were, at the beginning of fourteenth century, five tenements or holdings. One lay west of Holborn Bars; therefore the Hustings Rolls of the city contain no records respecting it. But it and the others, together with the sites of Brooke House and Furnivals Inn, paid quit rents to the Prebendary of Holborn. The tenement outside the Bars, and also that immediately inside, were owned by Richard de Chigwell, and these will be dealt with along with other property up Portepool Lane belonging to the same man in Section 17. The remaining three tenements in their order from east to west were those mentioned in the heading of this Section.

Le Pye super le Hoop, as its name implies, was at one time a bakery; one can imagine the sign-board hanging from the hoop depicting the seductive pie. It was formerly held by Gerard le Tiler, who parted with it to Thomas de Pademere, otherwise known as Thomas Naspe and as Thomas le Baker, from whom no doubt it derived its name. After his death in 1335 it was conveyed by Agnes his daughter and her husband, John de Bishopsgate, to another tiler named Gilbert le Tyghler, when it was described as "a messuage with shops built thereon and a courtyard adjoining." It is mentioned in the Rental of the Prebend of Holborn of the year 1314 about, and is there said to consist of three shops held by Thomas le Baker paying to the Prebendary a rent of 1s. 3d. a year, but in the Rental of the same Prebend of about 1320 it is referred to as being comprised of one shop held by Gilbert Tylerc for the same rent. Gilbert died in 1347.

leaving it to his wife for life, to be sold after her death for pious uses, John, son of Reginald le Clerk, to be preferred as purchaser by 40s. When John died he bequeathed it to be sold by his executors; one of whom was the parish clerk, for the purpose of maintaining a chantry, so long as the funds would last, in the Chapel of S. Mary and S. John the Baptist in S. Andrew's Church.

[549] The tenement lying west of the Pie on the Hoop was held in 1316 by John de Wenlingburgh, who granted it in that year to Robert le Hende, holder of extensive property on the opposite side of Holborn, when it was described as a tenement with houses built thereon bounded on the north by the King's ditch, a statement which proves that the ditch lying north of Furnivals Inn continued its course west and probably still marked the city boundary. At the death of Robert le Hende in 1333 the property was sold. In 1368 it was in the occupation of a brewer named William Hervey, who paid a yearly rent of 20s. to the owner, Robert Burley, who had granted Hervey a lease of it for life. In 1376 it came by inheritance to Robert Burley's sister Margery and her husband, John Duffield. The quit-rent payable to the Prebendary of Holborn was 6s. yearly, and the property extended to a considerable depth towards the north.

To the west of John Duffield's tenement was a property apparently not included in the Rentals of the Prebendary of Holborn. At one time it had been held by Roger de Asshewell, who leased it to Thomas de Newenham, a Chancery Clerk, for a term of years, and afterwards granted him a demise and quit-claim. In 1299 Roger was convicted of felony and hanged; but a felony punishable by death involved the total forfeiture of the lands, goods and chattels of the felon; and the demise and quit-claim became a matter of contention at the Court of the Exchequer, which, no doubt, kept a sharp look out for such windfalls. The case dragged on for some years, and meanwhile the property passed from Thomas de Newenham to Robert le Dorturer, another Chancery Clerk. Early in the following reign the action was transferred to the Tower of London, where the Justices in Eyre, who were sitting there, decided that, owing to the felony of Roger de Asshewell, the property had become the King's escheat, and Robert le Dorturer was therefore dispossessed.

In March, 1330, the King granted it in fee simple to Robert le Palmer to hold to him and his heirs at a rent of 20s. a year payable at the Exchequer. Otherwise known as Frere Robert, he was one of the purveyors of the Chancellor, Henry de Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, whose Inn, known as the Old Temple, was situated on the south side of Holborn but outside the Bars. His fellow purveyor was Thomas de Brenchesley, a Chancery Clerk and Constable of the Staple, who in 1340 came into possession of Staple Hall. A month later, however, that is, in April, 1330, in recognition of Palmer's faithful services to the Chancellor, the King enlarged his grant by substituting for the rent of 20s. a year a rent of a rose only, to be rendered at Midsummer.

[550] Upon the death of Palmer in 1332 the King granted the premises to his servant John de Podenhale, purveyor to the King's Household at the same rent of a rose at Midsummer, to be paid through the hands of the Sheriff of London. The post of purveyor to the Household was a responsible one, needing much business capacity on the part of the holder in scouring the country for the Household's daily needs. Podenhale would deliver a consignment to the Receiver of the King's Victuals of as much as 800 fish at a time. In 1342 he was buying and taking sacks of wool to the King's Staple in Flanders. In 1340 he was knighted and received pardon of all manner of debts and arrears due from him by reason of his account for the time during which he was Sutler of the Household and "purveyor of great meat" for the same. He seems also to have been Sutler of the King's forces in France in 1350; and because he surrendered Geoffrey de Charyntz, chivaler, his prisoner, captured by him at Calais, to the King to dispose of at his will, a grant was made to him of 100 marks yearly at the Exchequer for life.

In May, 1337, Podenhale vacated his holding in Holborn, having leased it to William de Surfleet and John de Horwood with "its wood, stone and every thing it contained in length, breadth, height and depth." Surfleet, also connected with the Staple, was an Attorney and Collector of the King's Wool in Co. Lincoln. In 1338 he was Commissioner for Walls and Fosses in the same county. In 1345, at the request of John de Grymesby, King's Clerk, it was

granted that he should not be distrained to take the office of Knight against his will for three years from the said date. His fellow grantee, John de Horwode, was King's Clerk, Master in Chancery, and Archdeacon of Ossory.

But John de Podenhale, who had obtained his knighthood in 1340 in recognition of his past services, had in that year surrendered all his right in the freehold of this property to the Abbess and Nunnery of Burnham, Co. Bucks, who henceforth held it of the King as Podenhale had done. At the same time William Palmer, brother of Robert Palmer, the previous holder, was required to quit-claim to the Abbess any right he might have had therein. From that date, therefore, Surfleet and Horwode held the property from the Abbess. The Nunnery continued to lease the premises until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when they were appropriated by the Crown and sold in 1544 to Robert Brokyleby and John Dyon, both of Co. Lincoln. The property was then known as *Le Flower de Luce*, being in tenure of Christopher Chybborne. In 1622 it was described as formerly an inn called the *Flower de Luce*, since altered, new built and divided into sundry tenements called *Fisher's Alley*. In 1574 it was known as *le Couche*, and at the present day it goes by the name of *Holborn Court*.

551.—JOHN DE BISSHOPESGATE TO GILBERT LE TYGHLER. *Hustings Rolls* 68, No. 120.

2 April 1335 Grant by John de Bisshopesgate, pelterer of London, and Agnes his wife, daughter of the late Thomas de Pademere, to Gilbert le Tyghler of a messuage with shops built thereon and a courtyard adjoining in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn without Neugate in the suburb of London, between a tenement of the rector of the Church of S. Mary of la Stronde on the east, a tenement formerly of Robert de Worcester on the west, the kingsway on the south and land of Hugh Prylli on the north.

Witnesses, Thomas de Lincoln, Robert le Mareschal, David de Tuttebur, Robert de Clyderhowe.

In the said parish, Sunday before the feast of S. Ambrose, 9 Ed. III.

5 Dec. 1345 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Andrew, Apostle, 19 Ed. III.

	land of Hugh Prylli	
tenement formerly of Robert le Hende de Worcester	John de Bisshopesgate to Gilbert le Tyghler formerly of Thomas de Pademere 3 shops	tenement of S. Mary le Stronde formerly of Peter Askerne

Holbourn—A.D. 1335

The will of Gilbert le Tyghlere was dated November, 1347, and proved July, 1348. He left to Isabella his wife all his tenements in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn for life; after her death the same to be sold, John, son of Reginald le Clerk, being preferred as purchaser by 40 shillings and the proceeds devoted to pious uses. Thomas de Pademere, or Pacemere, was a baker, hence the name of the shop, "the Pye on the Hoop." He was also known as Thomas Naspe and as Thomas le Baker.

Reginald le Clerk = Cecilia
will proved Nov. 1333

John Heynes = Edith
will proved 1368

ob.s.p

Johanna = Thomas de Brynchesle
of Staple Hall

552.—THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN HEYNES TO NICHOLAS DRAPER.
Hustings Rolls 99, No. 142.

27 July 1368 Whereas John Heynes, formerly citizen of London, left by will a tenement called “le Pye super le hoop” in Holbourne, between a tenement of the rectory of the Church of S. Mary atte Stronde on the east, a tenement now held by William Hervy on the west, the Kingsway of Holebourne on the south, and land formerly of Geoffrey le Goldbeterre on the north; to be sold immediately after his death. His executors Stephen le Parker and Hugh Wynkebourne clerk of the parish church of S. Andrew of Holbourne, have sold the same to Nicholas Draper, “breuer,” now the tenant thereof, and Joan his wife.

Witnesses, Roger Legat, Stephen Holbourne, Roger Podyngton, John Norman, Gailard Peyt.

Holbourne, 27 July, 42 Ed. III.

24 Nov. 1371 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Clement, Pope, 45 Ed. III.

land formerly of Geoffrey le Goldbeterre

tenement of William Hervy	<i>le Pye super le hoop</i> The executors of John Heynes to Nicholas Draper	tenement of S. Mary's Strand
Holbourne—A.D. 1368		

The will of John Heynes was proved 2 December, 1368. He desired to be buried in the chapel of S. Mary [*i.e.*, of SS. Mary and John the Baptist] in the Church of S. Andrew. He left his dwelling-house to Alice his servant, daughter of William Hankyn, and to her son John and the heirs of John. His tenement called “le Pye super le hoop” to be sold for the maintenance of a chantry in the said chapel. Dated Holeburn, 12 July, 1363.

553.—JOHN DRAPER TO RICHARD MORDON. *Hustings Rolls* 132, No. 86.

22 Jan. Grant by John Draper of Holburn, London, and Alice his wife,
1401/2 to Richard Mordon and Margery his wife, of a tenement called “le Pye super le hoop,” with a garden adjoining, in Holburn, London, between a tenement of William Goldeman on the east, a

tenement of John Elyngeham on the west, the Kingsway of Holburn on the south and land of William Soloman on the north; which tenement the grantors had by enfeoffment of John Shrouesbury and Roger Albryghton.

Witnesses, Roger Hillyam, John Norman, Henry Lynche, Thomas atte Haye, John Wynkeburn.

Holburn, 22 January, 3 Hen. III.

2 June 1404 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Petronilla the Virgin,
5 Hen. IV.

land of William Soloman

tenement of
John Elyngeham
formerly of
William Hervey

le Pye super le Hoop

John Draper
to
Richard Mordon
formerly of
John Heynes

tenement of
William
Goldeman
formerly of
S. Mary's Strand

Holburn—A.D. 1402

554.—JOHN DE WENLINGBURGH TO ROBERT DE WIRCESTRE.
Hustings Rolls 45, No. 42.

7 Oct. 1316 Grant by John de Wenlingburgh and Alice de Thelnetham his wife to Robert de Wircestre, pelterer, called le Hende, citizen of London, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Robert of a tenement with houses built thereon, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne in the suburb of London, in width between a tenement of Master Robert Dorterer on the west, and a tenement of Thomas de Pacemere, baker on the east, in length from the king's way on the south to the king's ditch (*ad fossatium domini Regis*) on the north.

Witnesses, Stephen de Abyndon, mayor, Ralf de Balauncer and William de Causton, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman, Master Robert le Dorterer, Reginald Clerk, Robert de Chigewell, John de Podyngton, Simon de Pourtepole, weaver, John de Chestre, clerk, William le Scherman, Roger de Notingham, William le Barber, beadel of the ward, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

London, Thursday before the Translation of S. Edward, King,
10 Ed. II.

18 Oct. 1316 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 10 Ed. II.

the King's ditch		
tenement of Master Robert le Dorturer [see 1099]	John de Wenlingburgh to	site of <i>Le Puy super le Hoop</i>
	Robert le Hende de Worcester formerly of John de Wandlesworthe	tenement of Thomas de Pademere
Holburne—A.D. 1316		

555.—RICHARD BURLEY TO JOHN DUFFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 111,
No. 62.

3 Aug. 1370 Quitclaim by Richard Burley, brother and heir of Robert Burley,
formerly citizen and mercer, to John Duffeld of London, mason,
and Margery his wife, of the tenement which John and Margery
hold in her right, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the
suburb of London.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, John Norman, Nicholas Draper, Hugh
Clerk, Walter de Barton.

London, 3 August, 44 Ed. III.

10 Nov. 1382 . Enrolled, Monday before the feast of S. Martin, 6 Ric. II.

field formerly of Geoffery Goldbeter		
tenement of John Norman held of the Convent of Burnham	Richard Burley to John Duffeld in occupation of William Hervey formerly of Robert le Hende de Wirestre	tenement of Nicholas Draper
Holborn—A.D. 1376		

556.—GILBERT DE MELDEBORNE AND BARTHOLOMEW ROUS TO
JOHN DUFFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 164.

19 Nov. 1376 Grant by Gilbert de Meldeborne, citizen of London, and
Bartholomew Rous, citizen and mercer, to John Duffeld, mason and

citizen, and Margery his wife, of a yearly rent of 40s. payable by William Hervy of Holborne, brewere, for a brewery in Holborne which he holds of Gilbert and Bartholomew for term of his life; with the reversion of the brewery after William's death.

The said tenement is between a tenement formerly Nicholas Draper's on the east, and a tenement of John Norman, wheelwright, on the west, the King's way on the south, and a field formerly Geoffrey Goldbeter's on the north.

Witnesses, Roger Legat, Henry Dymenel, John Totenhale, Henry Godchep, Simon Matchyng, John Norman.

London, Wednesday before the feast of S. Edmund, King, 50 Ed. III.

15 Dec. 1376 Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. Lucy the Virgin, 50 Ed. III.

	field formerly of Geoffrey Goldbeter		
tenement of John Norman	Gilbert de Meldeborne and Bartholomew Rous to John Duffield of 40s. rent payable by Wm. Hervy	site of le Pye super le Hoop	site of Brooke House
		tenement formerly of Nicholas Draper	

Holborne -A.D. 1376

The will of William Hervy was proved 3 July, 1392.

557.—RICHARD GYBBES TO JOHN DUFFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 111, No. 82.

16 Nov. 1382 Quitclaim by Richard Gybbes, cordwaner, son and heir of Peter Gybbes, wheeler, former citizen, to John Duffeld of London, mason, and Margery his wife, of a tenement which John and Margery hold in her right in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London, formerly the said Peter's.

Witnesses, Robert Warbulton, Simon Aylesham, Robert Dane, Stephen Brunne, William Boyvyle, clerk.

London, 16 Nov., 6 Ric. II.

1 Dec. 1382 Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. Andrew, 6 Ric. II.

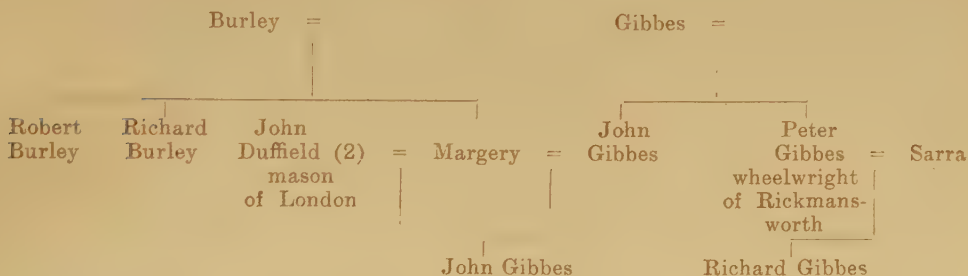
558. JOHN GYBBES TO JOHN DUFFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 111, No. 145.

30 April 1383 Quitclaim by John Gibbes, son of John Gibbes of Rykemesworth, to John Duffeld, mason, of London, and Margery his wife, mother of the grantor, of a brewery, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn which Peter Gibbes of Rykemesworth and Sarra his wife lately held.

Witnesses, Nicholas Draper, Walter Barton, John Elys, Hugh Clerk.

London, 30 April, 6 Ric. II.

4 May 1383 Enrolled, Monday after the feast of SS. Philip and James, 6 Ric. II.



The explanation of the intricacies of these grants seems to be as follows:—Margery derived the property from her brother Robert, holding it probably jointly with her husband, John Gybbes. In 1370, after she had married a second husband, Richard, another brother, gave her and him a quit-claim to it. In 1376 Gilbert de Meldeborne and Bartholomew Rous, feoffees or mortgagees, granted them the yearly rent and the reversion of the premises after the death of William Hervy, the occupier. In 1382 Richard Gybbes gave a quit-claim in respect of any rights coming to him through his uncle, John Gybbes, former husband of Margery. In 1383, in order that John Duffeld and Margery might sell the property, her son by her former husband also gave a quit-claim.

559.—JOHN DUFFELD TO JOHN DE TEMPLE. *Hustings Rolls* 113, No. 39.

21 Nov. 1383 Grant by John Duffeld, mason and citizen, and Margery his wife, sister of Robert Burley, to John de Temple, "suyer," and Walter Norman chaplain, of a tenement which John and Margery lately had by enfeoffment of Richard Burley, brother and heir of the said Robert, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London, in breadth between a tenement of the Abbess of Burnham on the west and a tenement of Nicholas Draper on the east, the

King's way on the south, and land late of Geoffrey Goldbetere on the north.

John Fraunceis, alderman of the ward.

London, Saturday before S. Clement, Pope, 7 Ric. II.

7 Nov. 1384 Enrolled, Monday after S. Leonard, Abbot, 8 Ric. II.

tenement of the Convent of Burnham formerly of Robert Dorturer	land late of Geoffrey Goldbetere		site of Brooke House
	John Duffield to John de Temple and Walter Norman formerly of Richard Burley	le Pye super le Hoop tenement of Nicholas Draper	
Holbourne—A.D. 1383			

560.—ROGER DE ASSHEWELL. *Inq. C. Misc. File 59 (10).*

16 July 1300 Inquisition taken Saturday before the feast of S. Margaret, 28 Ed. I. The King has not had in his hands for a year and a day a messuage which Roger de Asshewell, who was hanged for felony, held in the suburb of London. The said Roger long before he was committed to prison demised the said tenements to Thomas de Newenham for a term of years and afterwards released to him all right therein. A plea is pending before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer upon the said demise and quit claim.

561.—THE KING TO ROBERT PALMERE, ALIAS FRERE. *Fine Rolls, 4 Ed. III. m. 25.*

15 March
1329/30 Grant to Robert Palmere of the messuage in London in the parish of S. Andrew, Holburn, in the ward of Farndon which Edward II. recovered against Robert le Dorturer then tenant before Harvey de Staunton and his fellows, justices in eyre, at the Tower of London, as his escheat through the felony of Roger de Asshewell and Geoffrey his brother, former tenants; to hold to the said Robert and his heirs

at the rent of 20s. a year at the Exchequer; in lieu of a grant thereof for life.

A previous grant was made on 28 October, 1328, in similar terms, but for his life only. On 8 June, 1328, Robert Palmer, known also as Frere Robert, was appointed purveyor to Henry de Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, the Chancellor, formerly Treasurer of the Exchequer. On the same date Thomas de Brenchesle was also appointed purveyor to the Chancellor. In 1340 Brenchesle came into possession of Staple Hall.

562.—THE KING TO ROBERT PALMER. *Pat. Rolls 4 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 27.*

19 April 1330 Grant to Robert Palmer for his services to Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, the Chancellor, at a rent of a rose at Midsummer of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn which was recovered by the King against Robert le Dorturer then tenant as an escheat by reason of the felony of Roger de Asshewell and Geoffrey his brother long ago tenants of the same in enlargement of the late grant thereof in fee simple at the yearly rent of 20s.

563.—THE KING TO JOHN DE PODENHALE. *Fine Rolls 6 Ed. III. m. 8.*

17 Sept. 1332 Grant to the King's Serjeant, John de Podenhale, for good service to Edward II. and the King of a messuage in Holebourne in the suburb of London which Robert Frere, deceased, had of the King's gift, to hold as Robert held the same at the same rent by hands of the sheriff of London.

564.—JOHN DE POTENHALE. *Pat. Rolls 11 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 5.*

30 April 1337 Grant to John de Potenhale, the King's Serjeant, that whereas by letters patent of 18 Sept. 6 Ed. III. the King granted to him the messuage in Holebourne in the suburb of London, late of Robert Frere, deceased, at the rent which the said Robert used to pay, he shall hold the said messuage to him and his heirs discharged of any rent due to the King from the said 18th Sept. by service of rendering a rose at Midsummer.

565.—JOHN DE PODENHALE TO WILLIAM DE SURFLET AND JOHN DE HOREWODE. *Hustings Rolls* 64, No. 75.

25 May 1337 Grant by John de Podenhale, citizen of London, to William de Surflet and John de Horewode of London of the messuage in Holbourne in the suburb of the city which he had by grant of the King, "namely, whatsoever I have or ought to have in the said messuage in wood, stone, length, breadth, height and depth and all things."

Witnesses, Thomas de Chetyngdon, Reginald de Thorp, Robert de Asshe, Walter atte Slo, William de Toppesfeld.

London, Sunday before the Ascension, 11 Ed. III.

16 June 1337 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Botulph, 11 Ed. III.

John de Horwode of Enfield	=	
Nicholas de Horwode	=	Johanna ; will proved 28 Oct. 1361
Nicholas de Horwode under age in 1361	=	
		Agnes Horwode living 1434

566.—CONVENT OF BURNEHAM, ROBERT DORTURER AND ROBERT PALMER. *Close Rolls* 15 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 42 d.

7 March 1340/1 Release by William Palmer, brother of Robert Palmer, to the Abbess and Convent of Burneham, of all his right and claim in the messuage in the city of London in the parish of S. Andrew Holeburn which the late King recovered before Henry de Staunton and his fellows, then justices in Eyre, at the Tower, against Robert le Dorturer, then tenant of the messuage, as the King's escheat by the felony of Roger de Asshewell and Geoffrey his brother, the former tenants, and the late King gave the messuage to Robert Palmer by charter.

Witnesses, Robert le Mareschal, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, Roger Costantyn, and Gilbert le Tyller.

Dated at Holeburn in the parish of S. Andrew, 7 March, 15 Ed. III.

567.—ROGER BASSET TO THOMAS DE EVESHAM, FEOFFEE OF JOHN DE POTENHALE. *Close Rolls* 16 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 14 d.

8 June 1342 Enrolment of release by Roger Basset to Sir Thomas de Evesham, clerk, of all actions and of all right and claim in all the lands which Thomas holds by grant of Sir John de Potenhale in the suburb of London and elsewhere and of all demands by reason of debt, acknowledgment or contract by virtue of the law merchant.

Witnesses, Sir Edmund de Grymesby, Sir Elias de Grymesby, Sir David de Wollore, Sir William de Newenham, Sir Thomas de Hampton, clerks of the Chancery.

Dated at Westminster 8 June, 16 Ed. III.

568.—JOHN DE SCHALDEFORDE TO NICHOLAS DE HORWODE. *Hustings Rolls* 78, No. 133.

7 June 1350 Release by John de Schaldeforde and Alice his wife to Nicholas de Horwode, son of John de Horwode, of the lands and tenements formerly John Usk's in Holbourne and in Fletestrete in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Walter Turk, mayor, Adam de Buri and Ralf de Lenne, sheriffs, John Wygayn, Thomas atte Sloo, Nicholas Sprier, Nicholas Peautrer, William de Assh.

Dated and enrolled 7 June, 24 Ed. III.

The will of John de Usk was dated 11 November, 1340, and proved in July, 1341. To Juliana, his wife, he bequeathed his tenement in Fletestrete for life; also his rents in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn so that she maintain his three children until they come of age to learn a craft.

John de Usk was a King's clerk; his executors were his wife, Juliana, and Thomas Giles, who, in November, 1341, prosecuted Geoffrey de Royston for a debt of £3 due to the deceased. Robert de Wymondeswold, clerk and keeper of the cocket seal of the port of Great Yarmouth, was the attorney who prosecuted on behalf of the executors. It is obvious that John Usk was a tenant of John de Podenhale.

569.—PETER KYBBES TO ROGER LEGET. *Hustings Rolls* 86, No. 50.

25 Oct. 1357 Grant by Peter Kybbes of Rykemesworth, Welere, and Sarra his wife to Roger Leget of Holbourne of a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London which they had by enfeoffment of Nicholas de Horwode, citizen of London.

Witnesses, Roger Constantyn, John Heynes, Peter de Bosenham, Walter de Wynchendon, Richard de Podyngton.

Hollebourne, London, Wednesday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 31 Ed. III.

28 May 1358 Enrolled Monday the morrow of the feast of the Trinity, 32 Ed. III.

For pedigree of Peter Gibbes, otherwise Kybbes, of Rickmansworth, see 558.

570.—ROBERT BROKYLEBY AND JOHN DYON. *Pat. Rolls* 36 *Hen. VIII.* p. 16, m. 9.

20 Aug. 1544 Grant to Robert Brokyleby of Glentworth, Co. Lincoln, and John Dyon of Co. Lincoln of an Inn called le Flower de Luce in tenure of Christopher Chybborne in the parish of S. Andrew Holborn formerly belonging to the Monastery of Burneham, Co. Buckingham.

These grantees transferred the property to William Brytten, who before 1555 parted with it to Roland Atkinson, whose ultimate heir parted with it to Maurice Pickering.

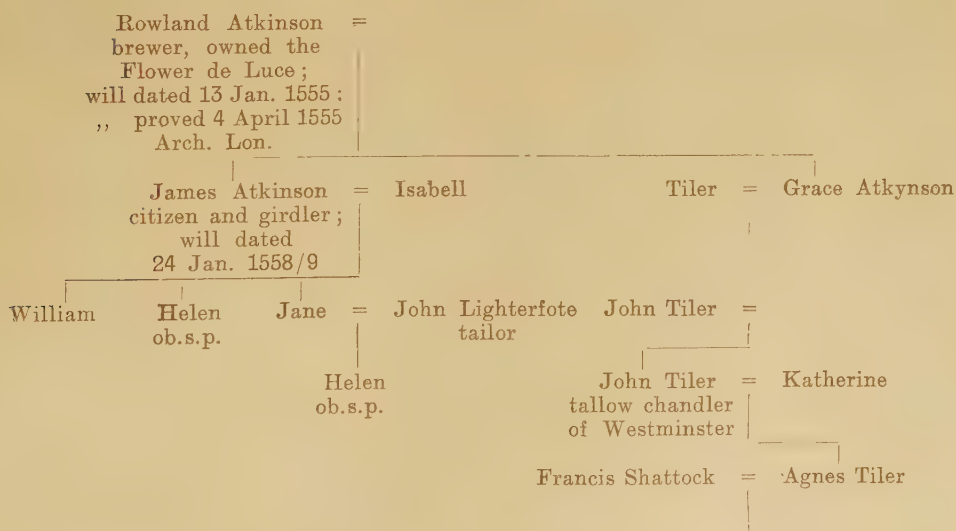
571.—JOHN TYLER TO MAURICE PICKERING. *Hustings Rolls* 260, No. 25.

22 Oct. 1574 Grant by John Tyler of the city of Westminster, tallow chandler, [cousin and next heir of Helen Lighterfote, daughter and heir of Jane Lighterfote, late wife of John Lighterfote, of the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne, tailor, one of the sisters and co-heirs of William Atkinson, now also deceased, son and heir of James Atkinson, late citizen and girdler of London] and Katherine his wife, to Maurice Pickering and Joan his wife of all that messuage in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne known by the sign of "le Couche" to hold during the life of the said Joan, with remainder to Hugh Parlor, son of John Parlor, late of the city of Westminster gentleman, deceased, late husband of the said Joan, mother of the said Hugh; with warranty against the heirs of John Lighterfote and the heirs of William Atkinson and against the heirs of William Brytten, Robert Brokesby and John Dyon.

Dated 22 October, 1574.

13 Dec. 1574 Enrolled on the feast of S. Lucy, 1574.

This tenement was afterwards known as Fisher's Alley [Chan. Proc. Jas. I. 15-41]. It is now known as Holborn Court.



SECTION 17.

[572] *RICHARD DE CHIGWELL'S LAND IN
PORTEPOOL.*

DURING the latter part of the thirteenth century much of the land on both sides of the south part of Portepool Lane, or Gray's Inn Road, was held by Richard de Chigwell, a fish-monger by citizenship but mainly interested in other businesses. As a merchant he was sworn on the Gospels in July, 1271, not to take any wool or other goods to Flanders or elsewhere within the power of the Countess of Flanders during the contention between the King and her; and again as a merchant in May, 1272, he received licence to export his wool subject to the same oath and conditions. As ship-owner he was granted in November, 1283, safe conduct for his ships, men and merchants to proceed along the coasts, buy corn and bring it to London for sale there. In 1281 he held the office of Sheriff of London.

He owned shops in Old Fish Street and elsewhere in the city; houses and land in Fetter Lane, then called New Street; land at Battersea, Chelsea and Kensington in Middlesex, at Chigwell and Havering in Essex, and at Lewisham in Kent. In 1288 he was excused Summons of Eyre for Common Pleas in County Kent, and both he and Reginald de Grey, who afterwards bought some of his property in Portepool, received similar grants in respect of Summons for Pleas of the Forest in County Essex. It was in July, 1279, that he bought of John de Winton, maternal grandfather of Nicholas de Farndon, who was afterwards Alderman of Faringdon Ward, certain property in Portepool; and in the following year his father-in-law, Simon de Gardin de Portepool, died bequeathing to him his house

next Holborn Bars, the site of which is now occupied by the London and South Western Bank, the ground in the rear of which house stretched up to the King's ditch on the north. He gave this property in 1297 to his daughter as a marriage portion, but eventually it came back to his son and heir, Robert de Chigwell.

[573] In 1294 he parted with a certain portion of his property, held under the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, consisting of about three acres west of Portepool Lane and thirty acres to the east of the said lane, to Sir Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester. Both of these areas will be dealt with separately in the Section on Grey's Inn. In 1298 he sold for £100 other property in the same lane consisting of thirty-six shops. So many shops in this lane only 230 years after the Conquest illustrates the rapid growth of the suburb; they must have been built after the construction of the Bars; twenty-five of them were on the east side of the lane stretching northwards from the corner of Holborn Bars and the other eleven were on the west side stretching from and including the tenement of Adam de Bedyk, merchant tailor to the King, to the property previously sold to Reginald de Grey, the founder of Grey's Inn. Eleven of these shops, presumably those on the west side, were thatched; the rest, which would all be on the other side, were substantially built with tiled roofs, affording, no doubt, a very picturesque appearance to the spectator. Grays Inn Road, then a very narrow lane, has been much widened in recent years, and the site of the latter twenty-five shops has been merged into the roadway. The purchasers of the whole of the shops both on the east and west sides of the lane were the executors of Fulk de Lovel, Archdeacon of Colchester, and they were bought for the purpose of founding and maintaining a chantry in S. Paul's Cathedral, to be called Lovell's Chantry, for the souls of the Archdeacon and of all Christian people. At that date, namely 1298, the yearly rent receivable from the whole of the shops, when all were let, was £10 5s. The executors constituted the Dean and Chapter custodians of the property, and they appointed William de Mersey to be principal and first chaplain of the Chantry, which was to be at the altar of S. John the Baptist in S. Paul's, and he and the other chantry priests were between them to receive £5 a year out of the

issues, together with any balance that remained after the payment of other fixed charges. The whole was to be distributed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Chamberlain of S. Paul's	0	4	0
To William de Grenfield, Prebendary of Holborn	0	3	0
To Robert de Ros, Prebendary of S. Pancras ...	0	4	2
To Gilbert de Segrave, Prebendary of Portepool	0	8	4
To the Church of S. Andrew, Holborn	0	8	0
To S. Paul's for the Canons, Priests, &c.	2	10	0
To the Chaplains of the Chantry	5	0	0
Balance, if any, to the same Chaplains	1	7	6

£10 5 0

[574] The first five of these items were quit-rents, three of which were payable to Prebendaries; he of Portepool received the largest apportionment, he of Holborn the smallest; but it may cause surprise to notice that property so close to Holborn Bars should ever have formed part of the rentals of the Prebend of S. Pancras.

When Richard de Chigwell died in 1307 his wife Joan seized such of his property as had formerly belonged to her father Simon de Gardino de Portepool, but was proceeded against, and the property was taken into the hands of the Crown. Robert de Chigwell, her son, appointed Luke de Ramsey as his Attorney, who, on the 18th day of April, 1307, came before the Court and sought to replevy (or recover) for his client the lands taken into the King's hands in the default (or non-appearance) of Robert before the Justices of the Bench in the suit against Joan, late his father's wife; and on the 22nd day of March following, William de Mersey, Attorney on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, sought to replevy them in the same Court in their non-appearance. The following year Luke de Ramsey again came before the Court and sought to replevy for Robert de Chigwell his father's lands in Kensington, Chelsea and Chigwell. Joan remained in contumacy and was at length arrested for her contempt; but upon her release she was permitted to retain some of the lands belonging formerly to her late father, but not Greys

Inn nor the lands of Lovell's Chantry. She died in 1324 possessed of certain lands in Middlesex, 280 acres in Beckenham and 40 acres in Lewisham, none of which was held in chief.

At the abolition of the Chantries in Edward VI.'s reign the property belonging to the trustees of Lovell's Chantry came into the hands of the Crown. In 1587 the Dean and Chapter made a feeble effort to recover it without success, and James I., at a time when he was selling some of his fee-farm rents, sold " the land late of Lovell's Chantry " by several parcels to several buyers. A few deeds are appended to this Section relating to Robert de Chigwell's property immediately inside the Bars.

575.—RICHARD DE CHIGWELLE AND JOHN DE WYNTON. *Feet of Fines London and Middx., F. 27, No. 67.*

1 July 1279 Final concord at Westminster, in the Octave of S. John the Baptist, 7 Ed. I., before Thomas Welond, Walter de Helyun, John de Lovetot, Roger de Leycester, William de Burilton, Justices, between Richard de Chykwelle, querent, and John de Wynton and Juliana his wife, impedients, of a messuage and 6s. of rent with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew without London, in a plea of warranty of charter summoned between them; John and Juliana acknowledged the tenement with appurtenances to be the right of Richard as of their gift to hold to him and his heirs of John and Juliana and her heirs for ever for the yearly rent of a clove at Easter and to do the service belonging to the tenement to the chief lord of the fee. With warranty against all men for ever. For this Richard gave John and Juliana one sore sparrowhawk.

576.—WILL OF SIMON DE GARDINO. *Hustings Rolls 11, No. 59.*

27 July 1280 Will of Simon de Gardino, called de Portepole, enrolled on Monday after the feast of S. James 8 Ed. I. He bequeathed to Richard de Chyggewell, who married his daughter, his house within the bar of Holbourne which he had by demise of Osmund le Phelip, he finding eight priests to celebrate divine service for the first year after his death. To hold as it is enclosed with the shop adjoining the house on the east. He gave 5s. yearly out of a rent of 10s. which Dame Saylde was bound to pay him yearly, for the maintenance of a lamp to burn in the nave of the church of S. Andrew before the great rood; and 2s. yearly out of a rent of 4s. receivable from Richard de Chyggewell from a house held of him, formerly belonging to Dame Alice la Blounde, to maintain two torches burning every day in the said church at the elevation of the Host, and 12d. of the remaining 2s. he gave to the maintenance of the belfry of the said church.

577.—WILLIAM RAD TO WILLIAM WEAVER. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A Box 2a, 611.*

1252 to 1260 William Rad and Helewys his wife have granted to William Weaver and Matilda his wife a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, which lies between the land which was of Robert de Purtepol on the south and their land on the north and extends in length from the street called Purtepolestrate on the east as far as

to land of Symon de Purtepol on the west and contains in breadth next the King's street $16\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the iron ell of the lord King Hen. III. without measuring inches and in the middle 11 ells and 4 inches and in the lower part towards the west 11 ells and 4 inches and in length from the aforesaid street as far as to the land of the aforesaid Symon de Purtepol 42 ells and 2 inches of the aforesaid ell. For the yearly rent of 25 pence and 1 halfpenny, namely 13d. at Easter and 12½d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all people and acquittance of services towards the lords of the fee and all other men and women, Christians and Jews. For this grant William and Matilda gave 10s.

Witnesses, Simon de Purtepol, William de Handon, James, son of Hugh de Weleburne, John de Ware, smith, John Smith, son of Adam Smith, Roger Baker, Richard le Corviser, Robert Osegod, Ralph Scot, Robert Lovetot, Henry le Ferrur, Richard, clerk, and others.

(Endorsement, in a later hand—*Pro Cantaria Fulconis Lovel.*)

Land of Symon de Purtepol	35½ feet	126½ feet	31½ feet	Purtepol—A.D.
		William Rad and Louise his wife to William Weaver and Matilda his wife [about 1-10th acre] afterwards belonging to Lovels Chantry		
		land formerly of Robert de Purtepol (or Portepool) [see 622]		

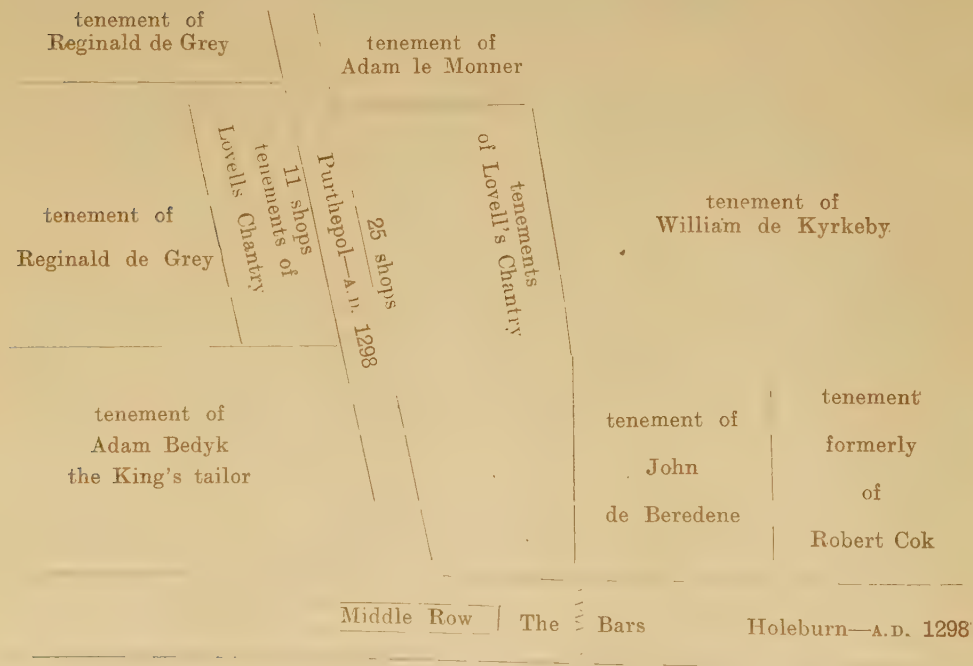
578.—RICHARD DE CHIGWELL TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A Box, 2a, 624.*

1298

Richard de Chigwell, citizen of London, has granted to the Dean and chapter of S. Paul's 25 shops in the parish of S. Andrew Holburne extending in a line from the corner of Purthepol on the south as far as to Richard's tenement and the tenement of Adam le Monner towards the north and in breadth extending from the King's street on the west as far as to the tenement of Master William le Kyrkeby towards the east; together with 11 other shops in the aforesaid parish situate on the west the other side of the way, in breadth extending to the tenement of Adam de Bilyches, tailor of the lord King, on the south as far as to the tenement of Sir

Reginald de Grey towards the north and abutting in length upon Purthepol on the east as far as to the tenement of the same Sir Reginald towards the west; rendering annually 4s. to S. Paul's, 8s. to Master William de Grenfeld, 4s. 2d. to Master Robert de Ros, 8s. 4d. to Master Gilbert de Segrave and 8s. to the Church of S. Andrew. For this grant the Dean gave £100 sterling. With warranty &c.

Witnesses, Sir Henry le Galays, then Mayor, Sir John de Banquell, John de Storteford, then sheriffs, Geoffrey de Northon, clerk, William de Betoynier, Ralph de Bromleg, Richard de Haben, William Lumbard of London, Martin de Suthmere, William de Fulham, William de Baldokes, William de Walton, and many others.



579.—ROBERT DE CHIGGEWELLE TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S. *Deeds of S. Paul's A Box, 2a, 626.*

11 April to Robert, son and heir of Richard de Chiggewelle, citizen of
11 May London, ratifies the grant made to the Dean and Chapter of
1298 S. Paul's London by his father of certain shops with their appur-

tenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne with a quit claim of the premises for himself and his heirs.

Witnesses, Sir Henry le Galeys, then Mayor, Sir John Bankewell, John de Storteford, William de Stortford, then sheriffs, Richard de Chigewelle, William de Fulham, Martin de Suthmere, William de Baudak, John, clerk, and others.

Endorsed, Confirmatio Roberti filii Ricardi de Chiggewell de redditu in Purtepol. (*In a later hand*, Ed. II.)

Deeds of S. Paul's, A Box, 2d, 625.

Ralph de Baudac, Dean of S. Paul's, and the Chapter thereof, appoint John de Brainford, their chamberlain, and John de Suthburi, chaplain, their attorneys, to receive seisin of the houses, gardens, curtilages with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holburne of their fee with which Richard de Chigwell citizen of London has enfeoffed them by his deed.

Dated, London, 6 Id. A.D. 1298.

Sir John Bankewell appears as a third Sheriff in this deed. See also Nos. 393 and 578.

580.—FULK LOVEL, ARCHDEACON OF COLCHESTER, AND RICHARD DE CHIGWELL'S DEMISE TO S. PAUL'S. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A Box 24, No. 629.*

18 Oct. 1299 A.D. 1299. Feast of S. Luke. Between Ralph de Baudak, Dean, and the Chapter of the London Church, of the one part and Master Ralph de Ivynghe, Chancellor of the said Church, and Martin de Suthmere, executors of the will of Fulk Lovel, Archdeacon of Colchester, and Sir William de Merseye, chaplain at the chantry for the soul of the said Archdeacon in the said Church of London, presented by the said executors and admitted by the Dean and Chapter, of the other part, it is agreed that the said Dean and Chapter shall assign to the said William de Merseye all those tenements with houses built thereon and other appurtenances in the street of Pourtepol without London which tenements the said executors bought of Richard de Chikewell, citizen of London, and have therewith enfeoffed the Dean and Chapter for the payment of 100s. yearly to a chaplain celebrating for the soul of the said Fulk and 50s. to other ministers of that church and 27s. 6d. to certain

other persons, so that he, the said William de Merseye and other priests of that chantry shall receive 100s. for themselves and answer to the Dean and Chapter for the 50s. on the morrow of S. Edmund King and Martyr to be distributed under the form, &c. (viz. so much to the canons, priests, &c.) and the chaplains shall pay the 27s. 6d. at the accustomed terms out of the said tenements, namely, 4s. to the Chamberlain of S. Paul's for lights, 3s. to the Prebendary of Holeburn, 4s. 2d. to the Prebendary of S. Pancras, 8s. 4d. to the Prebendary of Pourtepol, and 8s. to the Church of S. Andrew, and they may retain the rest of the rent which amounts in whole to £10 5s. The chantry for the said Fulk shall be at the altar of S. John the Baptist in the said Church of London. The buildings are shops on each side of the street of Pourtepol, 11 are thatch covered and the rest well built with tiled roofs.

581.—THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S AND THE GIFT OF
RICHARD DE CHIGWELL. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A Box 75, No. 1996.*

18 Dec. 1587 Agreement between Alexander Nowell, Dean, and the Chapter of S. Paul's and John Leek, citizen and mercer of London. Whereas John Leek has made known to the Dean and Chapter that there are divers messuages lands &c. wrongfully taken and withholden from them by the Act, 1 Ed. VI. relating to colleges and chantries &c. and has offered to them diligently to travail to the uttermost of his power as Solicitor or Attorney yet the Dean and Chapter for the avoiding of exclamations and evil reports of indiscrete people are content for the present to make trial for the recovery of some particular causes and gifts made to their predecessors and therefore are content to grant to John Leeke or his assigns leases without fine &c. of all those messuages lands tenements or other appurtenances given to their predecessors by the executors of Ralph Baldocke and of Thomas Ever in the city of London, of all those messuages lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Purte Pool Lane, alias Gray's Inn Lane, and there near unto adjoining without the Bars, in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne, in the County of Middlesex, which their predecessors had of the gift of Richard Chigwell and others, and the parsonage of Chobham, Co. Surrey, late appropriated to the Church by Sir Thomas Poop, knight, deceased. John Leeke is to deal for the arrears of rent reasonably and charitably with the persons concerned and pay the tythes &c. to the Dean and Chapter. 18 Dec. A.D. 1587.

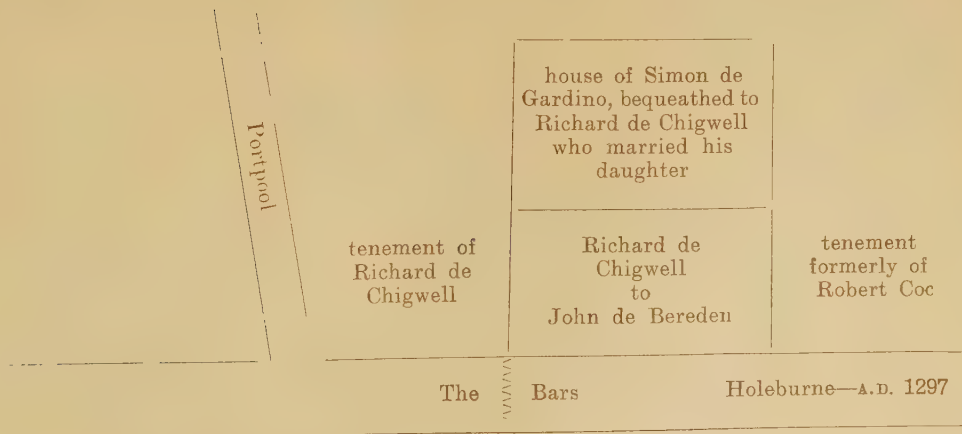
582.—RICHARD DE CHIGWELL TO JOHN DE BEREDEN. *Harl. MS. 4015, f. 130. Cartulary of S. Giles Hospital.*

5 July 1297

Richard de Chigwelle, citizen of London, has granted to John de Beredene, "Joygnour" of London, in free marriage with Alice his wife, a tenement with its appurtenances next within the Bar of Holeburne in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne between the tenement of Richard without the same Bar towards the west and a tenement formerly of Robert Coc towards the east; and also his tenement towards the north and at the King's street towards the south a shop also next to the same gate. To hold to John and Alice and the lawful heirs of their bodies in fee and heritage forever of Richard his heirs and assigns for the yearly rent to Richard his heirs and assigns of a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist and to the Hospital of S. Giles 6s. 5d. at the usual terms. With warranty &c. And if Alice die without heir of her body then after the death of John the premises shall revert to Richard his heirs and assigns.

Witnesses, Sir John Bretun, knight, then Keeper of the city of London, Thomas de Suthfolk and Adam de Fullham, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, then Alderman of that Ward, William Edyman, Robert le Bukeler, Thomas de Ware, Geoffrey de Berton, Simon le Webbe, Gilbert Prudfot, William le Brewer, John le Serjeant, William de Baddeley, Adam Smith, Gerard le Tyler, Robert le Peleter of Holebourne, Thomas de Newenham, goldsmith, Robert, clerk, and others.

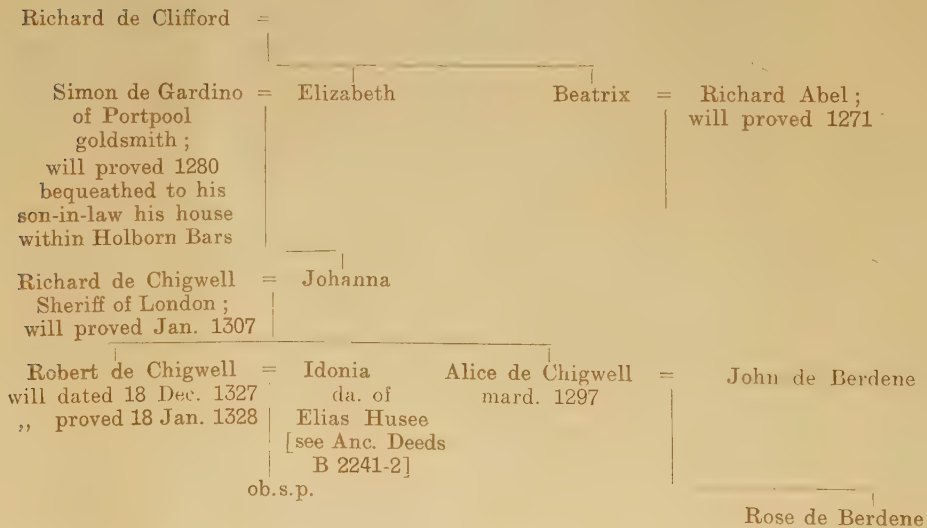
Dated at London, 5 July, 25 Ed. I.



583.—WILL OF RICHARD DE CHIGGEWELL. *Hustings Rolls* 35, No. 12.

21 Nov. 1306 On the morrow of S. Edmund 35 Ed. I. came Joan, who was wife of Richard de Chigwelle, Henry de Fingrie, Thomas de Chigwelle and Hamond de Dene, executors of the said Richard de Chigewell, citizen of London, to prove his will, John Fitz William and William Boydene, tailor, witnesses thereunto being sworn and examined.

He bequeathed to the fabric of the chapel of S. Mary in S. Paul's cathedral 20s. yearly quit rent out of all his tenements in London, half of which he gave to his wife and half to his son Robert. He left 20s. towards the repair of London Bridge.

584.—ROSE DE BERDENE TO THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT DE CHIGGEWELL. *Hustings Rolls* 56, No. 18.

8 Feb. 1327/8 Quitclaim by Rose daughter of John de Berdene, “joignour,” formerly citizen, to John de Bray, John de Gloucestre and John de Podingtone, executors of Robert de Chiggewell, son and heir of Richard de Chiggewell, formerly citizen, of a tenement with houses built thereon which Alice her mother had by enfeoffment of the said Richard, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holebourne in the suburb of London, by the bar of Holebourne, near Pourtepole.

Hamo de Chiggewell, mayor, John Hauteyn and Henry Darcy, sheriffs.

Witnesses, Reginald clerk, Robert le Hende, Richard de Graftone, Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, William le Blake, smyth.

London, Monday after S. Agatha, Virgin, 2 Ed. III.

Enrolled same day.

Hamo de Chiggewell, the Mayor, whose real name was Hamond de Dene, was no relation of Richard de Chiggewell. He was one of Richard's executors; but having purchased from Richard certain tenements in the parish of S. Matthew, Friday Street, for his term of life, he assumed the surname of the vendor.

585.—THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT DE CHIGEWELL TO WILLIAM DE WARE. *Hustings Rolls* 56, No. 30.

17 Feb. Sale by John de Bray, John de Gloucestre and John de Podington, executors of Robert de Chigewell, son and heir of Richard de Chigewell, formerly citizen, by virtue of his testament enrolled on 1327/8 Monday after S. Hillary, 1 Ed. III., to William de Ware, formerly servant of Robert de Ely, fishmonger and citizen, of a tenement with houses built thereon, and with a garden adjoining, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement formerly of Robert Dorturer now in the King's hand on the east, and a tenement of Sir Roger de Lymistre, chaplain of S. Paul, London, on the west, the King's ditch on the north, and the King's street called Holebournestrete on the south, bequeathed in the said will to be sold.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Reginald clerk, Robert le Hende.

London, Wednesday before the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 2 Ed. III.

22 Feb. Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 2 Ed. III.
1327/8

the King's ditch; boundary of the suburb

tenement of
Sir Roger de
Lymistre
chaplain of
S. Paul's

The executors of
Robert de Chigwell
to
William de Ware

tenement
formerly of
Robert le
Dorturer

The Bars

Holebournestrete—A.D. 1328

586.—WILL OF JOHN DE PODYNGTON. *Hustings Rolls* 58, No. 25.

26 Feb.

1329/30

On Monday after the feast of S. Mathias 4 Ed. III. came Mabel, who was wife of John de Podyngton, and Reginald de Thorpe, executors of the will of the said John, to prove the same, Reginald le Clerk and William de Mymmes, witnesses thereto, being sworn and examined.

He bequeathed to his son Richard, after the decease of the said Mabel, his tenement in the parish of S. Andrew this side of the bar of Pourtepole to hold in tail with contingent remainder to his daughter Joan. To the said Joan his daughter that tenement in the same parish which he had of the feoffment of William de Ware, fishmonger, citizen of London, which formerly belonged to Richard de Chigwell. If both his children die without issue, the tenements to be sold by his executors or by four trustworthy parishioners of S. Andrew's parish and the proceeds expended at their discretion, as shall also be done after the decease of his wife with the tenement which he holds in the said parish of the feoffment of Haweis, wife of the late William de Bannebury. To the said Mabel, for her life, 4s. 2d. rents that he acquired from the said William de Ware in the said parish in the lane called Fayturlane, namely, 4s. out of the tenement formerly of Ralph le Horner and 2d. out of the tenement of John de Blackwell, which he long since acquired from William Passemer, on condition that Mabel during her lifetime maintain a lamp burning in the chapel of S. John in S. Andrew's church; with remainder to the said Richard charged as above and after his death the parishioners shall have and collect the said rent for the maintenance of the said lamp for ever.

3 Jan.

1329/30

Dated London Wednesday after the feast of the Circumcision, 3 Ed. III.

587.—JOHN CONSTANTYN TO SIR JOHN DE SWYNSTEDE. *Hustings Rolls* 96, No. 17.

16 July 1367

Grant by John Constantyn, son and heir of John Constantyn, citizen of London, and Emma his wife, to Sir John de Swynstede, rector of the Church of Edlesburgh, of a shop with houses built thereon, and a vacant plot of land adjoining, in Holbourne in the suburb of London, between the grantors' tenement on the west and

a tenement of the Prioress and Convent of Burnham which John Norman now holds, on the east, and in length from the highway on the south to the grantors' tenement on the north; containing in length $15\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the iron ell of the Lord King and five inches, by measure; and in width along (secus) the highway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ells, 3 inches, and on the back part, it contains in length 6 ells, 5 inches.

John de Chichestre, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, John Norman, William Hervy, Nicholas atte-Pye, Stephen Parker.

Holbourne, 16 July, 41 Ed. III.

28 Feb.

1367/8

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathias the Apostle, 42 Ed. III.

Portpool Lane	tenement of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's	tenement of John Constantyn	tenement of John Constantyn		46 feet 11 inches	tenement of the Convent of Burnham held by John Norman formerly of Robert le Dorturer
			18 feet 5 inches			
			John Constantyn to Sir John de Swynstede			
			12 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet			
The Bars			Holbourne—A.D. 1368			

588.—JOHN CONSTANTYN TO SIR JOHN DE SWYNSTEDE. *Hustings Rolls* 96, No. 189.

10 Nov. 1368 Grant by John Constantyn, son and heir of John Constantyn, citizen of London, and Emma his wife to Sir John de Swynstede rector of the Church of Edlesburgh of a tenement with two shops, houses built over and a garden adjoining, together with reversion of one shop after the death of John Auncel which is parcel of the said tenement; situated together in Holbourne in the suburb of London, in length from the King's way on the south, to land of the prebend of S. Paul's Church on the north and in width along the king's way from the tenement of the grantee on the east, to the tenement of the same prebend on the west, and on the interior side in breadth from a tenement of the prioress and convent of Burnham on the east to the tenement of the said prebend on the west, as by limits and bounds set forth.

John de Chichestre, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Roger Legat, John Norman, William Hervy, Roger de Podyngton, John Brounstel.

London, 10 November, 42 Ed. III.

13 Nov. 1368 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Martin the Bishop, 42 Ed. III.

land of the Prebend of S. Paul's		tenement of the Convent of Burnham	
tenement of the Prebend of S. Paul's	John Constantyn to Sir John de Swynstede	tenement of John Constantyn	tenement of the Convent of Burnham
	3 shops		
The Bars		Holbourne—A.D. 1368	

589.—SIR JOHN DE SWYNSTEDE TO JOHN CONSTANTYN. *Hustings Rolls 96, No. 190.*

11 Nov. 1368 Sir John de Swynstede grants that if John Constantyn and Emma his wife pay to him £40 on Michaelmas day next in the Church of S. Paul, Monday, their charter to him (No. 588) shall be void.

(Same witnesses as in No. 588).

London, 11 November, 42 Ed. III. Indenture.

13 Nov. 1368 (Enrolled at the same Court as No. 189, Roll 96).

John de Podyngton will proved 1329	=	Mabel		John Constantyn	=	Idonia
Richard de Podyngton died 1367	=		|	Joan	=	John Constantyn dead in 1368
				Emma	=	John Constantyn

590. WILLIAM BRAY TO ROBERT CLAYPOLE AND THOMAS HELE.
 Hustings Rolls 122, No. 13.

8 Oct. 1393 Grant by William Bray, chaplain, to Robert Claypole, rector of the Church of Wavenden, and Thomas Hele and the heirs of Thomas of a tenement with shops adjoining, with houses built thereon, and a garden adjoining which he had together with John Swynstede

Tenement of John de Podyngton. 590, 591, 592

rector of Edelesburgh and Henry Fallywolfe, by enfeoffment of William Bateman, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburn in the suburb of London, between a tenement of the Abbess of Burnham on the east and a tenement of the prebendary of S. Paul's * on the west, the south end extending in front upon the king's way of Holborn, and the north end upon the garden of the said prebendary.

Witnesses, John Shrouesbury, John Davy, William Milton, Roger Gailler, John Mot.

London, 8 Oct., 17 Ric. II.

20 Oct. 1393 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 17 Ric. II.

* In the margin, "scilicet, tempore H. Perot."

Portpool	garden of the Prebendary of S. Paul's		
	tenement of the Prebendary of S. Paul's	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> William Bray to Robert Claypole and Thomas Hele formerly of Sir John Swynstede </div>	tenement of the Convent of Burnham
The \ \ \ Bars Holburn—A.D. 1393			

591. THOMAS HELE TO JOHN STAUNTON AND JOHN BOTELER.
Hustings Rolls 123, No. 3.

3 July 1394 Grant by Thomas Hele to John Staunton citizen brewer, and John Boteler, citizen, of the tenement described in No. 590.

(Witnesses as in No. 590).

London, 3 July, 18 Ric. II.

20 July 1394 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Margaret, 18 Ric. II.

592. STEPHEN TWYCHYN AND ALICE HIS WIFE TO THOMAS BOLE AND JOHN BALLY. *Hustings Rolls 140, No. 58.*

10 Feb. Quitclaim by Stephen de Twychyn and Alice his wife, kins-
1412/3 woman and heir of John Costantyn, to Thomas Bole, ironmonger, and John Bally, citizens, of a messuage (described in No. 590) which the said Thomas and John now hold.

10 Feb., 14 Hen. IV.

13 Feb. Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Valentine, 14 Hen. IV.

1412/3

SECTION 18.

[593] *THE SOKE OF PORTEPOOL.*

THE property lying north of the King's ditch cannot be so fully described as that within the jurisdiction of the city; for here, outside the suburb, the demand for private dwellings or business premises was at no time acute until after Tudor times; it consisted mainly of fields, pastures and market gardens; its freehold belonged to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's as overlords of the Soke of Portepool, and it was much sub-let to occupiers whose names cannot now be traced.

Originally, this Soke included the site of Gray's Inn and stretched eastwards beyond Leather Lane; part of it lying north of the present Clerkenwell Road had been granted before the year 1240 to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew; part of it, now Gray's Inn, had been granted to Reginald de Grey in 1294; and the remainder was in the fourteenth century divided into two unequal portions by the said King's ditch, running from east to west and forming the boundary, so it appears, of the city suburb.

It was probably owing to the increasing value of the arable land north of the King's ditch that a suit of manorial Court took place in the year 1241 in the Chapter House of S. Paul's between Roger de Orset, Prebendary of Portepool, and the Prior of S. Bartholomew's in respect of a messuage called Alfrichsbure claimed by Roger to be within his Prebend.

[594] The termination *bury* implies a capital mansion, as in Aldermansbury, Blemondsbury, &c.; it is possible, therefore, that Alfrichesbury acquired its name from a Saxon called Alfrie. The Prior's ditch was latterly in alignment with the present Clerkenwell Road. The suit was conducted in friendliness, the Prebendary in the end agreeing not to press for possession upon condition that the Prior

and Brethren of the Hospital and their successors in continuing to hold the property should do so of him and his successors for a yearly rent of £1 6s. 8d. The deed recording this pact was witnessed first by five ecclesiastics of S. Paul's and then by the Mayor and three Aldermen and the Sheriff of Middlesex. It seems to have been customary at this period for the principal magnates of the city to attend suits of Court at S. Paul's whenever differences arose over property belonging to the Cathedral on the outskirts of the suburb.

[595] The rent of this particular property indicates its size and importance. Special mention is made of it in a Visitation of lands belonging to S. Paul's in the parish of S. Pancras made during the years 1249 to 1254, where it is stated that "there are 36 messuages in the parish not including the messuages of Totenhale, Northburi and Alkichesbri." It is also stated with tantalising ambiguity and brevity that "Adam de Basing holds the tenements and has held possession by force for eight years." This prominent citizen, who was Mayor in 1252 and was then holding the manor of Pancras against the consent of the Chapter, had been acquiring large parcels of land in Holborn, Portepool and S. Pancras for some time past. He held other properties under S. Paul's, amongst them being the manor of Aldermanbury, the manor of Finchley, Middlesex, and a capital mansion and messuage in Portepool with an acre and three roods of land lying there north of what is now Baldwin's Gardens stretching from Portepool Lane on the one side to Le Vrunelane on the other. This narrow strip of land lying so close to Holborn actually formed part of the manor of Pancras, and the mansion may have been the manor house.

The important strip of land lying south and nearly similar in size and shape to Adam de Basing's capital messuage became known as Baldwin's Gardens in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and another strip south of it became the garden of Brooke House. To the south of the latter garden came the ancient King's ditch. Neither Baldwin's Gardens nor Brooke House were part of the manor of Pancras; but it seems incongruous that any part of that manor should have been within the Soke of Portepool. Even the south-western corner of the present Gray's Inn Lane and the southern entrance to Gray's Inn,

both properties actually in High Holborn, formed part of the Pancras Manor.

[596] Adam de Basing had bought the acre and three roods where lay his capital mansion from Robert de Portepool about the year 1248; but he already held land to the north of it amounting to one and a quarter acres, so that his total holding here was about three acres. Its history properly belongs to that of the manor of Pancras, and will be referred to again in a later Section. Here it may be mentioned that Thomas de Bedyk, the descendant of Adam de Basing, sold the manor in 1349 to John de Bokyngham, Chamberlain of the King and Keeper of the Wardrobe, who afterwards became Bishop of Lincoln. His feoffee, John Padbury, sold it in 1361 to Lady Joan de Ferrers, widow of Robert de Ferrers, of Chartley. During her ownership this particular property north of Baldwin's Gardens was farmed by her to Peter atte Gate, who died in 1362, when it was found that, besides these three acres, he farmed four other acres directly from the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, which were probably situated north of the other three. Seven weeks before his death he gave the whole seven acres to his natural son by charter. But this son, Richard by name, so unhappy in his birth and inheritance, twelve years later "killed himself by hanging himself on a cord in his own house." As he had no heir, being a bastard without children, his goods escheated to the King, who merged the suicide's right in this holding in a much bigger transaction. Sir Robert Knolles, the famous warrior of those days, was anxious to provide further endowment for the Charterhouse of London, and on the 19th day of December, 1377, bought from Lady Ferrers the manor of Pancras, and gave it to the King for that purpose.

As tenant of the Charterhouse Robert Fowler held the seven acres in 1403; it was described merely "as a house in Portepool opposite Greysin." There was at that date no southern entrance to that Inn, but only that which now exists in Gray's Inn Road. In the Rentals of the Monastery of the year 1430 the various properties comprising the manor of Pancras are scheduled under that heading, and the property held by Robert Fowler is the only one in which it seems possible that a manor house could have existed. In 1493, and

again in 1524, Halnatheus Mauleverere, or Malverer, was tenant of the Charterhouse, when it was described as “a close near Grayes Inn.” In 1531 it was leased to Richard Hauken for a term of thirty years; but twelve years later the Charterhouse itself had been dissolved under terribly tragic circumstances, and this small property had been sold by the Crown to Bartholomew Burgoyne.

[597] At a very early date the Dean and Chapter had surrendered that part of the Soke of Portepool lying east of Leather Lane to John de Kyrkeby, Bishop of Ely, retaining as charges upon the property the quit-rents due of old to the Prebends of Holborn and Portepool. John de Kyrkeby's purchase has been dealt with in the Section referring to Ely Palace. He died in 1290, and four years later Reginald de Grey, another leading administrator, acquired the more westerly part of the Soke, where he established Gray's Inn. This property also is treated in a separate Section. There remains now only the northern part of the Soke to consider. Sir John de Kyrkeby bequeathed his property lying within the city to his successors in the Bishopric of Ely. But the northern part in the county of Middlesex fell by inheritance to his brother, William de Kyrkeby, who gave that part of it north of Ely Palace to the Bishopric; yet at his death in 1302 he still held 123 acres in Middlesex of the Dean and Chapter. These were distributed amongst his co-heirs, namely, his four sisters. Peter Prilly, husband of his sister Alice, came thereby into possession of forty acres at Portepool; but Peter's grandson, another Peter Prilly, alienated his portion before the year 1349 to Geoffrey Goldbeater.

[598] With the exception of the two properties of Peter atte Gate, Geoffrey Goldbeater seems to have acquired all the land north of the King's ditch and south of the ditch of the Prior of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew between Gray's Inn Road on the west and Leather Lane on the east. His property included the elevated land at the top of Leather Lane, the highest point in the neighbourhood, afterwards known as Goldbeater's Hill and then as Windmill Hill, but anciently known as *le Hanging Acre*. This ominously named acre was part of the Prebend of Holborn, and in 1313 had been held of the Prebendary by John Doky for a rent of 1s. 10d. a year. The

name survived in legal documents as late as 1504, when the Prior of the Charterhouse, into whose possession it had come, granted a lease to John Myklow of "a parcel of ground called the Hanging Acre containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in a field called Goldbeters Hill." The hill sloped down steeply on its north-eastern side to "the torrent called Tremylbroke," or the Holeburn, and the field extended as far west as Gray's Inn Road, then described as "the way leading from Holborne to Kentyeshetoune." Its northern boundary was "the ditch dividing the Prebend of Holborne from the land of the Prior"; its southern was other land held by the same John Myklow.

[599] The name of the acre suggests that it may have been the hanging ground for villeins of the Soke convicted of crime. Power to inflict the death penalty was the privilege of certain lords in olden times; but in a plea of Quo Warranto of the year 1294 the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, summoned before the King's Bench to answer by what right they were exercising their liberties in their Soke of Portepool, replied that they had held these liberties without interruption from a time of which there was no memory, but they had not had gallows in their Liberties otherwise than in Finsbury Soke; that is, they had never used Hanging Acre for condemned persons, their tenants. If, therefore, the name of the field was not a misnomer, the site may have been one for the hanging of malefactors condemned by some other Court. In later times public hangings took place in Fetter Lane.

Geoffrey Goldbeter's property was inherited by his daughter Ellen, wife of William Soneman, who died in 1411 and was succeeded by his son, another William, who in 1414 granted the strip of land bordering upon the King's ditch to Sir William Hankeford, ancestor of the Earl of Bath. This is the strip which became the garden of Brooke House, and afterwards Brooke Market. It stretched from Leather Lane on the east to the pool, from which Portepool probably took its name, on the west. For several generations the heirs of Sir William Hankeford paid to the heirs of William Soneman a rent of 4s. per annum for this land. The site of the pool has been determined by the building operations carried out in recent times at the north-west corner of Brooke Street, when almost all the houses pulled

down were found to have been built upon arches of brick, the piers of which were sunk to a very considerable depth, the intervening spaces between them being filled up by rubble, below which was a strata of soft black mud containing many bones, human and otherwise, with fragments of pottery. One very perfect skull, probably that of a youth who may have been drowned there, was of a well-formed brachykephalous contour, with a well-developed occiput; and during the work under the foundation of Mackonochie chapel, S. Alban's Church, the complete skeleton of a horse was discovered. The black mud sediment of the pool was about eighty feet in diameter, but the surrounding soil is excellent gravel and sand.

[600] To the north of Brooke House garden, or, in terms of modern topography, to the north of Dodington Street, now miscalled Dorrington Street, was the strip of land known first in Queen Elizabeth's reign as Baldwin's Gardens. In the early part of the thirteenth century it was held by Cristina, relict of Stephen de Brochuun, whose name was perhaps a corruption of Bucca-uncta (oily mouth), and consisted of about four acres. This land also came to Peter Prilly, then to Geoffrey Goldbeter, then to Soneman, jr., and then to his sister, Margery Croke, who survived her brother only a few months. In her will dated the 18th day of March, 1453, she directed her feoffees to sell this property, described as by Lyvyrlane, and also a field called Bradford, probably at the bridge of that name, now erroneously known as Battle Bridge, in the parish of S. Pancras, and also some land and a ditch to the north of a garden of Lord de Furnyvalle, priority to the extent of ten marks over other would-be purchasers to be given to John Croke. The ultimate heir of John Croke sold the property in 1560 to Thomas Fitzherbert. The Dean and Chapter had ceased to be lords of the fee, an Act of Edward VI.'s reign having transferred all Prebendal rights to the Crown. Fitzherbert was probably a sufferer for his religion under Queen Elizabeth. How he lost his property is not clear; but shortly afterwards it is found in the hands of Richard Baldwin, gardener to that Queen, who is said to have begun building operations here before he died. From him the property descended to his son Richard, who died about 1635, leaving it to his grandson, Baldwin Higgons, who

in 1687 sold it to Sir George Savile, Marquess of Halifax, the great statesman of Charles II.'s reign, whose granddaughter and heir married Charles Bruce, third Earl of Aylesbury. After him the property came into the hands of the famous " princely " Duke of Chandos, who had married Aylesbury's daughter and heir, Mary Bruce. The Duke of Chandos also died without male heir, and his daughter married James Leigh. It was William Henry, second Lord Leigh, and great grandson of James Leigh, who gave the site for the church of S. Alban's, Brooke Street, built, not on the Brooke House estate, but on that of Baldwin's Gardens. Not until the year 1697 did Baldwin's Gardens lose its privilege of being a sanctuary; it had been part of the old Soke of Portepool.

The Marquess of Halifax lived in S. James Square, as is known from the letter of Lady Campden to the Countess of Rutland describing the political hoax of which he was the victim, " funeral tickets being sent in several letters to the nobility desiring them to send horses and coaches to S. James Square to accompany the body of George, Earl of Halifax, out of town," who at the time happened to be very much alive.

601.—PREBENDARIES OF PORTEPOOL TO THE END OF THE
FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

	Theobald.
	Astan.
	Robert, son of Walvred.
	Gilbert, nephew of the Archdeacon.
1168—1204	Robert de Clifford.
1204—1226	William de la Fere.
1226—1241	William Eremite.
1241—1250	Roger de Orset.
	Edmund Bryth.
	Arcadduld Burging.
	Philip, son of John, son of Geoffrey.
1280—1282	Robert de Stowe.
	Dionysius de Crienciis.
1298—1313	Gilbert de Segrave.
1328—1329	Robert de Stratford.
1329—1338	Thomas de Segrave (d. 1337).
1338	Geoffrey le Scrope.
1347	William de Stow.
1353—1356	Walter de Alderbury.
1356—1411	William de la Chambre.

602.—LAURENCE, SON OF MILES, TO HERVEY DE NORFOLK. *Ancient
Deed, B 2197.*

c. 1183

Laurence, son of Miles, grants to Hervey de Norfolk all his land; namely, that which his father held of Bartholomew, chaplain, and James his brother the day he died, to wit, a certain messuage which is between land which Bruning the carter held and a way which extends towards the house of the aforesaid James. And further $\frac{1}{8}$ acre in a croft of the same James towards the east in the parish of S. Andrew in Holebourne Strate. And further 1 acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras which lies upon the prebend of Robert de Clifford in a certain field of the same James towards the north. For the yearly rent of 32d. namely 16d. at Easter and 16d. at Michaelmas payable if Laurence is not in these parts to Bartholomew the chaplain, or James his brother, or their heirs. Laurence and his heirs ought to warrant the land to Hervey and his heirs against all men and women. Neither he nor his heirs may dislodge Hervey

It is interesting to note that this deed referring to land $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile outside the city boundary should have been witnessed by the Mayor of London, the ex-Mayor of the previous year, the two sheriffs of London and the sheriff of Middlesex. The explanation is that at this period the County of Middlesex was "annexed" to the city of London, its sheriff having been appointed by the citizens ever since the year 1100 and perhaps before, for it seems improbable that the charter of Henry I. granting this concession was the first of its kind. Thus it had been customary from of old for the city authorities to bear witness to documents concerning the lands of its Cathedral and Bishop in the County of Middlesex.

607. —GEOFFREY LE MULNEWARD TO THOMAS DE MONTIBUS. *Feet of Fines, London and Middlesex; F. 39, No. 14.*

18 Nov. 1308 Final agreement made at Westminster in the octave of S. Martin, 2 Ed. II. between Thomas de Montibus, clerk, demandant and Geoffrey le Mulneward and Mabel his wife, impedients, of a messuage with appurtenances in Purtepol in a plea of warranty of charter between them. Geoffrey and Mabel acknowledged the right of Thomas as of their gift to hold the premises to himself and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the services thereto pertaining. With warranty for themselves and Mabel's heirs against all men for ever. For this Thomas gave Geoffrey and Mabel 10 marks.

608. —JOHN MORICE TO WALTER MORYCE. *Feet of Fines, London and Middlesex, F. 47, No. 201.*

6 Oct. 1317 Final agreement made at Westminster in the Octave of S. Michael 10 Ed. II. between Walter Moryce, demandant, and John Morice of Stebenheth and Alice his wife, deforciants, of a messuage, 12 shops and 8 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn without the bar of the Old Temple in a plea of warranty of charter between them. John and Alice acknowledged the right of Walter to hold the premises of the chief lords of that fee by the services thereto belonging. With warranty for themselves and the heirs of Alice against all men. For this Walter gave John and Alice 10 marks.

In the Rental of the Prebend of Holborn an acre of land is mentioned called Swynacre in one list and Morice-acre in another; the rent was 1s. a year. The other seven acres may have been apportioned to another prebend.

609.—JOAN DE BYDDIK. *Cal. of Close Rolls 32 Ed. I. m. 13 d. 8 April.*

8 April 1304 Joan de Byddik who asserts that she ought to be quit of tallages in the city and suburb of London by divers charters of the late King made to Adam de Basing and Augustine de Hadestock her grandfathers of whom she is the heir, which charters the King has inspected, has letters from the King to Roger de Hengham, W. de Gloucester and John de Sandale ordering them to supersede the levying of the tallage on lands that she owns.

For charter to Adam de Basing see 1040; for pedigree see 1038.

610.—WILLIAM DE KIRKEBY. *Inq. p. m. 30 Ed. I. No. 31.*

10 Oct. 1302 Valuation of the lands and tenements which belonged to William de Kirkeby, deceased, made at the Stone Cross, Monday next after the feast of S. Michael, 30 Ed. I, on the oath of Robert Bergholt, John de Wheting, Richard de Cornhull, Robert Belebarbe, Robert Seryn, William Crullyng, John Elys, Simon le Webb, John Youn, Geoffrey Galoun, Richard de Tytegrove and John Osegod, who say that William de Kirkeby held nothing in chief of the King the day of his death. But he held in Holebourn without the bar a messuage and 6 acres of land of Richard of Gloucester by suit from 3 weeks to 3 weeks and 3s. 2d. yearly rent; he held of Juliana de Gayton a house returning thence 4d. yearly; of John de Wheting 1 acre of land, rent yearly 12d.; of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's 52 acres of arable land, and six acres of meadow for 6s. 6d. yearly; and there is a certain messuage worth 2s. yearly; also 59 acres of arable land, worth 6d. an acre, altogether 29s. 6d., and 6 acres of meadow, 1s. 6d. per acre, sum 9s.; he held also a garden there worth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark yearly, 4 acres of vines worth yearly 26s. 8d.; he held 3 acres of arable land, each worth 12d. yearly, altogether 3s. for the life of Mabel, who was the wife of William Grymbald, the reversion after her death being to Reginald Morteyn and Isabel his wife and to William Tuchet or the heirs of Isabel and William. He held at West Twyford, &c., &c.

612. —JOHN DE PURTEPOL TO SIMON LE SAWYERE. *Deeds of S. Paul,*
Box 2d. 604.

29 May 1328 John, son of William de Purtepol, has granted to Simon le Sawyere of Horsam and Matilda his wife a tenement with a curtilage in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Portepul without the bar in the suburb of London which same tenement is situated between a tenement of R. . . . Hamund on the south and land of the said Church and tenement of John de Podyngton on the north. And one head abuts upon land of the heirs of Prilly towards the east and the other head abuts upon the Kings way towards the west. For the yearly rent to the chief lords of the fee of 5s. in quarterly payments at the feasts of S. John Baptist, Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter. With warranty against all people for ever.

Witnesses, Ralph de Grafton, John de Podyngton, Robert Frere, William Smith, John Petwyn, William Kent.

London, Holy Trinity Day, 2 Ed. III.

Portepul—A.D. 1328	land of John de Podyngton and S. Andrew's Church	
	John, son of William de Purtepol to Symon le Sawyere	land of the heirs of Prilly
	tenement of R. Hamund	

For this property Simon le Sawyer paid to S. Paul's for the Prebend of Holborn the sum of 5s. a year [v. No. 333]. It had previously been held by John Elkyere, attorney of the Bishop of Ely. The heirs of Prilly were the children of Hugh Prilly, who died in 1322.

613.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN GRYGGE. *Augmentation Office
Conventual Leases, 134.*

31 Oct. 1492 Lease by Richard Roche, prior of the house of the Salutation of the Order of the Charterhouse, near London, and the Convent, to John Grygge, of the parish of S. Sepulchre, of London, innholder, of a croft at Bradfordbrege in the parish of Iseldon Co. Middx. called Twenty Acres, between the land of the prior of the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England and of the lord of Bernersbury on the east, the land of the same lord on the north, a lane leading from Bradfordbrege to Hyghgate on the west and the highway on the south; to hold for 35 years at 33s. 4d. yearly rent during the first 11 years. And after the said 11 years John Grygge shall have to farm for the remaining 24 years an acre of land called Hanging Acre containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Goldbeter's Hyll in the parish of S. Andrew without the Barres of Holborne between a running water called Tremylbroke on the east, the highway on the west, a running ditch between land of the Prior of S. Bartholomew and the said $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and a "flodediche" on the north, and the "closyng" of Pyers Pekham, late of John Crowdon, on the south, to hold together with the said 20 acres for the said 24 years at 40s. yearly rent.

The lessee shall keep the enclosures in repair, the Hanging Acre with ditches hedges and other "growynges called Quykset" dividing the land from that of Pyers Pekham.

The Chapter House of the said Prior and Convent, 31 Oct. 1492, 7 Hen. VII.

The 20 acres lay probably at the corner of the present York Road and Pentonville Hill where the Islington and Clerkenwell parishes adjoin, and from whence the ancient road ran from Battle Bridge to Highgate, bounding the manor of Barnesbury on its west.

For Bradford see 603, 619.

For Goldbeter's Hill see 1817.

Joan (1) = Geoffrey Goldbeter = (2) Maud
 1st wife, of Holborn and Portepool widow of John Horsley;
 living 1345 born 1294; dead in 1372 living 1384

William Soneman = Ellen Goldbeter
 citizen and hornor of London;
 will proved Com.
 London, 21 Mar. 1402

William Soneman = William Burdon = Margery Soneman = Robert Croke = Maud = Alice = Agnes
 citizen and hornor of London; died 1425 s.p. 1st husband, made the glass in the windows of S. Martins, Ludgate Hill; buried in the Church of the Black Friars will dated 28 March, 1453; proved Com. London, 16 Aug. 1453 of S. Brides, Fleet St.; will proved 29 April, 1450 1st wife of Robert both dead 1405

Sir John Croke = Margaret

Controller of the Custom on Wool; held half of the Cocklet Seal of the Staple on Wool; wills dated Aug. 1477 and Sept. 1477; both proved P.C.C. 1477 and 1484

Robert of Water Orton Co. Warwick Thomas Richard citizen and clothworker Margaret wife of Sir William of S. Clement Danes; will proved P.C.C. 1484 John Croke = Margaret the younger Elizabeth Agnes wife of Stonor

Robert Croke =
sold his lands in the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Pancras in 1560 to Thomas Fitz-herbert

615.—THOMAS FORSTER TO MAUD GOLDBETERE. *Close Rolls 47 Ed. III.*
m. 30 d.

23 Dec. 1372 Writing of Thomas Forster, son and heir of Thomas Forster of Aldenham, being a quit-claim with warranty to Maud who was sometime wife of Geoffrey Goldbeter of Holbourne, her heirs and assigns, of all right in the lands now held by her in the parishes of S. Andrew, Holbourne, S. Giles without Holbourne Bar and S. Pancras.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Exton, William Knot, Stephen Child, William atte March, John Buntingford.

Dated, Holbourne, Thursday before the feast of S. Andrew, 46 Ed. III.

21 May 1373 Memorandum of acknowledgment 21 May this year.

This deed is probably a quit claim made by the son of a former feoffee of Geoffrey Goldbeter's property.

616.—MAUD GOLDBETER TO JOHN HORSLEY. *Close Rolls No. 225,*
m. 10 d.

24 March Charter indented, with warranty, of Maud, sometime wife of
 1385 Geoffrey Goldbeter of Holbourne, to John Horsley, her son, for life with remainder to William Soneman citizen and horner of London and Ellen, his wife, her daughter, of her lands, meadows, &c., in the parishes of S. Andrew Holbourne, S. Giles, S. Pancras and in Shordyche or elsewhere in Middlesex, except three shops in the said parish of S. Andrew sometime of John Paternoster.

Witnesses, William Knot, John Bygonet, William Foot, Thomas Dykoun, Robert Langele, Richard Cooke, William Marrant.

Dated Holbourne 24 March, 8 Ric. II.

Memorandum of acknowledgment at the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne 28 March before John de Burton, the King's Clerk.

617.—THE FEOFFEES OF WILLIAM SONEMAN TO WILLIAM SONEMAN
THE YOUNGER. *Ancient Deed C. 4520.*

4 Oct. 1411 Henry Harburgh, clerk, John Elmede, chaplain, John Askewyth and John Vyncent demise to William Soneman, son of William Soneman, citizen and horner of London, a field called Bradforth in the parish of S. Pancras and four acres of land in a croft by Lyvyrlane in the parish of S. Andrew Holburn in fee tail; remainder to Alice, Agnes, and Margery daughters of William Soneman the father in equal shares.

Dated 4 Oct., 13 Hen. IV.

Bradforth is an alternative for Bradford, now Battlebridge; Lyvyrlane is now known as Leather Lane. Baldwin's Gardens stretched from that lane to Gray's Inn Lane.

618.—MARGERY CROKE TO JOHN CROKE AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed C. 4662.*

18 March
1452/3 Grant by Margery Croke of London, widow, sister and heir of William Soneman, son and heir of William Soneman, citizen and horner of London, to John Croke, gentleman, William Broun, cutler, and Thomas Plummer, writer of court hand, citizens of London, of a field called Bradforth in the parish of S. Pancras, four acres of land in a croft by Lyvyrlane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holburn and 4s. yearly rent from $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods 5 poles $65\frac{1}{4}$ feet of land with a ditch in the parish of S. Andrew on the north of a garden of William Hankeford, afterwards of Richard Hankeford, knight, deceased, and a garden of Lord de Furnyvalle which descended to her on her brother's death.

Dated 18 March, 31 Hen. VI.

619.—WILL OF MARGERY CROKE. *Ancient Deed C. 4291.*

28 March
1453

Will of Margery Croke of London, widow, sister and heir of William Soneman, son and heir of William Soneman, citizen and horner of London, as to the disposition of a field called Bradforth as enclosed in the parish of S. Pancras, four acres of land in a croft by Lyverlane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn and 4s. rent from lands formerly of William Hankeford and afterwards of Richard Hankeford, knight, deceased, in the same parish of S. Andrew which field, land and rent descended to her on her brother's death and whereof John Croke, gentleman, William Broun, cutler, and Thomas Plummer, writer of court hand, citizens of London are seised to her use by her feoffment; to wit that they shall be sold by her said feoffees and that if the said John Croke would buy them then he shall have them for 10 marks less than the price offered by any other, the money coming from the sale to be disposed to fulfil the legacies in her testament of goods and in masses &c. for the souls of Maud Goldbetyr her grandmother, William Soneman and Ellen, her parents, William Burdon and Robert Croke, her husbands, her brethren &c. and all faithful departed.

Dated 28 March, 1453, 31 Hen. VI.

The following Fines may refer to this property:—

Sir Humphrey Conynesby, knt, and Sir John Porte v. Thomas Billington, Esq., and Margaret his wife and John Palmer, premises in Tottenham, Edelmilton, Bradfordbrige in the parish of S. Pancras, Drayton, Woxbridge, and in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne next Lyverlane.—Hilary Term, 23 Hen. VIII. [1532]

William FitzHerbert, gentleman, v. Margaret Billington, widow, land in Kentysshettown, Holborne, the parish of S. Pancras and the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne.—March, 4 Ed. VI. [1550]

Thomas FitzHerbert, gentleman, v. Robert Croke, gentleman, premises in Tottenham, Edmunton, Kentysshettown, Holborne in the parish of S. Pancras and the parish of S. Andrew Holborne.—Easter, 2 Eliz. [1560]

620.—GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUESS OF HALIFAX *v.* BALDWIN HIGGONS AND THE EXECUTORS OF SIR RICHARD HAWKINS.
Chancery Proceedings, Humilton, 181, n. 100.

4 Feb. 1690 Bill filed 4 Feb. 1690 by George, Marquess of Halifax *v.* Baldwin Higgons and the executors of Sir Richard Hawkins.

10 Aug. 1686 By indenture made 10 August, 1686, between Baldwin Higgons of Baldwins Gardens in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn and the complainant the latter lent Higgons a further £2,000, having already lent him £7,000 on the same security through persons acting on complainant's behalf, upon 3 acres of land called Baldwins Gardens with messuages and buildings thereon, the whole sum to be repaid in instalments by 1687.

But George, Marquess of Halifax, discovered that Higgons had assigned the premises and his equity of redemption to one Timothy Wade; whereupon he pressed Higgons to apply some part of the £2,000 competent for paying the mortgage to complainant for the purpose of paying off Wade, the transaction with whom was also by way of mortgage.

Higgons consented and £700, deemed sufficient to pay off Wade, was accordingly placed for the purpose in the hands of Sir Richard Hawkins of London, scrivener, who acted for complainant in all the transactions. Wade also consented and pressed Hawkins to draw up the deeds transferring his mortgage to the complainant. But before this was done Hawkins died.

Higgons and the executors of Hawkins, namely Richard Hacket, Mathew Blucke and Richard Webb, refuse to pay over the £700 pretending that Higgons must account for the whole £2,000 whereas under the decree lately made in this court in a suit made between complainant and the said Higgons, the latter is to account only for £1,800 of the consideration money named in the above deed of August 1686.

It appears probable that the Marquess of Halifax obtained possession of Baldwins Gardens by foreclosure of mortgage.

621.—FAMILY OF RICHARD BALDWYN, OWNER OF BALDWYN'S GARDENS.

John Baldwyn = Joan
of Redheath and Croxley ;
will dated 26 April, 1540 ;
,, proved 6 June, 1540

John Baldwyn = of Redheath, Co. Herts buried at Watford 17 Oct. 1570 ; will proved 4 Nov. 1570	Agnes Arden = (2) Francis Wethered mar. 2nd husband of Berkhamstead ; 15 Jan. 1572 admitted 3rd Butler, Middle Temple, 1565 ; buried 8 May, 1600 ; will proved same year
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Henry Baldwyn = Anne
of Redheath & Croxley ;
bapt. at Watford,
24 Sept. 1549 ;
buried 12 Aug. 1594 ;
will dated 17 July, 1594
,, proved 24 Oct. 1594

Richard Baldwyn = Anne
of Baldwins Gardens, | dau. of
bap. 6 Jan. 1561 | Richard Sawle
Treasurer for 28 years
of Middle Temple ; said
to have been Keeper of
Queen Elizabeth
gardens

Henry Baldwyn = Alice
of Redheath, Co. Herts
died 31 Jan. 1602 ;
M. I. in Watford
Church ; Admon. to
wife 23 Feb. 1602

dau. of Henry Martin of Ivor, Co. Bucks ; mar. 2ndly Roger Durrant	Richard Baldwyn = Anne of Baldwins Gardens dau. of William and Middle Temple ; Towers of Thonock will proved 25 Aug. 1666 Co. Linc. and widow of William Cheney
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Henry Baldwyn = Mary
of Redheath ;
will dated 7 Mar. 1638
,, proved 20 May,
1633

Mary mar. 2ndly Weston Eve ; bur. 9 Jan. 1665	George Higgons = Catherine Baldwyn of Baldwins Gardens, born about 1624 Admon. granted to licence to marry 2nd his relict, 22 Sept. 1659 husband issued 12 May, 1665
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Henry Baldwyn = Sarah of Redheath ; Sheriff of Herts, 1670 ; bap. 21 Dec. 1620 ; bur. 27 Aug. 1679 ; will dated 10 Nov. 1676 ; ,, proved 20 Feb. 1680	dau. of Ralphe Kentish ; bap. 26 Aug. 1620 ; mar. 7 Sept. 1642
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Baldwyn Higgons =
bap. S. Andrew's,
Holborn 12 Apl. 1646,
recorded Apl. 1647 ; will
dated 2 Sept. 1708 ;
Admon. granted to his
sister Catherine

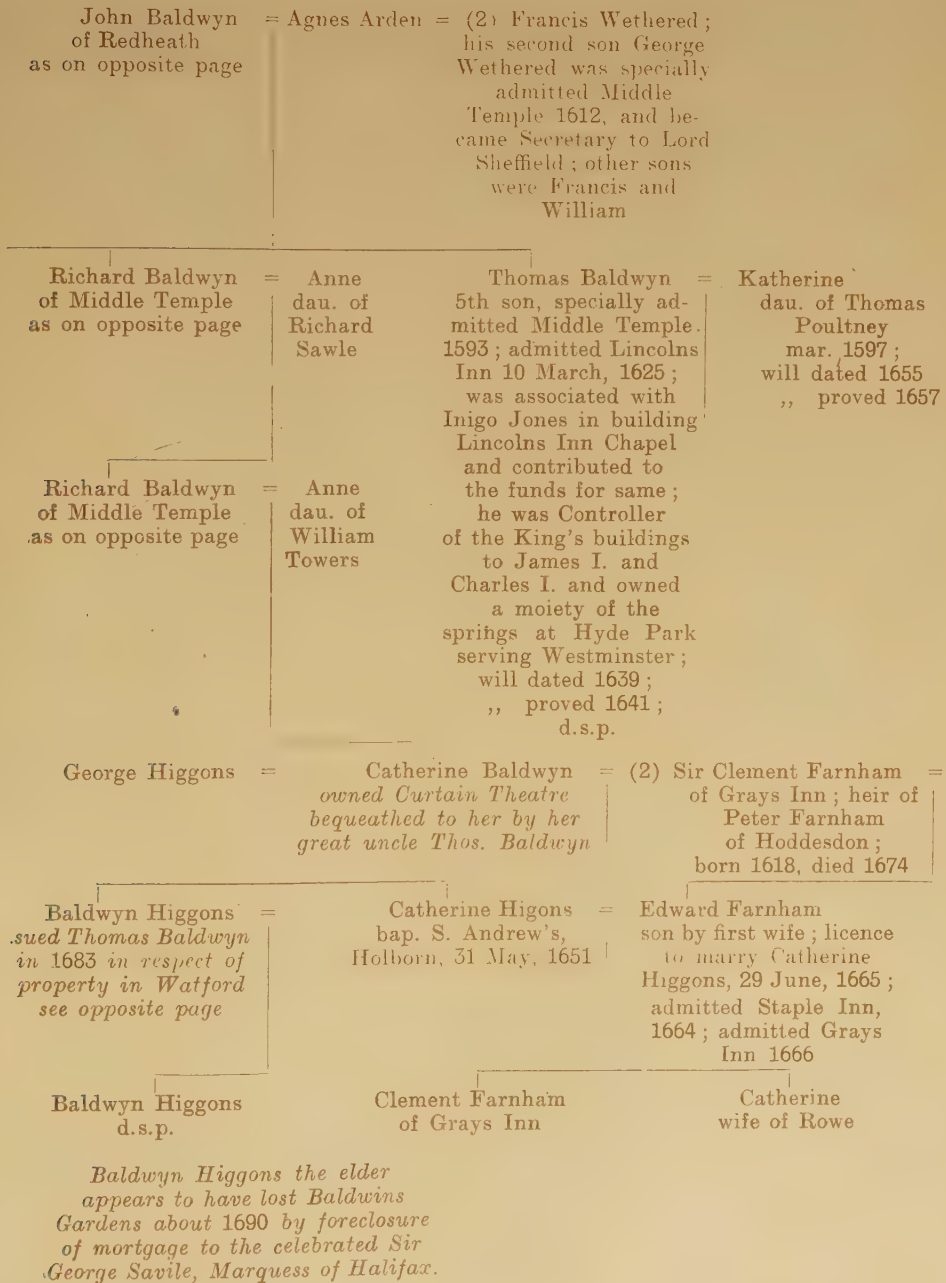
Thomas Baldwyn =
of Redheath, eldest son ;
bap. 2 June, 1647 ;
will proved 9 June, 1710

Henry
bap. 19 Dec. 1651
Admon. to brother
Thomas in 1705.

Mary = bap. 27 July, 1643	Charles Finch whose descend- ants inherited the property at Redheath.
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*Henry Baldwyn IV. was sued in 1668 by
Clement Farnham in respect of Baldwins
Gardens and his son Thomas was sued
in 1683 by Baldwyn Higgons in respect
of property in Watford.*

621.—FAMILY OF RICHARD BALDWYN [continued].



622.—OWNERS OF BALDWINS GARDENS.

Sir George Savile = Mary
 of Thornhill, Yorks; dau. of George Talbot,
 cr. Bart. 29 June, 1611; Earl of Shrewsbury
 died 19 Nov. 1622

Sir George Savile = Anna
 dau. of William Went-
 worth and sister of the
 great Earl of Strafford;
 died 1614 died 30 July, 1633

Sir William Savile = Anne
 Governor of York; dau. of Thomas, Lord
 died 24 Jan. 1644 Coventry, Keeper of the
 Great Seal;
 mar. 29 Dec. 1629

Sir George Savile = Dorothy
 of Thornhill, Yorks; dau. of Henry Spencer,
 born 11 Nov. 1633; Earl of Sunderland;
 cr. Viscount Halifax died 16 Dec. 1670
 and Baron Savile, 1668; Lord Halifax married
 cr. Earl of Halifax, secondly Gertrude, dau.
 1679; cr. Marquess of of William Pierrepont,
 Halifax 1682 of Thoresby, Notts, who
 died 1 Oct. 1727, and
 was buried with her
 husband
*acquired Baldwins
 Gardens about 1690;*
 died 5 April, 1695;
 burd. Henry VII.'s
 Chapel, Westminster
 Abbey

Sir William Savile = Elizabeth
 Marquess of Halifax; dau. of Sir Samuel
 born 1665; d. 1700 Grimston; died 1694

Charles Bruce = Anne Savile
 3rd Earl of Aylesbury; eldest daughter,
 died 10 Feb. 1747 married 7 Feb. 1706 at
 S. Giles in the Fields;
 died 1717

Henry Brydges = Mary Bruce
 2nd Duke of Chandos, dau. and co-heir;
 Marquess of Carnarvon; born 1700;
 died 28 Nov. 1771 died 14 Aug. 1738

James Brydges = Anne Eliza
 3rd Duke of Chandos; dau. of
 died 1789 Richard Gamon;
 died 1813

James Leigh = Caroline
 ancestor of younger dau.
 Baron Leigh,
 in whose
 family Baldwins
 Gardens remain

622.—ROBERT DE PURTEPOL TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B 2191.*

1241 to 1251 Robert, son of Jordan de Purtepol, has granted to Adam de Basinghes, citizen of London, 3 acres of land, with all their appurtenances, without London; whereof one acre is in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne and lies between land of Alexander, chaplain of the said Church, towards the north and land of the aforesaid Adam towards the south, and one head abuts upon the king's street of Purtepol and the other abuts upon le Greneweie; and the other 2 acres are in the parish of S. Pancras, whereof one acre lies between land of the said Adam and land of Edith daughter of Pentecoste and the other acre lies between the King's street and land which was of William Rad, which same acre formerly belonged to Swain le Vacher. Further an acre and three roods without London at Purtepol, which extend in length from the messuage of Ranulf de Purtepol as far as to le Vrunelane and lie between the land of the said Adam towards the north and land of Christiana, relict of Stephen de Brochuun, towards the south, in length and breadth just as similar. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever; returning thence yearly to Robert and his heirs 3s. 6d. namely, 21d. at Michaelmas, and 21d. at Easter, and 1 lb. of cumin at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women and acquittance for services against all others, as well Jews as Christians. For this grant Adam gave 100s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Simon son of Mary, then sheriff of Middlesex, John de Coudre, William Blund, James of New Rents, Peter son of Walter, Hugh le Hafter, Gilbert at Luvecoth, Symon de Clifford, Ranulf de Purtepol, Walter the Tailor, Alexander of Smethefeld, Terrie Socling, John Faber, Ranulf de Purtepol, Peter ad duo hostia, Roger the sergeant, Hugh le Aguler, and others.

(Seal of Robert de Purtepol in green wax—a fleur de lis.)

For pedigree of Robert see No. 1770. Simon, son of Mary, was Sheriff of Middlesex from 1241-52; Gilbert de Lovecot was dead in 1252. The Greenway of William de Kent is now known as Theobalds Road.

For William Rad's tenement, see 577.

623.—JOHN LE FRAUNCEYS AND ALICE, DAUGHTER OF PETER LE WODEMONGER. *Fines, London and Middlesex*, 47 Hen. III., F. 22, No. 432.

18 Nov. 1262 Final agreement at Westminster, in the octave of S. Martin 47 Hen. III., between Alice, daughter of Peter le Wodemonger, demandant, and John le Fraunceys, tenant, by John de Scurescalk put in his place, of 2 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn. John acknowledges the right of Alice and surrendered to her in court. For this acknowledgment Alice, at the instance of John, granted the said land with its appurtenances to Master Robert le Keu to hold to Robert and his heirs forever for the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter to Alice and her heirs and to do for her and her heirs the services to the chief lords of that fee. With warranty against all men forever. Robert gave Alice 2 marks.

John le Fraunceys was Prebendary of Holborn from 1250 to 1268. He was also a Baron of Exchequer.

624.—SARRA, DAUGHTER OF SAMPSON, SON OF ROBERT LE COK AND PETER ATTE GATE. *Feet of Fines, Case 150*, F. 55, No. 52.

1331 Final agreement made in the quindene of Easter, 5 Ed. III., between Peter atte Gate of Westsmethefeld and Sibil his wife, plaintiffs, and Sarra, daughter of Sampson, son of Robert le Cok, shipstere, deforciant, of five acres of land in the parish of S. Andrew without the Bar of Holebourne, London.

Sarra grants the premises to Peter and Sibil and the heirs of Peter, for twenty marks of silver.

The will of Robert Cocus was proved in the Hustings in 1291. He left houses in Holeburne to Alice his wife for life; remainder to pious uses. To Sampson his son certain houses.

Peter le Woodmonger =
dead in 1262

Robert le Cook = Alice
shipster;
will proved 1291

Sampson =

Sarra

625.—PETER ATTE GATE. *Inq. p. m.* 36 *Ed. III.* pt. 1, No. 84.

2 Dec. 1362 Inquisition taken at West Smythefeld before John de Tye, King's Escheator 2 Dec. 36 Ed. III., by oath of Ralph de Redyng, Adam Costard, Richard Burgeye, William atte Marche, Stephen Parker, John de Collechester, William de Honyngton, Richard Langele, Nicholas Meleman, William Ryder, Robert atte Halle and John de Flanden. Peter atte Gate before his death alienated his property, namely, a messuage with 6 shops annexed in West Smythefeld to Richard, his son and heir, which messuage &c. is held of the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England for 13s. 4d. rent at Easter and Michaelmas in even portions and is worth 2s. Also a messuage held there of the same Prior for 2s. 6d. yearly worth nothing beyond the rent; and 4 acres of land in Portepull held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London for 12d. yearly at Michaelmas, worth beyond deductions 3s. Also 3 acres of land in Portepull held of the Lady de Ferrers for 3s. yearly rent worth nothing beyond the rent. He alienated the premises to his son 7 weeks before his death by several charters. Peter Gray is his cousin and next heir aged 30 years and more.

	s.	d.
That is, 6 shops in West Smithfield were held of the Hospitalers for	13	4
a message " " " was " " " " " "	2	6
4 acres in Portepool were held of the Dean and Chapter for	1	0
3 " " " " " " Lady de Ferrers	3	0

626.—PETER ATTE GATE. *Pat. Rolls 8 Dec., 36 Ed. III., m. 6.*

8 Dec. 1362 To John de Teye Escheator in Co. Middx. Order not to meddle further with 2 messuages and 6 shops in Westmythefeld and 7 acres of land in Portepulle taken into King's hand by the death of Peter atte Gate, delivering to Richard, son of the said Peter, any issues thereof taken as the King has learned by inquisition taken by the Escheator that Peter at his death held no lands in that Co. in chief nor of any other of his demesne as of fee but long before his death by charter gave to the said Richard and his heirs all his lands in Co. Middx. and that the same are held of others than the King

627.—RICHARD ATTE GATE. *Inq. p. m. 47 Ed. III. 1st Nos. 17.*

31 Jan. 1374 Inquisition taken at Smethfield Co. Middx. before Nicholas Heryng Escheator of that Co. on the last day of January 47 Ed. III. on the oath of John Nicole, William de Stowe, William Westram, Roger Legat, William atte Marsh, Stephen Maynard, John Tayser, Richard Cok, John de Tonyngton, Richard Blochemere, Walter Juwel, William Herylonge and William Robin. Richard atte Gate deceased held in his desnesne as of fee on the day of his death 3 acres of land with appurtenances in Portepole of Lady de Ferrers by what service they know not; 5 acres of land in Portepole of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London by service of 3s. yearly; and a malthouse with 3 shops in Smythefeld of the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England by service of 13s. 4d. yearly. The 3 acres are worth 12d., the 5 acres 10s. and the messuage with shops 40s. 10 Dec. 1373 beyond deductions. He died 10 Dec. 47 Ed. III. and has no heir because he was a bastard and died without an heir from himself. Further he killed himself by hanging himself on a cord in his own house and has goods and chattels in Smythefeld to the value of 26s. 8d. which Thomas de Frowyk steward of the King's Household has seized to the King's use.

	s.	d.
3 shops in Smythefeld held of the Hospitalers for	13	4
5 acres in Portepool ,, ,, S. Paul's	3	0
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, Lady Ferrars.		

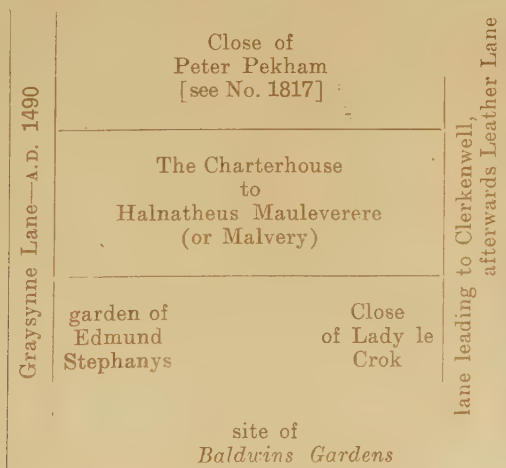
628.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO HALNATHEUS MAULEVERERE. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases 150.*

21 March
1490/1

Lease by Richard, prior of the house of the Salutation, of the Carthusian Order, near London, and the convent, to Halnatheus Mauleverere, esquire, and Joan his wife of a close in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne between Graysynne Lane leading from Holbourne towards Kentystownne on the west, and a tenement with a garden of Edmund Stephanys on the south, a lane leading from Holbourne towards Clerkynwell on the east and a close of Peter Pekham on the north and a close of Lady le Crok on the south. To hold for 30 years at 16s. yearly rent payable quarterly with right of distraint if the rent is in arrear for 6 weeks. The lessees shall keep in repair the ditches of the close.

The Chapterhouse, 21 March, 1490, 6 Hen. VII.

Richard Roche was Prior in 1490.





34 George Yard
 35 Fulwood Rents
 36 Hand Alley
 37 Leaden Court
 38 Three Cups Inn

45 Bishops Head Court
 56 Pinders Alley
 58 Kings Head Inn
 59 Rose and Crown Inn
 60 Nags Head Court

61 Barns Yard
 62 Cock and Dolphin Inn
 63 Red Lyon Inn
 64 Black Bull Inn
 74 White Horse Inn

SECTION 19.

[629]

GREYS INN.

THE State trials of the year 1289, revealing to Edward I. that the Bench was honeycombed with corruption, came as a shock to one who has been styled the English Justinian, inducing him to adopt measures of importance towards effective reformation. One of these was his injunction to Sir John Metyngham and his fellow Justices to provide a certain number of the more learned of every county for the purpose of being trained as advocates in the Courts, who it may be supposed would have to live together in houses specially chosen for them, the number suggested being 140, which might be added to if desired. Directed apparently to all the Judges, this mandate may have meant that each was empowered to provide, or assist in providing, this complement of students for each of the four Courts of the Exchequer, the Common Bench, the Chancery and the Treasury, for this was the exact number in 1338 of those concerned with the Exchequer lodging in the Temple, to whom the Hospitalers, then its new owners, gave caps twice in that year.

[630] Amongst those who would have been interested in this new organisation, for such it must have been, was Sir Reginald de Grey, a member of one of the then leading administrative families and Justice of Co. Cheshire, who two years after the issue of the injunction founded the Inn known as Grays Inn. His father, Sir John de Grey, had been Justice of Chester before him, ruling his feoff as a kingdom within a kingdom with a despotism only possible in such troublous times, when the indomitable, irrepressible Welsh gave their English lords perpetual incitement to stern measures. When Sir John died in 1266 at a great age, much esteemed for his valour and wisdom, his son Reginald succeeded him as Constable of Nottingham, Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby and Justice of

Chester. Reginald carried on the paternal tradition. In a petition to the King, dated 1273, "the whole commonalty of Cheshire" made accusation against him of "divers oppressions and grievances contrary to our liberties and free customs," adding that "although the King had frequently commanded Reginald de Grey to desist therefrom he was now doing worse in imprisoning them and taking their cattle and goods." In consequence he received yet another mandate to amend his methods, "so that no further complaint reach the King." But he had a difficult task; conciliation with such a tenacious people as the refractory Welsh was well nigh impossible; and having inherited a rough-and-ready way of dealing with their habitual turbulence he seems to have exercised a heavier hand over them than either justice or expediency required. Being, however, not only a brilliant soldier but also a competent lawyer and administrator, he was recognised by Edward I. as a loyal servant and treated as a friend; and it was to his masterful overlordship that it was perhaps due that he was able in 1297 to recruit from the Welsh element in his county a contingent of 4,000 soldiers for willing service in the war against the Scots.

[631] He was a Nimrod of the chase as well as a generalissimo in war; both he and his son, Sir John de Grey, on more than one occasion, were mulcted in fines, afterwards remitted, for shooting deer in the royal forests without licence. Being useful men, their offences were readily condoned until they trespassed too greatly. It was perhaps not forgotten that they claimed descent from Mechlin de Croy (or Grey), first cousin to the Conqueror. Whilst in favour Reginald was plenteously rewarded for his services. Amongst the many royal gifts that he received was the castle of Ruthin, granted in 1282, a name which he preferred as a title to any other of his honours. His proper personal designation was Grey de Shirland; he was also Lord Grey de Wilton in right of his wife; but from this date he began styling himself Lord Grey de Ruthin. He had obtained one year earlier a renewal of the grant of the Justiciarship of Chester, together with the two cantreds of Rhos and Englefield. But the addition of the two latter was of doubtful advantage, for whereas his father had paid yearly 500 marks for the farm of the

county he now had to pay 1,000 marks for the county and the cantreds. Several times upon various pleas he succeeded in obtaining a remission of about one-third of that sum ; but towards the close of his life he not only had not cleared off the debts of his father to the Exchequer of Henry III., but had increased those which he himself had incurred to Edward I., debts which remained an incubus upon his successor's estates the whole of his life.

[632] When Edward I. issued his epoch-making injunction to Sir John de Metyngham and his fellows for the training of advocates, Sir Reginald de Grey was about sixty years old, with a lifelong experience both legal and administrative. The property that he acquired for his Inn was obtained from the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, and had formed part of the Prebendal estates of their manor or Soke of Portepool ; it was an ancient liberty of the Bishops of London, and had thus been free from any jurisdiction either by the county of Middlesex and its Sheriff or by the city of London. No document has been discovered proving the date of the feoffment to Sir Reginald de Grey, but Segar, who probably had had access in his day to documents not now in existence, says it was made in 1294. And this statement is almost certainly correct, for it was in that year that a plea of *Quo Warranto* took place in which the Dean was summoned to show by what right he and his predecessors had exercised liberties in the Soke—proof of warranty being an obviously necessary step before any transference of the right could be made. The Dean could produce no documentary evidence, but his right was admitted by the Court as it had existed from a time of which there was no memory. The decision of the Bench, notwithstanding the lack of ancient charters recording the original grant, invested Reginald de Grey with unassailable security as lord of the manor he had purchased.

[633] It cannot be stated that he made this acquisition for the purpose of providing accommodation on the spot for students of the law ; no documentary evidence exists on the point, but it is improbable that he used it for his own occupation. He spent most of his time at Chester or Nottingham Castle or at his ancestral seat of Greys Thurrock, Co. Essex, and he was very often in attendance upon the

King. Two years after this important purchase he was appointed adviser to the young Prince Edward, and an associate in the Regency during the King's expedition to Flanders. But for some reason, not disclosed by contemporary history, both he and his son John in the year 1300 met with the King's extreme displeasure. Reginald ceased to be Justice of Chester, and not until five years later—namely, on the 16th day of October, 1305—did the King consent to a remission of his rancour, and then only upon condition that both father and son should stand trial “should the King or any other person desire to proceed against them.” It would be interesting to know what was the nature of their misdemeanour.

But the King's necessity became Reginald's opportunity. Too old himself any longer to take the lead in battle, Reginald sent his son John to assist in the renewed war against the Scots. The young man acquitted himself so bravely and capably that in February, 1307, in consideration of his good service, his father received pardon for part of his debt to the Exchequer. On the 7th day of July in that year Edward I. died, and six months later Reginald de Grey followed him. The new monarch sanctioned a composition by which Reginald's debts were to be liquidated by the very inadequate instalments of £10 a year; and in 1315 John was compensated for the loss of the hereditary Justiciarship of Chester by being appointed Justice for North Wales; he retained also his title of Lord of Ruthin.

[634] At the inquisition which had been held after the death of Reginald de Grey it had been found that on the day he died he had been seised in Middlesex at Portepool of the following rent-earning property: a messuage with a garden and a dovehouse; 30 acres of arable land worth 20s. yearly; rents of assize amounting to 22s. yearly; and a windmill worth 20s. yearly; all of which he had held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's by service of £2 2s. 2d. yearly and suit of Court from three weeks to three weeks. That is to say, the Dean and Chapter had enfeoffed him of the greater part of their manor or Soke of Portepool. This is clear from the “rents of assize,” which were the established unalterable rents payable to holders of manors. Attendance at the Court of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's would be performed by a deputy of legal

attainments. The windmill would have been situated on the highest ground of the manor, probably upon the spot then known as "le Hanging Acre," and also as "the windmill," now crossed by Clerkenwell Road, which, although it belonged to the Prebendary of Holborn, was part of the said Soke. At the inquisition *post mortem*, John de Grey was declared to be son and heir of Reginald.

In 1316 John de Grey alienated the thirty acres of land and 10s. of the rent to the Convent of S. Bartholomew for the purpose of providing a chaplain for the manor. At the inquisition *ad quod damnum* taken before permission to do so could be granted it was found that the property was nominally held of Robert, son of Richard de Chigwell, for the rent of a rose yearly, he having held it of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, who held it of the King; this meant that Richard, the father of Robert de Chigwell, had been the former feudatory; that Robert had transferred his feoff to Reginald and, by a legal fiction and for a negligible rent, Reginald had become his feudatory, although the latter would probably have paid a monetary consideration to Robert for the surrender. This legal fiction was afterwards made use of to escheat the property.

[635] It must not be supposed that this chaplaincy was created by Sir John de Grey for his personal requirements. Such a conclusion is not at all warranted by the facts; Sir John did not occupy the property; it was let; most of it had been let in his father's time, as is shown by Deed No. 645. At John's death in 1323, his eldest son Henry being on the King's service in Gascony, the King, Edward II., by letters of the Privy Seal, appointed his clerk, Simon de Baldreston, to take into his hands the lands, goods and chattels of Sir John de Grey, deceased, in England. The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer had already begun to distrain on the estates for the debts still due by Sir John to the Crown, but the King ordered them to cease doing so. He had died on the 28th day of October, 1323, and Simon de Baldreston held the custody of his property from the 1st day of November, 1323, until the 15th day of March, 1324. At the end of that period, during which only one quarter day had occurred, Simon rendered an account of his stewardship, showing (*inter alia*) that the manor of Portepool was let, and that during his



GRAYS INN: HALL, LIBRARY AND CHAPEL IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

brief custody he had received from the tenants of the manor 16s. 8d. for the farm of the windmill, 13s. 4d. for the farm of the garden, 1s. for the rent of one tenant; and there were besides some cottages valued at only 3s. 4d. on account of the uncertainty of letting them. On the following 15th day of January, when an inquisition *post mortem* was made, the property was described as "a messuage with a garden and 12 shops annexed"; it is possible that some of the rents were paid yearly or half-yearly; but if the items above quoted constituted a quarter's rent the income derivable from the manor, exclusive of the farm of the windmill, would have been £3 10s. 8d. or more a year. By the previous alienation of the thirty acres and 10s. of rent to the Convent of S. Bartholomew, the manor had been reduced in size and value. Later on we learn that the quit-rent due to S. Paul's was £1 12s. 2d. instead of £2 2s. 2d.

[636] It is quite impossible to prove that students of the law were occupying this property, but it is equally difficult to prove that a permanent chaplaincy would have been provided for any other class of tenants. At the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII.'s reign, when a rental of the possession of S. Bartholomew's was drawn up showing the charges then existing upon that rental, a question arose as to the payment made by that Convent to the chaplaincy of Grays Inn. The answer given was that it had always been the duty of the Convent "to find and of right they ought to find one chaplain to sing and say mass and other divine service every day of the year at and in the chapel of Grays Inn for the students, gentlemen and fellows of the House." Though nothing is said about the souls of the founders [but see 646] this duty had devolved upon the chaplain from the beginning of his office; its originating cause must have been the arrangement made for his tenants in 1316 by Sir John de Grey.

By Edward II.'s order Simon de Baldreston, on the 11th day of March, 1324, delivered some of the lands of Sir John de Grey to Roger de Grey, half-brother to Henry, who had not returned from Gascony; the other half he delivered four days later to Richard de Grey of Codnor, a distant cousin, of whom the Shropshire property of the Greys de Ruthin and Wilton was held. This was due to the action of the executors of Sir John de Grey's will, according to which



GRAY'S INN HALL, LIBRARY AND CHAPEL IN 1804.

Drawn by J. H.

certain lands, including the Castle of Ruthin, were to be inherited by Roger and his heirs. Sir John in his lifetime had executed a deed by which Roger, the younger half-brother, was to become Lord of Ruthin; there was no valid reason, therefore, why his moiety of the estates should not be handed over to him. The other moiety was entrusted to his cousin, Richard de Grey of Codnor, because, no doubt, he was not only a creditor of the estates but he was overlord of some of them, and amongst these estates was the manor of Portepool.

[637] Henry de Grey of Wilton, and of Wilton only—for he had been disinherited of his title of Ruthin—returned to England on the 23rd day of July, 1324, and the King received his homage. After thirteen days' delay Richard de Grey of Codnor was ordered not to intermeddle further with the lands of Henry. But the one cousin was unable to pay his debts to the other, and Richard, in December, 1325, and again in April, 1328, entered prosecution against him for recovery, the effect of which was only to give further time for payment by Henry.

Henry de Grey was filled with anger and hatred against his half-brother when he learned that Ruthin Castle had gone to him, and he emphasised his displeasure by persisting in styling himself Henry de Grey de Ruthin. The quarrel came to a crisis in 1328 when, during the absence of Roger at a Parliament held at Northampton, Henry's men entered Ruthin with an armed force and occupied the castle. But the Regency of the new King, fearing that this outrage might have an evil effect upon the population, ordered the Justice of Wales to retake and hold the castle until arbitration should settle the difference of the rival claimants. Eventually the castle was awarded to Roger, who became Lord Grey de Ruthin. Henry never forgot his grievance.

[638] There are many records on the Patent Rolls of Henry's lands having been pledged by him for advances of money from various lenders. Lands in Hertfordshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Berkshire were so pledged, but apparently none in Middlesex. Nevertheless, in 1328 he was a debtor to John de Hotham, Bishop of Ely, for £40, and in 1329 owed the same Bishop £80; and about this time he sold under the name and



INTERIOR OF GRAYS INN HALL IN 1804.

title of “ Henry de Grey, heir of John de Grey, Lord of Ruthin ” to the same Bishop a house and several parcels of land contiguous to the Bishop’s manor of Holborn, consisting of a vineyard, kitchen garden, orchard and enclosed pasture. Bentham, in his *History of Ely*, records this transaction, but no corroborating document has been found on the Ely Rolls. Nevertheless, the purchase can be proved by the Deeds of S. Paul’s Cathedral. In 1317 Sir John de Grey had held certain “ lands and vines,” situated south of Windmill Hill, of the Prebendary of Holborn, half of which he retained for his own use and half he let to the Bishop of Chester, who sub-let his portion to the Bishop of Ely. For this “ land and vines ” Sir John used to pay the Prebendary the half of 2s. 1d. ; the Bishop of Ely paid the other half. In 1330, and for some little time earlier, both halves were in the hands of the Prior of Ely as trustee for the Bishop. Bentham, writing in 1771, states “ the Dean and Chapter [that is, of Ely] are now possessed of their share of this estate which is still called the vineyard.” They had taken the place of the Prior as trustees for the bishopric.

Henry de Grey died in 1312, and was succeeded by his son Reginald, who died in 1370, when it was found by inquisition that he owned at Portepool an Inn (*hospicium*) with a garden, eleven small shops and three acres of meadow held of the Dean and Chapter for £1 12s. 2d. a year. They had been let by Reginald for the sum of £5 beyond reprises and quit-rent, this being about the same rent as in 1323.

[639] When Reginald’s son and successor, another Henry de Grey, known generally as “ of Shirland,” died in 1397, it was found that the Inn was in possession of feoffees in trust, one being Rector of Shirland and the others lawyers. Three years later the property is described on the Close Rolls of the year 1400 as “ Greyshyn where one Robert Coly lived.” and Judge Paston became a Fellow of the Inn shortly afterwards. Direct evidence is thus available that the Inn was one for lawyers within 100 years of the death of its founder, and the probability is that during that period also it was never anything else. No other legal Inns were ever “ town-houses ” of any of their owners, and it is inconceivable that Greys Inn was an excep-



DESK. J. T. H. S. 1851.

HOLBORN ENTRANCE TO GRAY'S INN IN 1851.

tion to the rule. In Henry IV.'s reign the Treasurer of England's house was located there; several Treasurers have lived there; and meetings held at the Inn are still known as Treasury Meetings. In 1415 Henry de Grey executed a deed (No. 651, *q.v.*) which characteristically illustrates the lack of documentary evidence respecting the tenure of all legal Inns in their early days; he says the representatives of the Inn were by his father granted the manor of Portepool, that is, of Greys Inn, without any condition specified by deed.

Foefinents in trust for their own use were made by successive Lords de Grey until, in 1506, Edmund, Lord Grey de Wilton, sold the manor to Hugh Denys, Verger of Windsor Castle, and others, Hugh's feoffees. Hugh Denys died in 1511, directing by his will that his feoffees should stand seised of the manor of "Greysynte" until such time as the Prior and Convent of the Charterhouse at Shene shall have obtained of the King's grace sufficient licence for the amortisement of the manor to them. Repeated inquiries, researches and other obstructions delayed the grant for five years; but in 1516 the necessary authority was at length obtained under altered conditions, the manor now being described as having escheated to the King, by the death, nearly two centuries before, of Robert de Chigwell without an heir, to be held at the annual rental of £6 13s. 4d. As a matter of fact Chigwell did leave an heir, as may be seen by reference to Ancient Deed B 1849, where William atte Herst of Havering makes a quit-claim in respect of Chigwell's property there. At the dissolution of the monasteries the Crown did not sell the property, but permitted the Benchers to pay the rent to the Exchequer.

[640] Then arose a curious situation. The arrangement made in 1316 by Sir John de Grey with the Convent of S. Bartholomew had resulted in the latter paying £7 13s. 4d. yearly for the support of the chaplain; and the Crown, having appropriated the revenues of the Convent, had to meet the charges thereon. The Court of Augmentation settled the difficulty by reducing the contribution of the Crown by £1, thus squaring the accounts. Both payments were continued yearly until 1640, when the Exchequer stopped its con-

tribution; the Inn, therefore, in 1642, no doubt by consent, ceased making theirs.

The cessation of these equivalent payments, confirmed by the Commonwealth in 1651, was repudiated at the Restoration, when the Crown again claimed its rent, only to sell it subsequently, in 1673, to Sir Philip Mathews, one of the baronets of Charles II.'s creation in 1662. With it Sir Philip acquired property in the neighbourhood of Havering, Co. Essex, formerly part of Greys Thurrock, the estate of the Greys de Wilton. He died in 1681, and was buried at Edmonton. The Benchers of Greys Inn bought the Inn in 1733 from parties deriving title from the descendants of Sir Philip, the conveyance being between Elizabeth Streater, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry Streater, and others, of the one part, and Andrew Withers, Treasurer of Grays Inn, of the other part, for £180.

[641] Appended to this Section are several deeds relating to property north and south of Grays Inn which came into possession of the Inn from other sources. Two of these deeds refer to a well and dyke either near or within South Square, formerly known as Holborn Court and earlier still as Church Acre, paying a quit-rent to S. Andrew's Church. The dyke is described as running in the common highway, and may possibly have been the kennel or gutter called by Stowe "Oldborne or Hilbourne," which he describes as "water breaking out about the place where the bars do stand." He says "it ran down the whole street to Oldborne Bridge and into the River of Wells or Turnmill Brook." To do this continuously on the steep incline of the original Holborn Hill a constant rapid flow of water would have been essential. The present land contours, however, preclude the possibility of any natural stream of water having at any time been in existence there. Holborn-street was never a river bed; it was and is a ridge, and, being such, the Romans were induced to carry their military road from the city along it. It is possible, however, that an artificial channel coming through Bloomsbury from the Tyburn, and passing "The Three Cups," an Inn lying to the north-east of Red Lion Square, was "brought to a head" as a well or fountain in Church Acre, from whence water was

drawn by the public, the surplus overflow being diverted into the before-mentioned kennel. No other Oldbourne could have existed there. But the neighbourhood may have been plentifully soaked by springs, the water from which may have swelled the kennels in rainy periods. Stowe says “ this bourne was long since stopped up at the head and at other places where the same hath broken out ” : so he had no personal knowledge of it. He adds that in his time both sides of High Oldbourne Hill “ remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand and hard to be stopped in every house.” Notwithstanding the capacity of modern drainage to carry away almost all the local rainfall, springs are still occasionally active there ; when deep foundations for new buildings are being sunk they persist in welling up, are hard to be stopped, and necessitate considerable expense before they can be diverted.

642.—FAMILY OF REGINALD DE GREY OF GREYS INN.

Henry de Grey = of Greys Thorrock, Essex, and Codnor, Co. Derby		Isolda dau. of Hugh de Bardolf, heiress of Codnor; living 1224				
Richard de Grey Lord of Codnor	John de Grey = of Shirland, Justice of Chester; Steward of Gascony; died 1266	Emma dau. of Roger de Caux	William	Robert	Walter Archbp. of York	Henry
John de Grey of Codnor	Lucy dau. of Sir Reginald de Mohun	Reginald de Grey Lord of Wilton and Ruthin; Justice of Chester; Assistant to Prince Edward as Regent of the Kingdom 1296; <i>founded Greys Inn in</i> 1294; died 1308	Maud da. of Henry de Longchamp, of Wilton on Wye, Co. Hereford mar. before 1257			
Henry de Grey = 1st Baron Codnor; born 1255; died 1309	Eleanor dau. of Hugh de Courtney	Anne = dau. of William Ferrars of Groby	John de Grey = Lord of Wilton and Ruthin; born 1268; Justice of Nth. Wales; died 28 Oct. 1323	(2) Maud dau. of Ralph Basset, Lord Basset of Drayton		
Richard de Grey Lord of Codnor <i>held custody of Greys Inn during absence of Henry de Grey abroad 1323; died 1335</i>	Joanna	Henry de Grey = 3rd Lord de Wilton born 1284 died 1342	Anne dau. and heir of Ralph Rockley	Roger de Grey = Lord de Grey de Ruthin; born about 1298 died 1353	Elizabeth dau. of John Lord Hastings	
		Reginald de Grey = 4th Lord de Wilton born 1312 died 1370	Maud	Reginald de Grey = Lord de Grey de Ruthin; born 1323; died 1388	Eleanor dau. of John Lord Strange, of Blackmere	
Henry de Grey = known as Lord Grey de Shirland; born 1342; died 1396		Elizabeth dau. of Lord Talbot	Reginald de Grey = born 1362; Govr. of Ireland; died 1440	Margaret dau. of William, Lord Roos		
Richard de Grey = 6th Lord Grey de Wilton; born 1393; died 1442		Blanche dau. of Sir Philip de la Vache				
Reginald de Grey = born 1421; died 1493		Thomasine				
John de Grey = died 2 Mar. 1498		Anne dau. of Edmund Grey, 1st Earl of Kent				
Edmund de Grey = <i>sold Greys Inn 1506;</i> died 1511		Florence dau. and co-heir of Sir Ralph Hastings				

643. SCHOOLS OF LAW WITHIN THE CITY FORBIDDEN. *Close Rolls*
19 *Hen. III. m. 22.*

2 *Dec. 1234* **Mandate to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London that they cause proclamation to be made through the whole city firmly forbidding that any should set up schools in the said city for teaching the laws there for the time to come; and that if any shall there set up such schools they shall cause them to cease without delay.**

644.—THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S. *Placita de Quo Warranto*,
22 *Ed. I.*

A.D. 1294 The Dean and Chapter of the church of S. Paul were summoned to answer to the King of a plea by what warrant they claim to have view of frankpledge and the amends of breach of assize of bread, etc., gallows, chattels of fugitives, condemned persons their tenants, and the amerciements of their men in Purtepol Soke. The Dean and Chapter come and the Dean saith that he found the aforesaid church seized of the aforesaid liberties and that he ought not to answer without the Bishop of London. The Bishop being present freely joins the Dean and Chapter in answering. They say that they and their predecessors from time out of mind have had the said liberties and have used the same without interruption, except that they have not had gallows otherwise than in Fynesbury Soke. The jury say upon oath that the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter have had the aforesaid liberties in their aforesaid manor and have freely used them from time whereof there is no memory without interruption except that they have not had nor have they gallows otherwise than in Fynesbury.

645.—REGINALD LE GREY. *Inq. p. m. 1 Ed. II. No. 54.*

22 *April 1308* Inquisition taken by the escheator of the lord King on Monday the morrow of the close of Easter in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward [the first], at Purtepole concerning the lands and tenements of which Reginald le Grey was seised on the day on which he died in his demesne as of fee in the county of Middlesex by the oath of Thomas de Meldebourne and others, who say upon their oath that the said Reginald le Grey was seised

at Purtepole on the day he died of a certain messuage with gardens and a dovehouse which are worth by the year beyond reprises 10s.; also they say that there are 30 acres of arable land worth by the year 20s., price 8d. the acre; that there is there 22s. of assize rent, payable at two terms of the year, namely, 11s. at the feast of S. Michael and 11s. at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin; that there is a certain windmill worth by the year 20s.; also they say that the said Reginald de Grey held all the said lands and tenements of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London in chief by service of 42s. 2d. payable at the same two terms and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks; also they say that John le Grey is his next heir and is of the age of 30 years and more.

According to Segar this land was granted to Reginald de Grey in 1294, but no document has been found proving his statement. It is certain, however, that Segar had access to records the whereabouts of which are not now known, and his statement may therefore be provisionally accepted as accurate. He says that the property was granted by Richard de Chiggewell to the Dean and Chapter, who regranted it to Reginald de Grey. This would not be inconsistent with the probable fact that Reginald bought it of Richard, to whom he rendered feudally a rent of a rose at Midsummer, the purchase being confirmed by the grant of the Dean and Chapter.

646.—JOHN DE GREY. *Inq. a. q. d.* 8 *Ed. II.* 169.

24 Oct. 1314 Inquisition taken before the Escheator of the lord King at the Stone Cross in the parish of the blessed Mary at the Strand on Thursday next after the feast of S. Dunstan the Archbishop in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, by the oath of John de Mounden and others, jurates, who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage nor prejudice of the lord King or of others if the King grant to his beloved and faithful John, son of Reginald de Grey, that he may give and assign to his beloved in Christ the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew in Smythefeld London 30 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow and 10s. of rent with the appurtenances in Kentishton near London and in the parish of S. Andrew without the bar of the Old Temple London, To have and to hold to the same Prior and Convent and their successors to provide a certain chaplain to perform divine service daily in the chapel of the manor of the said John of Purtepole for the soul of John and the soul of his ancestors and of all the faithful departed for ever. Also they say that the said 30 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow and 10s. of rent are held of Robert de Chiggewell

by the service of rendering to the same Robert one rose yearly; and the same Robert holds the said tenements, together with other tenements, of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London and the said Dean and Chapter hold the same of the lord King in pure and perpetual alms. Also they say that the said land meadow and rent are worth by the year in all issues 31s. 4d. according to the true value. Also they say that the said John son of Reginald de Grey holds beyond the gift and assignment aforesaid in Kentisheton and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn lands and tenements worth by the year £10 which are sufficient duly to perform the customs and services as well of the aforesaid land, meadow, and rent so granted as of other land and tenements retained by him.

647.—JOHN DE GREY DE WILTON. *Ministers' Accounts Bundle 1119, No. 2.*

1 Nov. 1323 Account of Simon de Baldreston, keeper of the lands of John de Grey, deceased, from 1 Nov. 17 Ed. II. of some of the said lands till 15 March next when they were delivered to Richard de Grey lord of Codenouere to hold at farm and of others till 11 March aforesaid when they were delivered to Roger de Grey (who obtained them by fines); among the former lands is :—

<i>Pourtepole.</i>	£	s.	d.
• Farm of a windmill there	0	16	8
Herbage of a garden farmed	0	13	4
Free rent of a tenant for Christmas term	0	1	0
Farm of cottages which by reason of the uncertainty of letting the same cannot be valued	0	3	4
Sum of receipt	£1	14	4

648.—SIR JOHN DE GREY. *Inq. p. m. 17 Ed. II. 74.*

15 Jan. 1323/4 Inquisition taken before the Escheator of the lord King at Portpool, London, Sunday next after the feast of S. Hilary 17 Ed. II. by the oath of Geoffrey Pennings and others who say upon their oath that John de Grey held on the day he died in his demesne as of fee a certain messuage with a garden and 12 shops annexed in Portpool without the Bar of London; and they say that Henry de Grey is his next heir and is 40 years of age and more.

649.—REGINALD DE GREY DE WILTON. *Inq. p. m.* 44 *Ed. III. pt. I., No. 30.*

24 June 1370 Inquisition taken at Holbourne in the county of Middlesex before John de Bushoppeston, escheator of the Lord King in the county aforesaid, on the 24th June in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward, the third after the Conquest, by the oath of Roger Leget and others who say upon their oath that Reginald de Grey de Wilton held not in the county aforesaid any lands or tenements in his demesne as of fee nor in service of the lord King in chief on the day on which he died. But they say that the said Reginald held on the day aforesaid in the county aforesaid a certain *hospicium* in Portepole near Holbourne with a garden, 11 small shops with the appurtenances in his demesne as of fee together with 3 acres of land adjacent of the Dean and Chapter of the church of S. Paul London by fealty and by service of 32s. 2d. payable at the feasts of Easter and S. Michael equally by the year. And they say that the *hospicium* aforesaid, the garden, shops and land with the appurtenances are worth by the year in all issues according to the true value beyond reprises and quit rents £5 and are so let to farm payable equally at the feasts aforesaid. And they say that the same Reginald died on the 28th May last past and that Henry de Grey son of the said Reginald is his next heir and is of the age of 30 years and upwards and that he held not any other lands or tenements in his demesne as of fee nor in service in the county aforesaid on the day he died except as is aforesaid.

650.—HENRY DE GREY DE WILTON. *Inq. p. m.* 19 *Ric. II., No. 29.*

19 June 1396 Inquisition taken at Holbourne in the county of Middlesex on Friday next after the feast of S. Basil in the 19th year of the reign of King Richard II. before John Reche, escheator in the same county, by the oath of John Bygonet and others who say upon their oath that Henry de Grey de Wilton, knight, held not any lands or tenements in the county aforesaid on the day he died of the King or any other, because they say that the said Henry by his deed enfeoffed Roger Harecourt, William Danbury, John de Broughton, junior, John Boner, rector of the church of Shirland, Henry Babyngton and others, whose names are unknown to the jurors aforesaid, of his manor of Portpole in Holburne called Greysyn

together with all other lands and tenements which he had in the said county to hold to them and their heirs for ever; by virtue of which feoffment the aforesaid Roger and the others were seised of the manor, lands and tenements aforesaid, before the death of the said Henry and at the time of his death and still are; and they say that the said manor lands and tenements aforesaid are held of the Dean and Chapter of the church of S. Paul, London, by what services they know not. And they say that the said manor, lands and tenements are worth by the year in all issues beyond reprises according to the true value £5. And they say that the aforesaid Henry died Saturday next after the feast of S. Alphage last past and that one Richard Grey is son and next heir of the same Henry and was of the age of three years on Wednesday next before the feast of All Saints last past.

651.—RICHARD DE GREY TO JOHN BONER. *Close Rolls* 3 Hen. V. m. 20.

1415

Whereas Henry de Grey our late father lately enfeoffed John Boneyr, clerk, and Robert Alfreton together with others now deceased in fee simple without any condition specified in deed or in feoffment of his manors land and tenements underwritten, to wit of his manor *inter alia* of Shirland and Stratton in the county of Derby and of his manor of Portepole in the county of Middlesex with all its appurtenances called Greyes Inne de Wilton, know ye that we Richard Lord Grey de Wilton have remised released and wholly for us and our heirs for ever quit claimed to the aforesaid John Boneyr and Robert Alfreton all the aforesaid lands, manors, &c.

Devon's Issues of the Exchequer, 10 Aug., 4 Hen. V.

1416

To Sir John Rothenale, knt, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe. In money paid to him arising from the fifteenths and tenths, namely by the hands of John Feriby, receiving the money from a certain attorney of the Lord de Talbot, dwelling at Grayes Inn at the house of the Treasurer of England, for the expenses of the Emperor whilst at Eltham.

Patent Rolls, 30 Oct., 1414. John Feriby, King's Clerk, J.P. for Co. Lincoln, granted 12d. a day for life from the fee-farm of the city of London. In 1440 he was Controller of the Household.

Sir Roger Leche was Treasurer in 1416.

652.—RICHARD DE GREY DE WILTON. *Inq. p. m.* 20 Hen. VI.

7 Nov. 1442 Inquisition taken at Westminster in the county of Middlesex on Friday next after the feast of S. Leonard 21 Hen. VI. before Vincent Dyne escheator in the county aforesaid by the oath of Robert Hoo and others who say upon their oath that Richard de Grey de Wilton, knight, died seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Portpool in Holborne called Greysynne with the appurtenances in the county aforesaid which is worth by the year beyond reprises five marks and is held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's London by what services the jurors are not informed. Also they say that the said Richard held not any other lands or tenements in demesne nor in service in the said county of the King in chief nor of any other on the day he died. And they say that the same Richard died on Monday next before the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past and that Reginald de Grey is his son and next heir and was 21 years of age and upwards on the 22 May last past.

Feet of Fines. Divers Counties, Case 293, F. 71, No. 335.

Trinity Term Final agreement made in the King's Court in the octave of
1448 Trinity 26 Hen. VI. between Reginald Grey, esq, Lord de Wilton, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Grey, knt. and Margaret, his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Greysinne called Portpole, co. Midd', which the plaintiff acquires to him and his heirs, during the life of the said Margaret; with warranty for that time against all men, by the deforciant and the heirs of Margaret. Plaintiff pays 100 marks of silver.

653.—EDMUND GREY, LORD DE WILTON. *De Banco Rolls* 22 Hen. VII.,
Mich. Term. rot. (of Deeds).

30 Nov. 1506 Edmund de Grey, Lord de Wilton, came into Court on the last day of November in this same term and acknowledged the following writing to be his deed and prayed the same to be enrolled and it is enrolled in these words :—

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come, Edmund Grey, Lord de Wilton, son and heir of John Grey,

knight, late Lord de Wilton sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Whereas Reginald Grey, late Lord de Wilton, son and heir of Richard Grey formerly Lord de Wilton, by his deed bearing date
20 Nov. 1456 20 November in the 35th year of King Henry VI. gave granted and confirmed to Thomas Bryan, Thomas Ursewyke, Richard Hoton, Roger Berker, Richard Welby, Guy Fayrfax, John Clerke, Henry Spylman, John Watnow, Thomas Molyneaux, Thomas Myddylton, Thomas More, John Lamborne, John Crokker, and James Bradman his manor of Portpole commonly called Greysynne with all and singular its appurtenances in the county of Middlesex together with all his lands tenements rents and services in the same county To have and to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever; which said Thomas Urswyke, Richard Hoton, Roger Berker, Richard Welby, Guy Fayrfax, John Clerke, Henry Spylman, John Watnowe, Thomas Molyneaux, Thomas Myddylton, Thomas More, John Lamborne, John Crokker and James Bradman afterwards by their
9 July 1457 deed the date whereof is 9 July in the 35th year of Henry VI. remised and released all their right, claim, interest and demand which they ever had of and in the aforesaid manor and other the premises with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas Bryan his heirs and assigns. And whereas the aforesaid Thomas Bryan by the name of Thomas Bryan, knight, by his deed the date whereof is the
29 Jan. 1493/4 29th day of January in the 9th year of King Henry VII. demised and enfeofed and by his aforesaid deed confirmed to the aforesaid John Grey, knight, Lord de Wilton, John Blythe, then Master of the Rolls of Chancery, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Rotheram, esquire, Thomas Fowler, esquire, Thomas Wodmanoye, now deceased, Robert Brudenell, now Serjeant at Law, and Thomas Wodeward, gentleman, now surviving, of and in the manor of Portpool aforesaid and other the premises with the appurtenances in the county aforesaid To have and to hold the same to the aforesaid John Grey and the others, their heirs and assigns for ever, Know ye, that I, the aforesaid Edmund Grey, Lord de Wilton, have ratified approved and by these presents confirmed the estate, title and possession of the aforesaid Robert Brudenell and Thomas Wodeward of and in the aforesaid manor and other the premises with the appurtenances and have remised and released by these presents all my right therein to them, their heirs and assigns. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my seal.

30 Sept. 1506 Dated the last day of September, 22 Hen. VII.

654.—EDMUND, LORD GREY DE WILTON, AND HUGH DENYS. *Close Rolls 22 Hen. VII. Part II.*

12 Aug. 1506 This indenture made the twelfth day of August in the twenty-first year of the reign of Henry VII. between Edmund, Lord Grey de Wilton, of the one part and Hugh Denys, esquire, of the other part witnesseth that the said Edmund, Lord de Grey, has bargained and sold and by these presents clearly bargaineth and selleth unto the said Hugh his heirs and assigns, [certain premises in Essex and] his manor called Portepole otherwise called Greysynne, 4 messuages, 4 gardens, the site of a windmill, 8 acres of land, 10s. of rent and the advowson of the chantry of Portepole with all and singular their appurtenances in the parish of Saynt Andrewes in Holbourne in the county of Middlesex of the yearly value of ten marks [£6 13s. 4d.] over and above all charges. And the said Lord Grey covenanteth, granteth and warranteth by these presents to the said Hugh Denys and his heirs that the said manor and other the premises in the said parish of Saynt Andrewes in the said county of Middlesex to be of the clear yearly value of 10 marks over all charges.

In witness &c.

655. EDMUND GREY, LORD DE WILTON. *Feet of Fines 22 Hen. VII.*

Mich. 1506 This is the final agreement made in the court of the lord King at Westminster in 15 days from the day of S. Margaret 22 Hen. VII. before Robert Rede, John Fyssher and John Kingsmyll, justices, and afterwards in the octave of S. Hilary in the said year of the same reign there granted and recorded before the same justices and other faithful people of the lord King then present between Hugh Denys, esquire, Edmund Dudley, esquire, Roger Lupton, clerk, Godfrey Toppes, Edward Chamberlyn, esquire, William Stafford, esquire, John Erneley, Thomas Pygot, Richard Brooke, William Tey and Michael Fyssher, plaintiffs, and Edmund Grey, Lord de Wilton, and Florence, his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Portpole with the appurtenances and 4 messuages, 4 gardens, a toft, 8 acres of land and 10s. of rent with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holbourn without the bar of the Old Temple, London, and of the advowson of the chantry of the manor aforesaid. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them &c.

In 1441 Richard de Grey of Wilton held the manors of Sayers and Le Hyde, Co. Essex. In 1506 Hugh Denys obtained pardon for acquiring same.

656.—THE FEOFFEES OF HUGH DENYS AND THE CHARTERHOUSE OF SHEEN. *Inq. a. q. d. 7 Hen. VIII.*

11 Feb. Inquisition taken at Westminster in the county of Middlesex
1515/6 11th February 7 Henry VIII. before John Meyny, escheator in the said county, by the oath of John Harris and others who say upon their oath that it is not to the damage of the King or of any others should the King grant to Thomas Pygot, Serjeant at law, Richard Broke, Serjeant at law, John Heron, esquire, Roger Lupton, clerk, Godfrey Toppes and Thomas Arthur that they and any one of them may give to John Joburne, Prior of the House of Jesus of Bethlehem of Sheen, and to his successors the manor of Portepol with the appurtenances in the said county and 4 messuages, 4 gardens, a toft, 8 acres of land and 10s. of rent with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holbourn without the bar of the Old Temple, London, and the advowson of the chantry to the said manor pertaining; and they say further upon their oath that the said manor and other the appurtenances are held of the King as escheats; because Robert Chiggewell of whom the manor and other premises were held by service of fealty and the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist for all services, customs and demands died without an heir; and that the same manor and other the premises with appurtenances are worth yearly in all issues beyond reprises according to the true value £6 13s. 4d.

The will of Hugh Denys, esquire, was proved at Westminster in 1511.

657.—HENRY VIII. AND GRAYS INN. *Court of Augmentation Decrees, 33 Hen. VIII.*

10 Nov. 1541 For as much as it is duly proved before the Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentations of the revenues of our Sovereign Lord the King's Crown that the Prior and Convent of the late monastery of S. Bartholomew in Smythfeld beside London, now dissolved, and their predecessors at their proper cost and charges, time out of mind before the dissolution of the same late monastery did find and of right ought to find one chaplain to say and sing mass and other divine service every day yearly at and in the chapel of Greys Inne beside Holbourn nigh London for the

students, gentlemen and fellows of the same house of Greys Inne; and that the said late Prior and his predecessors were yearly charged with the pension of £7 13s. 4d. for the salary and stipend of the said chaplain going out of the lands and possessions of the said late monastery It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Chancellor and Council in the term of S. Michael that is to say, the 10th day of November the three and thirtieth year of our said Lord King Henry the eighth that the treasurer and fellows of the said house of Greys Inne in recompense of the said stipend of £7 13s. 4d. shall yearly have of the King's Highness for the finding of the said chaplain during the King's pleasure the sum of £6 13s. 4d. yearly to be paid by the hands of the treasurer for the time being of the said Court of Augmentation out of the King's treasure of the revenue of the said Augmentations as shall happen to remain in his hands to be paid yearly to the Treasurer of Greys Inne for the time being at the feasts of the Nativity of our Lord God, the Annunciation of our blessed Lady the Virgin, the Nativity of S. John Baptist, and the feast of S. Michael the Archangel by even portions; and that the said Treasurer of Greys Inne shall have all the arrears of the said £6 13s. 4d. due to them since and from the Annunciation of our blessed Lady, the Virgin, in the two and thirtieth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord King Henry the eighth to be paid by the hands of the said Treasurer of the said Augmentations out of the treasure aforesaid.

658.—JOHN EXCESTRE AND WILLIAM KNOTTE. *Feet of Fines, Case 151, F. 70, No. 426.*

1 July 1365 Final agreement made in the octave of S. John the Baptist 39 Ed. III. between William Knotte plaintiff and John de Excestre and Cecily his wife deforciant of one messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn without the Bar of the Old Temple London. John and Cecily quit claim the messuage from themselves and the heirs of Cecily to William for 10 marks of silver.

This deed refers to the site of the present Holborn entrance to Greys Inn.

659.—JOHN DE EXCESTRE AND WILLIAM KNOTTE. *Ancient Deed B 2194.*

3 July 1365 Indenture witnessing that John de Excestre and Cecily his wife are bound to William Knotte in £20 payable to William his heirs executors or certain attorney at the next feast of S. John Baptist, granting that if William his heirs or assigns are impleaded or deforced by any man or woman of a tenement with a garden adjacent with all their appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne which John and Cecily gave to him by charter, John and Cecily being called upon to warrant will warrant, the bond shall then be void.

Witnesses, John Padbury, Roger Leget, William atte March, John Heynes, John Totenhale, Stephen Parker. 3 July, 39 Ed. III.

660.—WILLIAM KNOTTE TO JOHN GIFFARD AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed B. 2400.*

20 Dec. 1377 William Knotte and Joan his wife have granted to John Giffard, clerk, William de Gaynesburgh, clerk, William de Rondon, clerk, and Ralph at Well, of Tottenham, a messuage and a garden with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburn without the Bar of the Old Temple, which same messuage is situated between a tenement of John Ely on the east and a tenement of the Prior of the Charterhouse on the west and extends from the King's Street towards the south to land of the said Prior towards the north. To hold to them, John Giffard, &c., and their assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services for ever. With warranty against all people for ever.

Witnesses, William atte March, Stephen Child, John Fisshe, John Goldbeter, and Richard Coke of S. Giles.

Dated at the parish of S. Andrew without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, 20 Dec., 1 Ric. II.

land of the
Charterhouse

tenement of
the Charterhouse

William Knotte and others
to
John Giffard and others

tenement of
John Ely

661. JOHN WYTTENEYE TO JOHN BYGONET. *Deeds of S. Paul's A, Box 24, No. 619.*

19 Oct. 1393 John Wytteneye clerk has released and quit claimed for himself and his heirs to John Bygonet of Holeburne all his right in 2 messuages and 13 shops and all their appurtenances in Holeborne without the Bar of the Old Temple whereof one messuage with 2 shops lies on the north side of the street of Holeborne between a tenement formerly of Roger Leget on the east and a tenement of Richard Mordon on the west. The other messuage with 11 shops called Paternoster Rents lies on the south side of the street of Holeborne between a tenement of William Fote on the east and a tenement formerly of Thomas at Mulle on the west.

Witnesses, John Goldbeter, Richard Mordon, Robert Langley, Reginald Wenn, William Chaundler, and others.

Dated Holeborne, Sunday next after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 17 Ric. II.

tenement of Richard Mordon <i>known as le Cage afterwards as le Kynge Hede, then as le Rede Lyon</i>	John Wytteneye to John Bygonet	<i>site of South Square Grays Inn</i>
	2 shops	tenement formerly of Roger Legat afterwards of William Knott [see 1596]
High Holeburne—A.D. 1393		
tenement formerly of Thomas at Mulle	11 shops <i>known as Paternoster Rents</i> John Wytteneye to John Bygonet formerly belonging to John Paternoster	tenement of William Fote coroner for Co. Middlesex formerly of Agnes at Mill

The will of John Bygeney was proved Arch. Lon. 13 January, 1404.

662.—JOAN BYGONET TO ROBERT FREWELL. *Deeds of S. Paul's A, Box 2a, 627.*

20 Oct. 1412 Joan Bygonet, late wife of Walter Fytheler, tanner, of Wytteneie Co. Oxford, cousin and heiress of John Bygonet, namely daughter of Richard Bygonet, uncle of the said John, in pure widowhood has granted to Robert Frewell all her land and tenements which the said John Bygonet had in Holborne without the Bar of the Old Temple London in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne whereof one principal tenement called "le Hert on the Hoop" with appurtenances is situated between a tenement late of William Fote and formerly of Agnettis atte Mille on the east and a cottage and garden of the said Robert which lately belonged to John Goldbeter on the west and land called Greysynlond with land called Chirchacre on the north and the Kingsway of Holborne aforesaid on the south.

And another tenement and cottage with garden and appurtenances similarly situated in Holbourne aforesaid between a tenement late of the said William Fote and formerly of the said Agnetis on the west and land late of the said William Fote on the east and a field called Saint Jonyscroft on the south and the Kingsway of Holbourne aforesaid on the north.

To hold to Robert and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the services due, for the yearly rent to Joan and her heirs for the term of 50 years of 7 marks payable in equal sums at Christmas, Easter, the Nativity of S. John Baptist and Michaelmas and after that term of 50 years for £20 sterling, payable in even portions at the same feasts, Robert and his heirs doing the repairs, Joan and her heirs or their deputies having the right to supervise them quarterly and to re-enter and evict the said Robert and his heirs if the 7 marks or the £20 is behind more than half a year.

With licence to Robert and his heirs to build on an empty piece of ground behind (*infra*) the said principal tenement on the east near the fountain there towards the said tenement late of William Fote, in length from north to south 47 ft. of assize, in breadth from east to west 20 ft. of assize; and upon another piece of ground in a garden beyond the hall on the west in length from east to west 27 ft. and in breadth from north to south 20 ft., and to pull down the houses now built thereon. And if Robert and his heirs are impleaded by writ of the King in the King's court by her or her heirs for the recovery of the said tenements otherwise than for rent then the payment of the said rent shall cease.

Dated 20 Oct., 14 Hen. IV.

For pedigree of Joan Bygonet, see 1074.

1 Jan. 1404.—Commission to John Arnold, Serjeant at Arms, to arrest Joan, late the wife of John Bygonet and bring her before the King and Council.—Pat. Rolls 1 Jan. 5 Hen. IV. pt. I. m. 22.

Greys Inn land		
cottage and garden of Robert Frewell late of John Goldbeter	le Hert on the Hoop Joan Bygonet to Robert Frewell	tenement late of William Fote formerly of Agnes at Mill
High Holborn—A.D. 1412		
tenement late of William Fote formerly of Agnes at Mill	Paternoster Rents Joan Bygonet to Robert Frewell	land late of William Fote
S. John's Croft		

663.—JOHN KNOTT AND JOAN KNOTT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI f. 48b.*

17 Oct. 1416 Indenture between John Knott, Ralph Shakelache, tailors, and Nicholas Bury, sprier, citizen, of London, of the one part, and Joan widow of John Knott, late citizen and tailor of London, of the other part, witnessing, that John Ralph and Nicholas have demised to firm to Joan a chamber which she now occupies within their tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne outside the Bar of the Old Temple London which same chamber is situated upon the ground floor (in basso per terram) on the east side of the tenement aforesaid and extends in length from the fountain of the tenement aforesaid towards the north as far as to the King's way there towards the south. To hold to her and her assigns during her life for the rent to John Ralph etc., or their attorney of a rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist; sufficient repairs against wind and rain to be done by John Knott, Ralph and Nicholas. With warranty against all people during her life.

Holebourne, 17 Oct., 4 Hen. V.

664. ROBERT WARNER AND HENRY AUBRE TO JOHN KNOT AND OTHERS. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases 154.*

7 Feb. Grant by Robert Warner of London and Henry Aubre of
1421/2 London, to John Knot, of London, tailor, Ralf Shakelache of

London, tailor, and Nicholas Bury of London, spurrier, of a tenement with a garden in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne without the bar of the Old Temple, between a cottage and land of the Charterhouse on the west and north, a tenement formerly of William Knot on the east and the highway on the south.

Witnesses, Walter Grene, Robert Haxey, William Norton, Richard Mordon, John Gambon, Thomas Nanseglos, Robert Uyk.

Dated in the parish of S. Andrew, 7 February, 9 Hen. V.

Robert Warner was at this time owner of Staple Inn. Walter Grene, the leading witness, was his son-in-law. Thomas Nanseglos held property on the north side of High Holborn, near the Bars.

cottage
of the
Charterhouse

Robert Warner
and
Henry Aubre
to
John Knot and others

tenement
formerly
of
William
Knot

High Holbourne—A.D. 1422

665.—JOHN KNOT AND OTHERS TO WILLIAM ALBERTON. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases 147 and 31.*

31 March 1422 Grant by John Knott of London, tailor, Ralf Shakelache of London, tailor, and Nicholas Bury of London, spurrier, to William Alberton, clerk, of a tenement with garden adjoining in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne without the bar of the Old Temple London between a tenement called le Ledenporch, in which the said William now dwells, on the east, a cottage and land of the prior and convent of the House of the Blessed Mary of the Carthusians London on the west and north and the highway on the south.

31 March, 10 Hen. V.

Witnesses, Richard Moredon, Thomas Frank, John Thakworth.

cottage
of the
Charterhouse

John Knot
and others
to
William Alberton

le Ledenporch
occupied by
William Alberton

High Holbourne—A.D. 1422

666.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND WILLIAM ALBERTON. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases 36.*

1 Feb. Indenture between John, prior of the house of the Salutation of
1430/1 the Carthusian Order, near London, and the convent, of the one
part, and William Alberton of the other.

Whereas the said William holds of the convent one messuage in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne without the bar of the Old Temple by fealty and a rent of 16s. paid at Easter and at Michaelmas and William had the messuage by gift of John Knott, Ralf Shakelache, and Nicholas Bury; which is between a tenement of John Horsley of Greys In called "le Cristofer" on the east, a tenement of the said prior on the west and opposite a small lane which leads into the fields of Fiketysfeld; the prior and convent, considering the good service of William to their house and also that the messuage is in a ruinous state, grant that he shall pay 8s. yearly rent during the life of William and Margaret his wife and Margaret his daughter with condition that if the said rent be a quarter in arrear the former rent of 16s. shall be charged in future.

1 February, 9 Hen. VI.

tenement of the Charterhouse	John Knot and others to William Alberton remission of rent to William by the Charterhouse	<i>le Christofer</i> tenement of John Horsley of Greys In
High Holborne—A.D. 1431		

John Mapilstede was Prior at this date.

The exact position of the small lane on the south side of Holborn leading to Fiketsfield has not been identified; the only lane known as being then in existence is Chancery Lane.

667.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND THE ABBOT OF S. PETER'S GLOUCESTER. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases 32.*

20 May 1504 Receipt by William, prior of the house of the Salutation of the Carthusian Order, by London, of 40s. from Thomas, Abbot of the Benedictine monastery of S. Peter of Gloucester, at the special request of Thomas Tremayll and Robert Rede, knights, Justices,

in full payment of arrears of rent until Easter last, of a messuage and garden and parcel of land thereto belonging lately held by John Asshe, gentleman, by fealty and service of 7s. yearly payable quarterly and now held by the said Abbot, situate in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne without the Bar of the Old Temple London called “ *le Whyte Hert* ” one head abutting on the highway leading from Holborne brygge to the vill of S. Giles in the fields on the south and another head abutting on an acre of land called “ *le chirche acre* ” on the north.

20 May, 1504, 19 Hen. VII.

*South Square Greys Inn
formerly known as
le chirch acre*

le Whyte Hert

The Charterhouse
to
S. Peter's Monastery
Gloucester
lately held by John Asshe

High Holborn—A.D. 1504

William Tynbygh was Prior at this date.

668.—THE PARISHIONERS OF S. ANDREW'S v. WILLIAM BOBYE. *Court of Star Chamber.* [*From a printed copy.*]

To the King our Sovereign Lord.

Most humbly sheweth unto your excellent Highness your true and faithful subjects, Richard Hone of the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne, gent, Rowland Atkynson of the same, brewer, Thomas Dalderne of the same, brewer, with all other the brewers, victuallers and inhabitants of the same parish, that where time out of mind there is and always hath been a common well running with fair water lying and being in your high common way a little beneath Grays Inn, at which well your said subjects and all other the inhabitants of the said parish time out of mind with their horses and carts have had their water from the same well, as well for their brewing as for all other their necessities; and moreover when casualty of fire hath been in the said parish the most succour and help hath all times been by the water of the said well and never

none of your subjects in times past was ever denied to carry and fetch the said water until now of late one William Bobye dwelling at the sign of The Three Cups in Holborne having a close by lease where the common course of the same water runneth by and the ditch where the water is is none of his ground; which Bobye will not suffer your said subjects to have their water at the said well as they always have had unless every brewer of the said parish would pay him 6s. 8d. yearly for the same against all right and good conscience and to the utter undoing of your said subjects and all the parishioners And where now of late your said subjects have sent their servants to carry and bring home water for their brewing at all times necessary the said Bobye in forcible manner doth beat their servants and put them in jeopardy for their lives and will not suffer your said subjects to have any water to their undoing unless your Highness of your charity be good and gracious lord to them in this behalf. In tender consideration of the premises it may please your Highness and your most honorable Council to command the said Bobye personally to appear before your Highness and your said Council at a certain day to him limited and under a certain pain there to make answer to the premises and that the said Bobye may be commanded to suffer your subjects peaceably to have their water until such time the matter be determined before your Grace and your said Council. And your said subjects and inhabitants shall daily pray to God for the preservation of your most excellent Highness long to endure.

669. —WILLIAM BOBYE AND THE WELL OR DYKE NEAR GRAYES INN.

Court of Requests, Bundle 12, No. 224, 31 Hen. VIII., 27 Nov.

27 Nov. 1539 Be it remembered that the cause in controversy depending at the Common Law between the brewers and other inhabitants in Holbourne against one William Bobye for the withdrawing and keeping them from the water being in the well or dyke at Holbourne near Grayes Inn from whence heretofore the same brewers and all other the King's subjects have used to have and carry water at their pleasure without interruption is now by the King's Council considering the withdrawing the same to be much hurtful and prejudicial to the aforesaid brewers and inhabitants with other inconveniences that in default and for lack of the said water might follow and ensue ordered that two "labores" by the said Council appointed shall immediately make up the head of the said dyke

or well after such rate and manner that it may hold and keep water as afore the breaking up of the same it did. And so the said Bobye it to suffer to continue without breaking or any other hurt doing to the said head either by himself or any other by his procuring to the contrary; to whom it is commanded by way of Injunction upon pain of £100 that he not only observe the same but peaceably and quietly permit and suffer the said brewers to pass and repass to the same well and the water to fetch and carry at their pleasure, which have laid afore the Council 20s. in gage for considerations shewed to be delivered as shall be appointed by them. And in like case shall suffer all other the King's subjects to take water there as aforetime hath been accustomed unto such time the variance be ended and determined by the order of the King's laws or otherwise. This to be done it is commanded to the said Bobye upon pain afore specified and such other punishment that in default thereof may follow and ensue.

670.—JOHN NANSEGLOS TO WILLIAM HOLYGILL AND OTHERS. *Feet of Fines, Middlesex, B. 27, F. 179, No. 47.*

20 Oct. 1523 Final agreement made in three weeks from Michaelmas 15 Hen. VIII. between William Holygill, clerk, John Pakyngton, John Remys and William Smith, plaintiffs, and John Nanseglos and Anne his wife, deforciants, of 16 messuages 26 gardens in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne. John and Anne quitclaim the premises from themselves and the heirs of Anne to the plaintiffs and the heirs of William Holygill for £200.

For the pedigree of Nanseglos, see Misc. Gen. & Her. June 1923.

671.—JOHN NANSEGLOS TO JOHN HOGGE AND OTHERS. *Collection of James Coleman. Middx. Vol. I. part III. No. 927.*

1 Sept. 1529 Present and future may know that I, John Nanseglos, gentleman, have given, granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to John Hogge and Juliana his wife, John Senowe, gentleman, William Hyrde, John Smythe, Richard Whight and William Smythe all that my messuage or tenement called "the signe of the George" together with the stables, and barns, courts and curtilages and all other its appurtenances situate or lying within the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn in the county of Middlesex to wit, between the messuage or tenement of Thomas Bontham esquire towards

the east and the messuage or tenement of Thomas Tamworthe one of the Auditors of the Exchequer of the Lord King towards the west, the inn called "Grayes Inne" towards the north and the Kingsway towards the south To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage or tenement and other the premises with appurtenances to the beforenamed John Hogge and Juliana his wife, John Senowe, William Herde, John Smyth, Richard Whight and William Smythe, their heirs and assigns to the use and behoof of the same John Hogge and Juliana his wife and the heirs and assigns of the same John and Juliana for ever of the chief lords of that fee for the services therefor due and of right accustomed. And I in truth the beforenamed John Nanseglos and my heirs will warrant free and for ever defend by the presents the beforementioned messuage or tenement and other the premises and whatsoever part thereof with the appurtenances to the beforenamed John Hogge and Juliana his wife, John Senowe, William Herde, John Smythe, Richard Whight and William Smythe their heirs and assigns to the use aforesaid against all men. In witness of which thing to this my present charter I have placed my seal. Dated on the first day of the month of September in the twenty first year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, by the grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith and Lord of Ireland.

by me *John Nanseglos.*

(On the back.)

The present charter was sealed and seisin thereupon delivered by the within named John Nanseglos on the day and year within written in the presence of William Suliarde, esquire, Edmund Northe, Edward Campion, Francis Sulyarde, gentleman, Nicholas Willine, John Fisher, Thomas London, John Benell, John Downall, Thomas Tarves, Edward Thomson, Jasper Fisher, Christopher Harryson, Robert Mylner and many others witnessing this.

Endorsed. This deed concerneth "the George," 1 Sep. 21 Hen. 8.

The feoffment of John Nanseglos to John Hogge and to Julian his wife and to others to the use of ye said John and Julian and their heirs of "the signe of the George."

William Harrys and others.

Endorsed 16 July, 6 Ed. VI.

A feoffment made by Julian Romyng widow to Richard Forcett, gent. and Christopher Lee to the use of the said Julian and Richard Clyff, her intended husband and their heirs forever.

672.—JULIAN ROMYNG, FORMERLY WIFE OF JOHN HOGGE TO RICHARD FORSSETT. *Collection of James Coleman. Ibid.* 928.

16 July 1552 Present and future may know that I, Juliana Romyng, widow, late wife of John Romyng and before that wife of John Hogge for divers causes and considerations at present moving me and by this my present charter indented have confirmed to Richard Forssett, gentleman, and Christopher Alec all that my messuage or tenement called "the Sygne of the George" together with the stables barns courts and curtilages and all other its appurtenances situate and being within the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne in the county of Middlesex, to wit, between the messuage or tenement in which Richard Clyff gentleman now dwells towards the east and the messuage or tenement of John Tamworthe, esquire, towards the west and the Inn called "Grayes Inn" towards the north and the Kingsway towards the south, which said messuage or tenement and other the premises with appurtenances I the before named Juliana late had together with the before named John Hogge my husband and our heirs by virtue of a certain gift and feoffment by John Nanseglos gentleman made thereof as by his charter bearing date the first day of September in the twenty first year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, late King of England, plainly appears. To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage or tenement called "the sygne of the George" and other the appurtenances to the before named Richard Forssett and Christopher their heirs and assigns to the use of me the beforesaid Juliana and of the beforesaid Richard Clyff, who God granting will marry me, and the heirs and assigns of us the aforesaid Richard Clyff and Juliana for ever of the chief lords of the fee for the services therefor due and by right accustomed. And I indeed the before named Juliana and my heirs will warrant and forever defend by these presents the beforesaid messuage or tenement and other the premises with the appurtenances to the before named Richard Forssett and Christopher their heirs and assigns to the use aforesaid against all men. In witness of which thing to either part of this charter indented I the before named Juliana have placed my seal.

Dated the sixteenth day of July in the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Sixth after the Conquest, by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on earth of the church of England and Ireland the supreme head.

(On the back.)

Sealed delivered and th'estate therupon executed by the within

named Julian to the within named Richard Forssett and Christopher Alec to th'use within written the day and yere within written in the presence of us Roger Smyth, gent, William Bowby, George Leylond, Thomas Sear.

The will of John Hogge was proved Com. London 21 September, 1538.

673.—RICHARD CLYFF TO ROGER SMYTH AND ROGER TO RICHARD.

Notes of Fines, Middlesex, 4 Eliz. Hil.

20 Jan.

1561/2

Final agreement between Roger Smyth and Geoffrey Clyff gentlemen plaintiffs and Richard Clyff gentleman and Juliana his wife, deforciant of 2 messuages and 2 gardens in Highe Holborne. The deforciant warrant the premises from themselves and the heirs of Richard to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Roger; and the plaintiffs grant them to the deforciant and the heirs of Richard.

Octave of Michaelmas, 3 Eliz. : Octave of Hilary, 4 Eliz.

674.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO HENRY WALSSH. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases* 156.

11 Nov. 1470

Lease by Edmund Storer, prior of the Charterhouse, near London, and the convent, to Henry Walssh, of the parish of S. Giles without Crepulgate, London, yeoman, of a meadow which John Grymmysby formerly held in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn and which the said Henry now holds and occupies between Greysynlane on the east and a meadow of Peter Pekham on the west, le Conyeyare of Greysyn, land of the said Peter and a certain close on the south, and pasture of the said prior and convent called "le Condyteshotte" on the north. To hold for 25 years at a yearly rent of 30s. payable at Michaelmas and Easter, with right of distraint if the rent be in arrears for a quarter, and of re-entry if for half a year. Henry may dig one acre anywhere in the said meadow and use or sell the sand or clay found there and in the following year fill up such pits so that at the end of his term the said acre may be level and of the same height as the rest of the meadow. For this sand and clay Henry has paid on this day 8 marks for which the present deed is a receipt.

The chapterhouse, 11 Nov. 1470, 9 Ed. IV.

land of Peter Pekham	pasture called le Condyteshotte	Greysynlane—A.D. 1470
	The Charterhouse to Henry Walsh formerly of John Grymmsby	
land of Peter Pekham	Coney yard of Grays Inn	

675.—WILLIAM DE TANRUGE AND JOHN DE ATTELBURGH. *Close Rolls 11 Ed. III. pt. 1, m. 21d.*

19 Jan. 1336/7 Grant by William de Tanruge, citizen of London, to John de Attelburgh, wullemonggere, of all that tenement with houses thereon which he had by the gift and enfeoffment of Roger atte Doune, citizen and girdle maker of London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne without Newegate, London, Co. Middx., which is situated between the tenement which belonged to Richard Squier on the east and that which belonged to Sir Ralph de Bereford towards the west and extends in length from the land of Sir John de Grey, knight, towards the north to the highway towards the south. For this grant John has given a sum of money.

Witnesses, Richard de Grafton, John le Paternoster, Geoffrey le Goldbetere, William de Totenhale, Robert le Goldsmyth, John Davy, John Beseveye.

Dated at Holeburne on Sunday after Hilary, 10 Ed. III.

Memorandum that William came into chancery in the chapel of the New Temple, London, on 17 April and acknowledged the preceding deed.

The will of William de Tanruge was proved in the Hustings in 1349.

land of Sir John de Grey		
tenement formerly of Sir Ralph de Bereford	William de Tanruge to John de Attelburgh formerly of Roger atte Doune	tenement formerly of Richard Squier

Holebourne—A.D. 1337

SECTION 20.

[676] *THE FIRST LINCOLN'S INN.*

THE history of mediæval London cannot be understood apart from that of its contemporary European cities; but in the light of Continental conditions that history becomes clearer. London's foreign rivals were its models, and help to explain its status. William the Bishop and Godfrey the Portreeve of the Conqueror's charter had their counterpart in Belgian ecclesiastical cities; the Commune of 1191 was a replica of that of Rouen; the mercantile guilds may be referred to Florence; whatever aroused and stimulated London had had its experimental period abroad. The filling up of Holborn in the parish of S. Sepulchre, for instance, was largely due to influences discernible as then pulsating through the whole body of Christendom; nearly the whole of the parish was owned by religious communities which had then been recently founded beyond the seas; ideas seething and fructifying in one corner of Europe were soon diffused through all.

A famous student of history, in a well-known passage, has brought out very clearly the phenomenal character of the thirteenth century. It was an age both of seed time and of harvest, of brilliant new beginnings, of dazzling new achievements; which produced Giotto, Cimabue and Botticelli in art; Dante and the Troubadours in poetry and song; Roger Bacon, Albert Magnus and Thomas Aquinas amongst scholars and philosophers; S. Dominic and S. Francis amongst preachers; which evolved Gothic architecture and modern poetry, invented chivalry and heraldry, founded universities and schools of law, elaborated mercantile guilds and city communes; and which brought the most widely separated peoples of a polyglot Europe into touch with each other by its unprecedented outburst of commercial enterprise. Moreover, national individuality was

losing itself in one prevailing bond of Faith; for it was the zenith of sacerdotal Rome, the culmination of the genius of Innocent III., and the high-water mark of that Papal supremacy, with its legatine system, which was the ultimate cause in England of the final contraction of its power. English life could not remain uninfluenced by this remarkable renaissance; London especially, then the Mecca of foreign traders and the most cosmopolitan of cities, being in no way behind others in reflecting the stirring vitality of the age. London responded to every movement from abroad, whatever its origin.

[677] Amongst the most far-reaching events of that energising period was the appearance upon the world's great stage of Dominic de Guzman, who was born in 1170 at Calahorra, in Old Castile, and who founded in the year 1215 the Order of the Preaching Friars, known on the Continent as the Dominicans, but better known in this country on account of their garb as the Black Friars. He let loose on the world a flood of evangelistic oratory which has never subsided. If eucharistic adoration at an altar has been superseded in its former priority of importance by the eloquence of the pulpit, if prayer and worship have become secondary to the sermon, the change may be attributed to this ardent Catholic, who sent forth a noble band of earnest preachers to arouse and revive and stimulate a sluggish Christendom, and yet was at the same time the creator of that baleful system styled the Inquisition.

Within six years after its foundation, at a general Chapter of the Order held at Bologna in the year 1221, thirteen Brethren were selected to establish in England an eighth Province of the Order. They lost no time, but arrived the same year, being followed a few months after by others. The King was a minor, but in Hubert de Burgh, then Regent, they found a friend, through whose instrumentality they obtained a settlement first at Oxford and then, in the year 1223, on the west bank of the Holeburn stream.

[678] Among the notable magnates of foreign origin then owning property in the suburb was John Bokointe, whose name, corrupted from Bucca-uncta, oily mouth, sufficiently indicates his connection with a colony of Italians who, in the days of unrestricted

international trading, had sought their fortunes in London. He owned a plot of land at the north end of Shoe Lane between that lane and "the water of the Holeburn"; Hubert de Burgh bought it and gave it to the newcomers. Here they built for themselves houses to dwell in and a chapel for daily worship appropriately dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, and here they laid out productive and beautiful gardens full of flowers and fruit and vegetables, and consecrated a special plot by the side of the Holeburn stream for a private cemetery.

Further gifts came in 1231 from Alice la Brune, relict of Walter le Brune, who in her widowhood gave "to God and S. Mary and to the church of S. John the Evangelist of Holeburne and the Friars Preachers there" all her land lying between the cemetery of the Friars and the entrance to the capital mansion of Richard Langejambe (long legs) the tanner. Joselin Fitz-Peter, then Alderman of the Ward, and William Illbode, the sokereeve, were witnesses to the deed of gift, from which it may be inferred that the district was a Soke having its judiciary Court as in a manor, the sokereeve being rent collector and bailiff for the lord.

[679] Richard Renger, an ex-Mayor, purchased in 1236 from Elias, son of Richard Langejambe, the land he had inherited from his father and added that to the estate of the Friars. It was charged with a rent of 10s. yearly to the heirs of Walter le Brun, the former husband of Alice la Brune. The following year Renger purchased contiguous property from Adam le Ram and gave that to the Friars. Adam the Cutler, "for the safety of his soul," gave adjacent property, as did also the Abbot of Nutley, the Friars purchasing the quit-rent due from the latter property to Melkasia, daughter of Geoffrey Bucca-uncta. Amongst other gifts was land formerly belonging to Alexander le Chaucer and other land belonging to Richard de Leveland, keeper of the Fleet Prison.

Hubert de Burgh continued a constant benefactor to the Brotherhood of Preachers, and when he died in May, 1243, was buried with great pomp and solemnity in their chapel of S. John. He bequeathed to them, amongst other gifts, his mansion at Westminster, which they afterwards parted with to the Archbishop of

York, where centuries later, upon the same site, Charles I. met his tragic fate.

[680] In 1241 Ralph Aswy, afterwards Mayor, gave "to the church of S. John the Evangelist beyond the bridge of Holeburn and the Preaching Friars there" all the houses and rents in "the street of Soland" in the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Bride, bought by him from Robert the Tyler, through which lay the boundary of the two parishes. All the land and houses from the main road of Holborn to the boundary line of the parish of S. Bride and beyond now belonged to the Friars. But in 1262 they received a still larger property lying south of Aswy's gift from Ela, Countess of Warwick, who for £66 13s. 4d. bought out the five owners of the land, which she gave to the Friars. Through it ran a lane known as Smallbridge Lane, at one end of which was a well called Showelle. The Countess was daughter of William Longspée, or Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, putative son of Henry II. and fair Rosamond. The Black Friars were now in possession of the whole block of land stretching from the main street of Holborn to Fleet Street except the rather large enclave at the south-east corner of Shoe Lane held by the Abbot of Cirencester, where the Bishop of London had his Inn.

Having acquired this extensive block the Friars naturally desired to connect its southern portion with the northern by closing Smallbridge Lane. On the 12th day of June, 1262, they obtained a writ from the King's Court at Westminster directing inquiry to be made as to whether it would be to the prejudice of the city if it were closed. The jury gave their verdict that "that lane which is held of our lord the King may well be enclosed without damage, hurt or injury to any one in such a manner nevertheless that a fountain which is called Showelle at the upper end of the same shall remain unobstructed so that the neighbourhood may have access thereto for drawing water whenever necessary on account of the danger of fire." The fact that the lane might be so closed without inconvenience to anyone indicates that Smalebrigge was merely a small bridge, or wharf in its modern sense, belonging in all probability to the property purchased, certainly not a public thoroughfare over a bridge flung across the Fleet.

[681] For the next twenty years the Dominicans made no further additions to their property in Shoe Lane, but developed and improved what they already held. But they established other monasteries elsewhere in England, laying the foundations of that predominant influence they were eventually to wield over the whole country. In 1279 their growing importance in the Councils of the King led to some dissatisfaction with their quarters in Shoe Lane; or it may be that Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Justiciar of the Kingdom, had sentimental or administrative reasons for desiring to purchase the houses on the property formerly held by his father-in-law, William Longspée, and also those on the northern land once held by Walter le Brun. At any rate, the Friars obtained a site possessing greater attractions; a new monastery was built on the opposite bank of the Fleet nearer its entry into the Thames, where their name has been perpetuated for succeeding generations in the district now known as Blackfriars.

[682] The new site had formerly been known as Castle Baynard and the Tower of Montifichet. In 1275 Robert Fitz-Walter, its then owner, sold it to Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had himself been a mendicant of the same Order of S. Dominic and had risen to be for eleven years, from 1261 to 1272, the Provincial Prior of the Order in England. He surrendered that office upon his appointment to the Archbishopric. That a Prior of the Order could be elected over the heads of any bishops as Primate of all England proves that the Black Friars were already a power in the land. He was the first of his Order to hold an important post in the English Church. Five weeks after the appointment Henry III. died, and as the young Prince, Edward, had not yet returned from the crusade, Kilwardby must have had a difficult duty to perform in carrying through the formalities of the succession, for he was no politician nor had he ever held any administrative post. He may have made the purchase intending to present the property to his late Order; or he may less likely have designed it as an archiepiscopal residence for his successors in the See. But three years later, in 1278, when the Pope conferred upon him the Cardinal-Archbishopric of Porto, he resigned the See of Canterbury, surrendering Baynards

Castle to Edward I., who in the following January gave it to the Friars, to hold of the King. Adaptations and new erections took some time to complete. But when all was ready the Friars, not unmindful of their first noble benefactor, removed with impressive pomp the remains of Hubert de Burgh to their new chapel. During the following three centuries in their great Hall at this new Blackfriars Monastery many Parliaments and Courts were held; and here the divorce proceedings against Henry VIII.'s first wife took place.

On the 3rd day of March, 1286, William de Hotham, Provincial Prior of the Order of Preachers in England, and Nicholas, Prior of the same Order by the Holeburn, sold all their place and houses and dwellings where they used to live and certain adjacent plots of ground to Henry de Lacy. The purchase price was £333 6s. 8d., payable by instalments; the price indicates an exceptionally valuable property. The Earl made recognisance in Chancery that he owed this sum to the Friars, who on their part recorded in the Chancery their grant of the houses and the site of the same. The Earl occupied the premises until his death twenty-five years later, and they became known as the Earl of Lincoln's Inn and the Manor of Holborn. Even thirty years after his death it was known as "the rent of the Earl of Lincoln," though subsequently it took the name of Stranges Inn.

[683] Henry de Lacy valued the seclusion of his mansion and of the old Friary garden. In 1293 he made two grants of part of the property, both probably fronting the main road between what is now Holborn Viaduct and Shoe Lane, one sixty-six feet in length by forty-two in breadth for a rent of 13s. 4d., and the other of the same length by fifty-four feet in breadth for a rent of 6s. 8d. per annum, upon condition in each case that the lessee should be bound "to make a wall ten feet high between them and the Earl in which there shall be no window nor archerie nor any other opening from whence one might look towards the house of the Earl." There were also eight shops fronting Shoe Lane let at a total of £4 16s., besides three cottages, then vacant, all attached to the Earl's Wardrobe, or storehouse of the establishment, wherein the necessities for

himself, his clerks and others were kept. There was also a plot of ground there let for 4s. a year.

The great chapel of the Friars, dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, was allowed to remain. In 1305 a cope of velvet was made for the use of the chapel; 30s. was paid for orfereys and fringe and 5s. for making it. A new porch was made for the hall and a new dresser and door for the kitchen, for which work a total of £20 was paid. Another hall porch was made for the door leading to the cloisters, for which there was paid "for the job with all things bought for it" the sum of £13 6s. 8d. The roofing and repairing of houses in the year 1305 cost £3 17s. 8½d. The garden provided profit as well as pleasure. In that year the roses fetched 3s. 7¼d., the pears £3, vegetables and leeks were sold for £1 5s. 4½d., and two casks of wine, probably made from the Earl's own grapes, were sold for £5 10s. Parts of the wall amounting to 693½ feet were repaired at a cost of £3 8s. 11d. For the use of the establishment seventy quarters of oats were bought as provender for the Earl's war horses, palfreys, and other horses at a cost of £5 12s. 2d. for the year. Two stewards received £5 a year each; the Treasurer or Receiver was paid £3 0s. 8d. a year; the wages and robe of the gardener came to £2 12s. 2d.

[684] Henry de Lacy often sat in the Court of Hustings, not in civic capacity, though he must have been a citizen, but because it was the custom for the King's Justiciar on certain occasions to do so to listen to the pleas; and a tradition is recorded by Dugdale that he gathered round him at his Inn a large number of students of the law. No evidence of the truth of this tradition exists; perhaps none is needed; assumption may be justified; for all the great administrators of that age did the same. In 1292 his only child, Alesia, was married at the age of eleven to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Henry surrendered all his estates to the King, who re-granted them to him for life with reversion to Thomas and Alesia. Henry de Lacy died on the 11th day of February, 1311, and by his will, proved, so far as it affected his London property, in the Court of Hustings, he directed his executors to sell "all my place which belonged to the Preaching Friars together with all my dwelling houses thereon."

This injunction was never carried into effect ; Thomas of Lancaster retained the property. In 1314 it is described on the Close Rolls as “ *l’osteal* of the Earl of Lancaster,” on which occasion certain deeds between contracting parties were drawn up, signed and sealed and witnessed at the hospicium. In a list of the expenses of the household of Thomas of Lancaster for the year 1314, quoted by Stowe, there is an item of £314 7s. 4½d. for 1,714 lbs. of wax with vermilion, and another item of £4 8s. 3¼d. for 1,548 rolls of parchment ; a further item is for 395 furs of budge for the liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks.

[685] In 1321 the Earl was in rebellion. He was captured at Borobridge and beheaded at Pontefract in March, 1322, his estates being forfeited to the Crown. The Londoners made a saint of him, and he was worshipped at his shrine in S. Paul’s. But the rights of his wife Alesia in the property jointly inherited from Henry de Lacy, her father, became jeopardised by the King’s wrath and the greed of his unworthy favourites. Not being disposed too readily to relinquish her patrimony, an order was given on the 22nd day of March, the very day of her husband’s execution, for the arrest of Joan, widow of Henry de Lacy, and of her stepdaughter Alesia, who were apparently confederates in contumacy. But they wisely made peace with Edward II., and were permitted to retain for a while their inheritance with the proviso that they were not to part with it without the King’s licence. Nevertheless he subsequently compelled Alesia, Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, as she was now called, the Earldom of Lancaster being forfeited, to surrender into his hands all the lands and tenements in Holeburn formerly belonging to Henry de Lacy, her father ; and on the 12th day of July, 1322, he regranted them to her with remainder to Hugh le Despenser the younger and his heirs. She had fought for her rights of inheritance ; she secured them for her life only.

[686] Early in 1325 she married her second husband, Ebulo le Strange, a lame Welsh knight, brother of Lord Strange of Knokyn. This apparently was a love match, which the former child-marriage could not have been. Ebulo had nothing to gain by the alliance. Indeed, Hugh le Despenser, to make quite sure of his reversion,

induced the King to give the newly-married couple licence on the 10th day of February, 1325, to enfeoff him of all the lands and tenements late of the Earl of Lincoln in Holeburn, he to regrant them to Alesia for her life only. He could not foresee that the revenge of the King's enemies for the death of Lancaster would bring about his own death and that of his father in less than two years. He was captured and executed in November, 1326, his father suffering a like fate three weeks earlier.

[687] By the attainder of the two Despensers Edward III., upon the deposition of his father, acquired all their right in the former property of Henry de Lacy in Holeburn. He held it for about three years, and in February, 1330, granted it to Ebulo le Strange and his wife Alesia for their lives, in consideration of Ebulo's good service (who naturally had attached himself to the service of the younger Edward), with reversion to the heirs of Ebulo. The latter died without issue in September, 1335, and the King then confirmed his previous grant in favour of Alesia and the right heirs of Ebulo. But the charms or seductions of that much-married lady were still potent, for notwithstanding the fact that she had nothing to leave him she was married again to a knight named Sir Hugh Freyne. She died in October, 1348, without having had any issue by any of her consorts, whereupon Roger le Strange, Lord Strange of Knokyn, nephew of Ebulo, came into the inheritance. No evidence has been discovered which would definitely determine the status of the Inn in Shoe Lane during the years between 1322, when the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, and 1348, when Alesia died; subsequent events only suggest that it was a legal Inn.

Roger le Strange died in July, 1349, and was succeeded by his son, another Roger le Strange, at whose inquisition *post mortem* in the year 1382 it was shown that he held "a great tenement with a garden and sixteen shops annexed," another large tenement inhabited by John Kersler, and a third inhabited by William Benet, all in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, worth in the aggregate £17 12s. The properties seem to tally with those held by the Earl of Lincoln, namely, the Inn occupied by himself and his clerks and

the two messuages let by him on condition that they should be parted from his own Inn by a wall ten feet high.

[688] In the year 1417 Richard le Strange, grandson of Roger, enfeoffed certain trustees, all legal persons, of his "*manor or hospicium called Straungesyn and anciently called the manor or hospicium of the Earl of Lincoln in Holborn,*" together with two other contiguous properties in Shoe Lane, one also known as an Inn and the other containing several houses not described as a hospicium. The three divisions of the property had apparently remained separated. Perhaps there was special purpose in recalling the fact that Strange's Inn had formerly been the Inn of the Earl of Lincoln, for the Corporation Letter Books of the same date, namely, 1417, mention another Lincoln's Inn of which Thomas Brown is described as Maunciple. This Inn was in the street of Holborn. It had been founded in 1334 by Thomas de Lincoln, a Pleader in the City Courts and a King's Serjeant, and it was situated between properties afterwards known as Barnard's Inn and Staple Inn, and extended from the street of Holborn to land south of what is now known as Cursitor Street, where was a ditch variously known as the Chancellor's ditch and the Bishop of Chichester's ditch. It would seem, therefore, that the framers of the above-mentioned deed of feoffment thought it desirable to emphasise on the City Court Rolls the distinction between the former Lincoln's Inn in Shoe Lane and Lincoln's Inn in Holbornstreet. Five years later, in 1422, a third Lincoln's Inn arose, situated outside the city, as it is at the present day, in Chancery Lane. It is curious that there should have been no less than three Lincoln's Inns. The statement made in 1417 that Strange's Inn in Shoe Lane had once been known as Lincoln's Inn "in Holborn" settles the question of the locality of the Inn where the Earl resided. Another record on the King's Bench Rolls proves that it was still a legal Inn in the year 1416, but known by its second name, a certain person being there described as falsely claiming to be "an apprentice of the law in Straungesyn."

[689] It is possible, therefore, that Strange's Inn had always been one for lawyers. It was invariably in the hands of feoffees, who took the profits therefrom for the use of the owners. The usual

purpose of feoffments to uses was to secure the profits for the benefit of “ the users ” or owners ; occupation by owners would generally eliminate the possibility of profits. When, therefore, John le Strange, father of the above-mentioned Richard, placed the property in Shoe Lane in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his mother Aliane, it is natural to conclude that she did not reside at the Inn but that it was let. She died in 1389 and the Inn reverted to her son and heir ; but again it is unlikely that he occupied it, for there is reason for believing that a subinfeudation was made during his lifetime which lasted a long time. At his mother’s death the then trustees, Eble le Strange, rector of Gresford, Co. Denbigh, brother of John, and Robert Edenenet, rector of Llanymynech, resettled the property on John and Matilda, his wife, but in the reign of Edward IV., when many owners of land suffered fines and even escheats respecting property alleged to have been in previous reigns transferred to feoffees without licence, a trick which enabled an avaricious monarch to secure large fortunes, the manor of Holborn was taken into the King’s hands on the plea that the above trustees, no less than eighty years earlier, had omitted their duty in this respect. Complaint was made in Chancery in November, 1474, by John Broughton, Richard Godfrey, John Asshefield and John Gyrton, all legal persons, that because the manor had thus been taken into the King’s hands they were being kept out of possession of the same, to which they were entitled by a feoffment made to them by William Tommes many years before. William Tommes was a Chancery Clerk and an attorney, and in 1422 was associated with several Justices in various commissions. Probably, therefore, he was a surviving feoffee ; and he had held the manor, the complainants affirmed, of the King—a statement, in accordance with the law of infeudation, technically correct. The result of the suit so far as John Broughton and his fellow sub-feudatories were concerned has not been traced, but it is probable he recovered possession, for the King restored the property to Lord Strange. The litigation, however, substantiates the view that the property at that time was not in occupation of the real owners, but was let to John Broughton and his fellow feudatories of the legal profession.

[690] Whilst the property was in the King's hands it had been placed in the custody of Thomas, Lord of Stanley and of the Isle of Man, who was afterwards created Earl of Derby by Henry VII. and known as that King's father, he having married as a second wife the King's mother. But although the grant of custody was revoked, the property came into the Stanley family in another way; for on the 26th day of October, 1479, John Lord Strange died leaving as his heir a daughter named Joan, who in the following year married George Stanley, son of Thomas Stanley. George, who thereby became Lord Strange, died in 1497, and his son Thomas inherited the lordship of Strange and the manor of Holborn, and when the Earl of Derby died in 1504 Thomas Lord Strange, his grandson, became the second Earl. In the hands of his descendants the property in Shoe Lane remained until the 16th day of April, 1594, when Ferdinand, the fifth Earl, died leaving no sons but three daughters. Much litigation ensued. By the decision of Sir Thomas Egerton, Keeper of the Great Seal, William Stanley, the sixth Earl, brother of Ferdinand, who had taken possession of the manor of Holborn, was ousted at Chancery in favour of Ferdinand's widow. Then, having as Judge settled the manor upon the leading plaintiff, the Keeper of the Great Seal promptly married her.

[691] 'After this Gilbertian episode the newly-married couple sold the manor in 1602 to Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Treasurer of England, when it was described as comprising 300 messuages, 100 gardens, and 20s. of rent. Eight years earlier, at Ferdinand's death, it had consisted of 100 houses, 40 gardens, and one acre of land; it had evidently responded to the great pressure for accommodation in the suburb then so acute. The acre may have been the original cemetery of Friars, for it was granted in 1610 by Lord Buckhurst, then known as Earl of Dorset, as an additional burial ground for the parish of S. Bride. He had been created Earl of Dorset in 1604, and was then residing, and continued to reside, at Dorset House, previously known as Salisbury Court, and earlier still as the Inn of the Bishop of Salisbury. About this time the manor house of Holborn manor appears to have been rebuilt, part of the embellishments of its hall, which remained intact until quite



Drawn by Banks.

OLD HOLBORN HALL, SHOE LANE, IN 1823,

the site of the manse house of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln occupied in that year by Messrs. Pindley and Sons.

recently, being a beautiful chimneypiece and an elaborately moulded ceiling, in the centre of which was painted the royal arms with the initials J. R. for *Jacobus Rex*. That lawyers were still occupying the property of the manor is certain ; but it would be very interesting could it be shown that the hall was at that time still being used as a Court of Justice, as its predecessor had been in 1548 by Sir Edward Montague and his fellow Justices of the King's Bench.

The Earl of Dorset died in 1609 whilst attending the Council at Whitehall. His son Robert succeeded him but died the following year. The property in Shoe Lane then passed to his son Richard Sackville, who, before his death in 1624, managed to contract huge debts whereby much of his landed estates, including the manor of Holborn, had to be sold ; and in this way it was broken up into parcels and as a manor figures no more in history.

[692] A brief summary of the history of the manor of Holborn is as follows. In the time of Henry de Lacy, who had bought it from the Black Friars, it was known as the *hospicium* or Inn of the Earl of Lincoln ; when his son-in-law, Thomas of Lancaster, held it, it was described as “ *l'osteal* ” or Inn of the Earl of Lancaster ; when it came to the Strange family it became known as Strange's Inn and on the Hustings Rolls is described in 1417 as “ the manor or *hospicium* called *Straungesyn* and anciently called the manor or *hospicium* of the Earl of Lincoln in Holborne ” ; in 1548, in the Black Books of the third Lincoln's Inn, it is referred to as “ *Darby House* in Shoe Lane,” where on the 30th day of November of that year Sir Edward Montague of the Bench of Common Pleas sat with his fellow Justices to sanction an assignment of Davy's Inn (known to-day as Thavies Inn) by its Principal to Gregory Nicholas, citizen of London. In 1598 Stowe refers to it as “ one old house called Oldborne Hall now letten out into divers tenements.” But in 1621, when it is again mentioned on the Hustings Rolls, in a deed whereby Robert Penyngton, then owner of the Hall, gave it to his son Isaac, it is described as “ the site or capital messuage of the manor of Holborne situated in Showe Lane.” When Isaac sold it in 1635 it is the “ site of the manor of Holborne commonly called *Darby Hall* in Shoo

Lane." It came in more recent times into the hands of Messrs. Pontifex & Co., who have lately rebuilt on its site.

The manor of Holeburn was thought at one time to have been originally of much larger dimensions than the mere riverain strip bordering the Holeburn stream. There seemed to be some possibility that it included Lincoln's Inn in Chancery Lane as well as Lincoln's Inn in Holborn ; but it is evident by this brief summary of its history that at no time did it extend so far as the west side of Shoe Lane.

693.—JOHN BOCUINTE TO THE NUNNERY OF CLERKENWELL. *Cotton MS. Faust., B II, f. 75.*

28 Oct. 1218 John Bocuinte, son of Geoffrey Boquinte, grants to God and the
to church of S. Mary of Clerkenwell and to the nuns serving God there
29 Sept. the land with houses buildings and all appurtenances which he has
1220 in the parish of S. Andrew beyond Holeburne between the land of
Ralph Blund the carpenter towards the west and land of Symon son
of William Cusin towards the east; which land contains in breadth
next the King's street $12\frac{3}{4}$ ells of the iron ell of the lord King
without measuring inches, in the middle $9\frac{1}{4}$ ells of the same ell, at
the end next the land of Walter le Brun 8 ells less half a quarter of
the same ell, in length from the aforesaid King's street as far as to
the aforesaid land of Walter le Brun $75\frac{1}{4}$ ells of the before named
ell. To hold to them in fee and heritage for the yearly rent to
John and his heirs of 1 lb. of cumin or 1d. at their choice at Easter
and to Peter, son of Walter, son of Robert Parmentarius, or to
whom he wills 3s. yearly, namely, 18d. at Pentecost and 18d. at the
feast of S. Martin.

Witnesses, Master Adam de Fontibus, Geoce FitzPeter, Michael
de S. Elena, Walter de Wiches, knight, Robert, clerk, William
FitzBenedict, John de Sutton, William de Mandaville.

The Nunnery of Clerkenwell afterwards quit-claimed the yearly rent of 2s. due to
them to the Preaching Friars of Holeburn [v. Anc. Deed D. L. No. 216.]

Family of John Bocuinte.

Laurence Buccauncta = Sabelina
living 1142

Geoffrey Bocuinte = Alice
living 1180

William Bocuinte = Agnes
living 1191
[Anc. Deed A 2124]

John Boquinte = Juliana
living 1221 dau. of
[Anc. Deeds A 2113, William FitzReiner
A 1499]

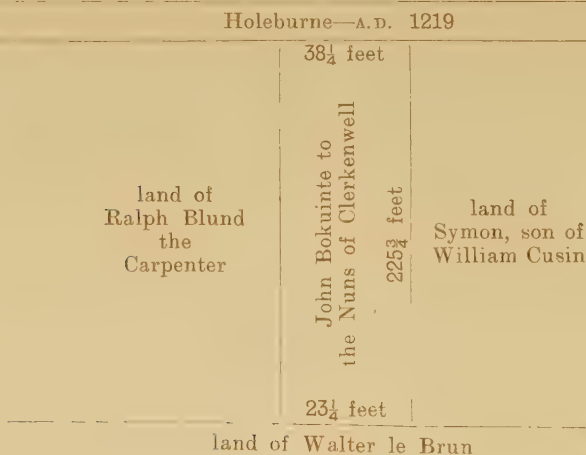
Melkasia = Henry de Bedford
living 1231

694. —JOHN BOCUINTE TO THE NUNNERY OF CLERKENWELL. *Cotton MS. Faustina B II, f. 92.*

28 Oct. 1218 John, son of Geoffrey Bocuinte, grants to the church of S. Mary
to of Clerkenwell and the Nuns there for the welfare of his soul and
29 Sept. that of Juliana his wife, land with houses and buildings and the
1220 appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew beyond Holeburn between
&c. (as before except that the length from the King's street to the
land of Walter le Brun is given as $65\frac{1}{4}$ ells : the rent is the same).

Witnesses, Serlo le Mercer, then Mayor of London, John Viel,
John Walerand, then Sheriffs, Goce FitzPeter, then Alderman,
Thomas de Haverhill.

Note.—The name John Walerand does not appear elsewhere as sheriff in conjunction with John Viel and with Serlo as Mayor.



695. —JULIANA, WIFE OF JOHN BOCUINTE, AND PETER DE HOLEBURN. *Harl. MS. 4015, f. 127b. Chartulary of S. Giles.*

1220 Peter de Holeburn, son of Walter, has granted to the Hospital of S. Giles outside the City of London 3s. quit rent which Juliana, wife of John Bukewuunt, used to pay him yearly for land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne of the fee of S. Giles lying between the land of Ralph Carpenter and the land of William Cusin

of the same fee of S. Giles and all his right therein, the rent to be paid at two yearly terms, namely, 18d. at Easter and 18d. at the feast of S. Martin. And Peter and his heirs will warrant the said rent against all men and women and if it should happen that he and they cannot warrant the said quit rent of 3s. then he will hand over his capital messuage as a counterpledge to the Hospital until the 3s. is secured. For this the Hospital gave Peter 2 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Thomas de Haverhill, William Hardell, then procurators of the House of the Hospital, Richard, clerk, and Osmund, bursar, Robert Mercator, Nicholas Pyke, Ralph Cook, Robert de Holburne, James Miser, Arnold, shoemaker, and many others.

Holeburne—A.D. 1219

land of
Ralph Blund
the
Carpenter

38 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet

Peter de Holeburn
3s. Quit rent to S. Giles'

225 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet

land of
Simon, son of
William Cusin

23 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet

land of Walter le Brun

696.—SIR HUBERT DE BURGH TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancaster Ancient Deed L. S. 59.*

29 Oct. Know all both present and future that I, John Bokointe, have
1223 to granted, and by my present charter have confirmed, to God and to
28 Sept. the canons of the Order of Preachers that place with appurtenances
1224 at London, in the parish of S. Andrew next the Holeburne, which
Hubert de Burgh has bought from me and given to the same

canons. To have and to hold this place that I have granted and confirmed to them and to their successors in perpetual alms, wholly and completely, with all its buildings and appurtenances, saving for the service due to the Lords of the fee, just as in the charter of the aforesaid Hubert to the same canons is therein contained.

Witnesses, Richard Reinger, then Mayor of London, Henry de S. Alban, Andrew Bokerel, John Travers, Thomas Bokerel, Josce FitzPeter, Thomas Lambert, John Waleraun, Richard Richeman, and many others.

[Seal (an equestrian figure) of John, son of Geoffrey Buccauncta].

697.—ALICE LA BRUNE TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 131.*

29 Oct. 1231 Alice la Brune notifies that she has granted to God and S. Mary
to 29 Sept. and to the church of S. John the Evangelist of Holeburne and the
1232 Friars Preachers there her land lying between the cemetery of the
said Friars and the entrance to the capital messuage which belonged
to Richard Lungejambe, the tanner, to hold to them in free and
perpetual alms. With warranty against all men.

Witnesses, Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Michael de S. Helena, Walter de Bufle, then Sheriffs, Joce FitzPeter, then Alderman, Nicholas, chaplain of Haliwell, Henry Tanner, Godfrey de la More, tanner, Andrew Tyler, Adam Blund, skinner, William le Viel, and many others.

698.—WILLIAM LE VEILL TO THE BLACKFRIARS. *Duchy of Lancaster Ancient Deeds, L. 143.*

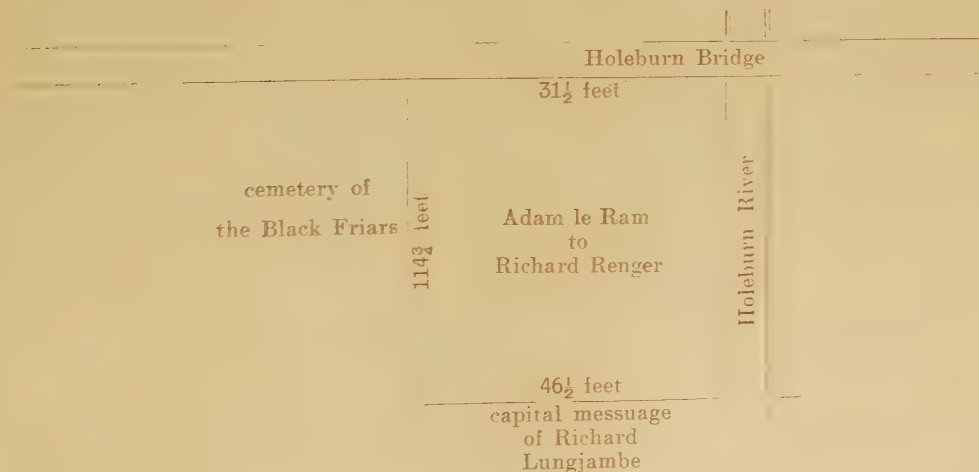
1222 to 1227 William le Veill has granted to the canons of the Order of
Preachers all the land which he had of Richard Golafre in the Parish
of S. Andrew beyond the Holeborne. To hold to them and their
successors in perpetual alms, returning thence yearly to the heirs
of Richard Golafre a pair of gloves or a half penny at Easter and
to the chief Lords 12d. at Easter and 12d. within eight days of
S. Michael yearly.

Witnesses, Josce FitzPeter, then alderman, Richard Richeman, Adam de Westminster, Henry de la Clay, John Langhals, Gilbert Tyler, Hugh le Chaucer, and many others.

699. --ADAM LE RAM TO RICHARD RENGER. *Duchy of Lanes. Ancient Deeds L. 133.*

29 Oct. 1236 Adam le Ram has quit claimed to Richard Renger, citizen of to 29 Sept. London, and to whomsoever he will bequeath or assign it, and to 1237 their heirs, all his land in the parish of S. Andrew beyond the Holeburn, between the Holeburn and the cemetery of the Friars Preachers, which contains in breadth in front next the King's way $10\frac{1}{2}$ ells of the iron ell of the Lord King of England, in breadth at the rear $15\frac{1}{2}$ ells, and in length $37\frac{1}{4}$ ells of the same ell. To hold to Richard and to whomsoever he may bequeath or assign it and their heirs, doing the service to the chief lords, to wit, to Walter le Brun and his heirs 10s. yearly, payable at two terms, namely 5s. at Easter and 5s. at Michaelmas. For this quit claim Richard gave Adam 10 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Henry de Cokham and Jordan de Coventre, then sheriffs, Richard Renger, Henry de S. Alban, Robert Justice, Joco FitzPeter, then Alderman, Adam de Westminster, William de Beudefeud, Alexander, parmenter, William de S. Paul, Simon Corveiser, Stephen, parmenter, Geoffrey, tanner, and many others.



703.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 148.*

1231 to 1237 William, Procurator of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smethfelde, and the Brethren and Sisters there have sold to the Friars Preachers for £10 sterling a yearly rent of 20s. which the Abbot and Convent of Nutley are wont to pay to the Hospital from the land which Hugh de S. Alban, calligarius (stocking maker), held and sold to the said Abbot and Convent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne; and they confirm the grant and quit claim which the Abbot and Convent have made thereof to the Friars.

Witnesses, Sir Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Sir Richard FitzRenger, Sir Joce FitzPeter, alderman, Simon de Cocham, Richer de Fonte, Robert Tyler, and many others.

Scholanda, Parish of S. Andrew

land of
Adam le Cutiler

land of the Hospital
of S. Bartholomew
rented by the
Convent of Nutley
formerly belonging
to Hugh de S. Alban
and by this deed
sold by the Hospital
to the Black Friars

704.—ADAM LE CUTILER TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs.*
Ancient Deeds L. 136.

1231 to 1237 Adam le Cutiler, for the safety of his soul, has given to the Friars Preachers a messuage in Scholand, with its appurtenances, which lies between land which belonged to Agnes, daughter of Alexander le Caucer, on the north and land which belonged to the Abbot of Nutley on the south, which in length from the street towards the east contains 17 ells and in breadth next the street 7 ells and in breadth at the rear 5 ells, which messuage with its appurtenances Adam received from John de Herdefeld and Juliana, daughter of Isabelle, his wife, in exchange for a messuage which he gave them on the west side of the King's street, and lies between Adam's land on the north and land of Ely the clerk on the south, as is contained in Adam's charter to Juliana. To hold the aforesaid messuage to the Friars in free alms without any service to Adam and his heirs. Adam and his heirs will warrant the same against all men and women for ever.

Witnesses, Sir Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Richard FitzRenger, Henry de S. Alban, Joce FitzPeter, then alderman, Robert Tyler, Gilbert Tyler, and many others.

land of Adam le Cutiler		land of Agnes da. of Alexander le Caucer
Adam le Cutiler to Juliana de Herdefeld	51 feet	Juliana de Herdefeld to Adam le Cutiler and he to the Black Friars
land of Ely the clerk	15 feet	land formerly of the Abbot of Nutley

Scholand—A.D. 1237

21 feet

15 feet

703.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 148.*

1231 to 1237 William, Procurator of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smethfelde, and the Brethren and Sisters there have sold to the Friars Preachers for £10 sterling a yearly rent of 20s. which the Abbot and Convent of Nutley are wont to pay to the Hospital from the land which Hugh de S. Alban, calligarius (stocking maker), held and sold to the said Abbot and Convent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne; and they confirm the grant and quit claim which the Abbot and Convent have made thereof to the Friars.

Witnesses, Sir Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Sir Richard FitzRenger, Sir Joce FitzPeter, alderman, Simon de Cocham, Richer de Fonte, Robert Tyler, and many others.

Scholanda, Parish of S. Andrew

land of
Adam le Cutiler

land of the Hospital
of S. Bartholomew
rented by the
Convent of Nutley
formerly belonging
to Hugh de S. Alban
and by this deed
sold by the Hospital
to the Black Friars

704.—ADAM LE CUTILER TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs.*
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1231 to 1237 Adam le Cutiler, for the safety of his soul, has given to the Friars Preachers a messuage in Scholand, with its appurtenances, which lies between land which belonged to Agnes, daughter of Alexander le Caucer, on the north and land which belonged to the Abbot of Nutley on the south, which in length from the street towards the east contains 17 ells and in breadth next the street 7 ells and in breadth at the rear 5 ells, which messuage with its appurtenances Adam received from John de Herdefeld and Juliana, daughter of Isabelle, his wife, in exchange for a messuage which he gave them on the west side of the King's street, and lies between Adam's land on the north and land of Ely the clerk on the south, as is contained in Adam's charter to Juliana. To hold the aforesaid messuage to the Friars in free alms without any service to Adam and his heirs. Adam and his heirs will warrant the same against all men and women for ever.

Witnesses, Sir Andrew Bukerel, then Mayor of London, Richard FitzRenger, Henry de S. Alban, Joce FitzPeter, then alderman, Robert Tyler, Gilbert Tyler, and many others.

land of Adam le Cutiler		land of Agnes da. of Alexander le Caucer	
Adam le Cutiler to Juliana de Herdefeld	1237	51 feet	
	21 feet	Juliana de Herdefeld to Adam le Cutiler and he to the Black Friars	15 feet
land of Ely the clerk	Scholand—A. D.	land formerly of the Abbot of Nutley	

705.—RALPH ESWY TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 135.*

13 Jan. Ralph Eswy, citizen of London, for the good of his soul and of
 1289/40 the souls of all his ancestors and successors, has given in free alms
 to 28 Oct. to the church of St. John the Evangelist beyond the Bridge of
 1240 Holeburne, and to the Friars Preachers, all his lands, rents and
 buildings which he had of the sale and quit claim of Robert
 Tegularius in the street of Soland, in the parish of S. Andrew of
 Holeburne and in the parish of S. Bride, as fully as is contained
 in the charter which the said Robert had and in the charters of the
 lords of the fee; which charters with the full seisin he has delivered
 to the Friars. To have and to hold to the said Friars and their
 successors, performing yearly the due and accustomed services con-
 tained in the charters of the lords of the fee. And Ralph has
 retained no right therein to himself or his heirs or successors.

Witnesses, Sir Bath, then Mayor of London, Joce FitzPeter,
 then alderman of the ward, William Joynier, Symon FitzMary,
 Robert FitzJohn, Michael de S. Helena, James Blund, John Viel,
 junior, Thomas FitzThomas FitzRichard, Roger FitzRoger, William
 le Lutre, Hamon de Castel, Stephen de Abomine, Alexander, clerk,
 and others.

Street of Soland—Parish of S. Bride—A.D. 1240

land of
the Black Friars

land of
William le Veil
and
Alexander le Chaucer

land of the
Black Friars
formerly of
Henry and Adam Tyler

boundary of S. Andrew's and S. Bride's parishes

Robert Tyler
to
the Black Friars
[see 707, 708, 709]

The Fleet

Arnold de Grevingge — Ode
of Cologne
[see Riley's *Memorials*
of the *Mayors*
and *Sheriffs*]

Thedmar the Teutonic = Juliana
of Bremen,
Germany
Thomas
d.s.p.

Ralph Aswy
Alderman of
Cheap Ward;
Mayor 1241-3;
died 7 Sept. 1247

Ralph Aswy
Alderman of
Cheap Ward;
Sheriff 1242;
died 1255

= a dau.
Joan
dau. of
Richard de
Wyrdale;
mard. her
2nd husband
1255

Walter de Wynton =
Alderman of
Dowgate Ward;
sheriff 1229

= (2) Adam de Basing
Alderman of Cheap
Ward
Mayor 1251
died 1261

Margery
will proved 1278
Court of Hastings

Stephen Aswy
enemy of the King
in 1265; estates
sequestered

Arnold FitzThedmar = Agnes
Alderman of
Billingsgate Ward
born 9 Aug. 1201
*compiler of the City
Liber de Antiquis*;
will proved 1275
*made his kinsman
Stephen Aswy his heir
(probably his grand nephew)*

Richard Aswy
Alderman of Castle
Baynard Ward 1284-98;
granted wardship of
Thomas de Basing as
being nearest for having
his keeping [v. *Close
Rolls* 1266]

= Mary

Thomas de Basing
born about 1254
will proved 1275, in
which he describes
Richard Aswy as
his brother

Margery
dau. of
William
de Dunholm;
mard. 2ndly
John FitzSimon

Sir Stephen Aswy
knight, Alderman
of Cheap 1282-89;
died 1298

= Isabella
dau. of
Dionisius
Bokerell;
will proved
June, 1315

= (2) Sir Roger
de Hegham
mard. Isabella
before 1301;
died 1309

= Mary

Sir Stephen Aswy
knight; under age in 1309; sold
tenements once belonging to Arnold
Thedmar to John de Preston;
died 1343

Margaret
dau. of
John de Ifield

Agnes
Johanna

John =

Stephen Aswy =

707.—THE PRIORY OF BLAKEMORE TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. S. 65.*

29 Oct. 1242 William, Prior of Blakemore, and the convent there, have sold
to 28 Sept. and quit claim to the Friars Preachers of London 17s. yearly quit
1243 rent which they have been wont to receive yearly from them from
land formerly belonging to Robert Tegulator which they had of the
gift of Ralph Aswy, sometime Mayor of London, To hold to them
in final sale so that the Priory of Blakemore shall have no claim in
the said rent. For this the Friars gave 12 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Ralph Aswy, then Mayor of London, Robert Fitz-John and Ralph Aswy, goldsmith, sheriffs, Laurence de Frowick, then Alderman, William de S. Paul, goldsmith, Adam de Westminster, Stephen de Bromset, Geoffrey Sopp, tanner, Mathew Limpanar, Geoffrey FitzGolde, tanner, Stephen Tyler, Albin, shoemaker, Serlo, parmenter, Geoffrey, fruiterer, William Blund, and many others.

708.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JAMES TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. S. 66.*

1242 to 1253 James, Master of the Hospital of S. James and the Brethren thereof have sold to the Friars Preachers of London 6d. yearly quit rent which the Hospital has been wont to receive from the tenement formerly of Robert Tegulator in the street of Soland in final sale so that the Hospital can claim nothing therein. For this the Friars gave 5s.

Witnesses, Laurence de Frowyk, then alderman, Ralph Aswy, Ralph, goldsmith.

709.—HENRY TILER AND ADAM TILER TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 140.*

1231 to 1241 Henry Tegularius and Margery his wife and Adam Tegularius and Cicely his wife have granted all the land which they possess in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn which Godfrey de Holeburne, tegularius, formerly bought of Richard son of Robert de Leveland; which land lies between land of the Friars of the Order of Preachers

towards the north and land which Robert Tegulator held of the same fee towards the south; which same land extends from land that belonged to William le Viel and from land that belonged to Alexander le Chaucer as far as to the Flete. They confirm it to the Friars Preachers of Holeburn for the sum which the said Friars conferred upon them in their necessity, to hold to them freely forever with all liberties thereto pertaining, returning thence yearly half a mark, namely 20d. at Easter, 20d. at the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 20d. at Michaelmas, and 20d. at Christmas. And for greater security Henry, Margery, Adam and Cicely have delivered to the Friars the charter of the purchase which Godfrey Tegularius had from Richard de Leveland.

Witnesses, Joce FitzPeter, then alderman, William FitzIlbod, Robert de Warwick, Richard, clerk, Richard, carpenter, Robert Tyler, Adam Cutler, Richard, serjeant of the gaol of the Flete, Godfrey Tyler, Roger Tyler, John the Beadle, and many others.

Scholanda, S. Andrew's parish	land of the Black Friars		The Fleet
	land formerly of William le Viel [see No. 211] and Alexander le Chaucer	Henry and Adam Tyler to the Black Friars [see also No. 710]	
	land of Robert Tyler held of the Prior of Blakemore		

710.—RICHER, SON OF GEOFFREY DE CRUCE, TO THE BLACK FRIARS.
Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 141.

1222 to 1237 Richer, son of Geoffrey de Cruce, gives to the Preaching Friars of London, in perpetual alms, the land which he bought of Henry Tegularius and Margery his wife and Adam Tegularius and Cecily his wife, which land is next to the land of the aforesaid Friars on the south. And the Friars shall do the free service of 3s. 4d. yearly

for all services to the lord of the soil, namely, 10d. at Easter, at the feast of S. John Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas.

Witnesses, Josce FitzPeter, then alderman, William Ilbode, then Sokereeve, Adam le Mercer, Richard Clerk, Robert Tyler, Gilbert Tyler, Godfrey le Gos, William le Fruiterer, Ralph Carpenter, Roger le Fundur, John le Chapeler, and many others.

Amongst the witnesses is "William Ilbode, then Sokereeve," from which we gather that the property was part of a local soke or liberty; this accords with the title of Scholanda applied to this district in many of these deeds.
This deed should be compared with Nos. 705 to 709.

711.—THE MAYOR AND BARONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO WILLIAM LONGSPÉE, EARL OF SALISBURY, AND HENRY DE WENGHAM, BISHOP OF LONDON. *Patent Rolls 37 Hen. III., m. 14 (14 March).*

14 March 1252/3 Confirmation to William Lungespé, son and heir of William Longspé, and to Henry de Wengham of a grant made to them at the King's instance by John Tulesan, Mayor of London, and the rest of the Barons of the city for the stopping of a lane under the house of the said William near the bridge of the Flete and also under the house of the said Henry there, which he holds of the Abbot of Cirencester, so that neither the Barons of London by reason of this their grant nor the said William and Henry be charged or molested by reason of the stopping of the said lane in the name of a purpreste having been made of the said lane before the Justices in Eyre for Common Pleas at the Tower of London.

712.—ELA, COUNTESS OF WARWICK, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM DE LONGSPÉE, TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 137.*

29 Oct. 1261 Yvo de Mortlake, draper of London, grants to Brother John de
to 28 Sept. Derlinthorpe, the Prior, and the Friars Preachers of Holeburn all the
1262 land with appurtenances which he had in the suburb of London in the street of Sholand in the parish of S. Bride between land of the said Prior and Friars towards the north and the lane called Smalebriggelane towards the south; namely all the land which he purchased of Alexander le Goz, Richard Crake, Isabella la Bukeler,

William Carpenter, and all the land at Showell which he bought of Robert Vader. To hold to the Prior and Friars of Yvo and his heirs for ever, returning thence one clove of gillyflower yearly at Michaelmas to Yvo and his heirs; and from the land bought of Alexander le Goz 6s. 5d. yearly to the Church of S. Bride, 4s. yearly to the Canons of S. Bartholomew, 3s. yearly to the Prison of the Flete, 18d. yearly to John le Tayler, his heirs or assigns, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yearly, for warranty of a rent of 5s. to John de Wycumbe, his heirs or assigns; and from land which belonged to Richard Crake 3s. yearly to the Brethren of the New Temple; and from land which belonged to Isabella la Bukeler 12d. yearly to the Prison of the Flete and 6d. yearly to Edmund Syrich, his heirs or assigns; and from the land of Showell 9d. yearly to the Flete prison and 27d. yearly to the Hospital of S. James without London. With warranty against all men and women and all people, Christians and Jews, for ever. For this grant Ela, Countess of Warwick, for the Prior and Friars gave to Yvo 100 marks.

Witnesses, Sir Thomas FitzThomas, then Mayor of London, Richard de Walebroc and Phillip le Tayllur, then sheriffs, Richard de Ewell, then alderman of the ward, John FitzAdrian, Walter Fitz-Hervy, Ralph Heyrun, John Albyn, Henry Snow, William de Enefeld, John Barbur, William de Flete, Henry Palmer, William Passemer, Roger, cornmonger, Richard, vintner, Richard the beadle, Alexander, clerk, and many others.

From the final clause it is evident that Yvo de Mortlake acted as attorney for Ela, Countess of Warwick, daughter of William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II. by "Fair Rosamond" de Clifford. John de Derlinthon should be John de Derlington.

713.—ELA, COUNTESS OF WARWICK, TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. 138.*

29 Oct. 1261 Philip Bassett and Ela, Countess of Warwick, his wife, for the
to 28 Sept. safety of their souls and the souls of their ancestors have granted to
1262 the Friars Preachers of London the plot of land and houses with
their appurtenances which formerly belonged to Richard Lungespeye
in the suburb of London by the bridge of the Flete in frank almoign
for ever.

Witnesses, Sirs James de Audeley and William de Doddingesel, William de Insula, Herbert de Rully, knights, Thomas FitzThomas,

then Mayor, Richard de Walebroc, Philip le Taillur, then sheriffs, John de Girorton, Roger FitzRoger, John de Northampton, Richard de Ewell, and others.

Sir William de Longspee III, Earl of Salisbury, died in January, 1257, leaving as his heir an infant daughter, Margaret. His aunt, Ela, Countess of Warwick, was his next nearest relative, and if she had any right to the title of Countess of Salisbury it could only have been by courtesy: she had none by inheritance. Her mother, Ela, who was Countess of Salisbury in her own right, as heir of her father, died 24 August, 1261, when the title devolved upon the above named infant Margaret.

Street of Sholand—A.D. 1262	land of the Black Friars		The Fleet
	Ela, Countess of Warwick, to the Black Friars		
	O Showell		
	Smalebriggelane		

Quit rents.

	To Yvo de Mortlake ... one clove of gillyflower	s. d.
	„ the church of S. Bride	6 5
	„ Canons of S. Bartholomew...	4 0
from land bought of Alexander le Goz	„ the Prison of the Fleet	3 0
	„ John le Tayler	1 6
	„ John de Wycumbe	0 0½
from land bought of Richard Crake	„ New Temple	3 0
from land which belonged to Isabella la Bukeler	„ the Prison of the Fleet	1 0
	„ Edmund Syrich	0 6
from land at Showell bought of Robert Vader	„ the Prison of the Fleet	0 9
	„ the Hospital of S. James ...	2 3
		<u>£1 2 5½</u>

William de Longstee - Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife; son of Hen. II. by Elin. Beaumont; died 7 Mar. 1236; buried in Salisbury cathedral, which he had founded	Elin. da. and heir of William Fitz Patrick Earl of Salisbury; married 1193; became a nun 1233; d. 24 Aug. 1261	Stephen - Justiciary of Ireland	Emelina	Nicholas Bhp. of Salisbury; d. 1297; will proved at Salisbury	Thomas - de Newburgh 6th Earl of Warwick; born 1213; died 1242	Elin. Longstee - Countess of Warwick; m. July 1236; died 8 Feb. 1291; purchased in the Bishop's 165 land for the of London; Black Friars died Oct. in Shoe Lane 1271	Sir Philip Basset Chief Justice
William de Longstee - called Earl of Salisbury but never invested; joined the Crusade in the age of 15; slain in Egypt 8 Feb. 1290; buried at Acre	Richard Canon of Salisbury; owned land in Shoe Lane near Flete Bridge	Stephen - Justiciary of Ireland	Emelina	Nicholas Bhp. of Salisbury; d. 1297; will proved at Salisbury	Thomas - de Newburgh 6th Earl of Warwick; born 1213; died 1242	Elin. Longstee - Countess of Warwick; m. July 1236; died 8 Feb. 1291; purchased in the Bishop's 165 land for the of London; Black Friars died Oct. in Shoe Lane 1271	Sir Philip Basset Chief Justice
Margaret de Longstee Countess of Salisbury mentioned in the will of her great uncle Nicholas; died 22 Nov. 1310	Henry de Lacey Earl of Lincoln born about 1290; died 9 Feb. 1310 11; owned manor of Hollborn, Shoe Lane	Matilda de Clifford da. of Walter de Clifford; married 1244; under age in 1296	Joan Martyn da. of William, Lord of Keneyes, who owned land in Shoe Lane	John Giffard 1st Lord Giffard 2nd husband died 1299	Elin. Longstee married 1244; died 1299	James de Audley born 1293 Justice of Chester and Ireland; died 11 June 1377	Nicholas de Audley born 1287 died 1299
Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster and Leicester; held an fief in Shoe Lane formerly belonging to H. de Lacy; beheaded 22 Mar. 1322	Alessa de Lacey born 1281; married Oct. 1294; died 2 Oct. 1283	Matilda de Clifford da. of Walter de Clifford; married 1244; under age in 1296	Joan Martyn da. of William, Lord of Keneyes, who owned land in Shoe Lane	John Giffard 1st Lord Giffard 2nd husband died 1299	Elin. Longstee married 1244; died 1299	James de Audley born 1293 Justice of Chester and Ireland; died 11 June 1377	Nicholas de Audley born 1287 died 1299
Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster and Leicester; held an fief in Shoe Lane formerly belonging to H. de Lacy; beheaded 22 Mar. 1322	Alessa de Lacey born 1281; married Oct. 1294; died 2 Oct. 1283	Matilda de Clifford da. of Walter de Clifford; married 1244; under age in 1296	Joan Martyn da. of William, Lord of Keneyes, who owned land in Shoe Lane	John Giffard 1st Lord Giffard 2nd husband died 1299	Elin. Longstee married 1244; died 1299	James de Audley born 1293 Justice of Chester and Ireland; died 11 June 1377	Nicholas de Audley born 1287 died 1299

715.—THE BLACK FRIARS AND THE CLOSING OF A LANE AT SHOWELL. *Inquisition Ad Quod Damnum* 46 Hen. III., *File II.*, 17.

12 June 1262 Writ, dated Westminster, 12 June, 46 Hen. III., directing an inquiry as to whether it would be to the prejudice of the city of London or the suburb thereof should a certain lane be enclosed by the Friars Preachers.

This is the verdict of good and lawful men, as well of the city of London as of the suburb, diligent inquirers whether that lane, which is between the house of the Prior and Brethren of the Order of Preachers on the one side, and the site of the court which was of Richard Lungespeye on the other side, can be enclosed without hurt or injury to any one, who say that that lane which is held of the Lord King may well be enclosed without damage, hurt, or injury to any one in such a manner that nevertheless a certain fountain, which is called Showell, which is at the upper head of the same lane shall remain unobstructed so that the neighbourhood may have access to that fountain for drawing water there whenever necessary on account of the danger of fire.

Richard Longespée would probably be Canon of Salisbury of that name, brother of Ela, Countess of Warwick. It appears from this deed that he had had a court in Shoe Lane, perhaps during his brother's long absence on the Crusade, which court may have belonged to his father, the Earl of Salisbury.

716.—EDWARD I. TO THE BLACK FRIARS. *Charter Rolls* 7 Ed. I. m. 5.

6 Jan. Whereas brother Robert de Kilwardeby, cardinal-bishop of
1278/9 Porto, late Archbishop of Canterbury, restored to the king the site of Castle Baynard in the city of London with the houses and rents which he had there purchased, and has quit-claimed the same by charter,—grant to the Friars Preachers of London of the said site house and rents to be held in frank almoign, saving the services due to the chief lords of the fee.

Robert de Kilwardeby was Prior of the English Province of the Order of S. Dominic during the years 1261-1272.

The following were Priors of the monastery in Holborn:—

Walter, occurs 1244.

John de Darlington, occurs 1256 and 1262 (Confessor of Henry III.).

John de Sevenak, occurs 1282.

Nicholas, occurs 1286.

Robert de Newmarket, occurs 1295 (probably not in office during monastery's occupation in Holborn).

717.—THE BLACK FRIARS TO HENRY DE LACY, EARL OF LINCOLN.
Duchy of Lancs. Ancient Deeds L. S. 62.

3 March William de Hotham, Provincial Prior of the Friars of the Order
1285/6 of Preachers in England, and Nicholas, Prior of the same Order in
the city of London, with the assent of the convent, grant all their
place, and all their houses, and their dwelling close to the Holeburne
where first they used to abide and stay, with all their adjacent plots
of ground and all their appurtenances, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of
Lincoln; to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns, they performing the
due and accustomed services to the chief lords of the fee.

Witnesses, Lord R., by the grace of God Bishop of Bath and
Wells, then Chancellor of the Lord King, John de Kirkeby, then
Treasurer of the Lord King, Sir Richard de Brus, Sir Roger de
Trompintone, Sir Ralph de Sandwyz, then Keeper of the City of
London, Sir William le Vavasur, knights, William de Hamelton,
Hugh de Kendale, Gregory de Rokesle, Henry Wallensis, Stephen
de Cornhill, and others.

Dated, London, 3 March, 14 Ed. I.

5 March Enrolled in the Hustings, Monday after Ash Wednesday,
1285/6 14 Ed. I.

Robert Burnell was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1274 to 1292.

718.—HENRY DE LACY, EARL OF LINCOLN, TO WILLIAM EDIMAN.
Duchy of Lancs. Anc. Deeds L. 144.

23 Dec. 1293 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, grants
to William Ediman a plot of ground next his gate of Holeburne
which contains 66 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth, to hold
to him, his heirs or assigns, forever of the Earl and his heirs and
assigns, immediately, without a mean for a yearly rent of one
mark sterling, payable in equal sums at the feasts of Easter, the
Nativity of John Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas. And William
and his heirs are bound to build a dwelling house in which they
shall dwell and a wall 10 feet high at the south end between them
and the Earl in which there shall be no window, arch nor other
opening through which one may look towards the Earl's place.

Dated Holeburne, 23 Dec. 22 Ed. I.

719.—HENRY DE LACY, EARL OF LINCOLN, TO JOHN DE HONYLANE.
Duchy of Lancs. Anc. Deeds L. 145.

23 Dec. 1293 Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, grants to John de Honylane, parmenter, a plot of ground next his gate of Holeburne which contains 66 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth; To hold to him, his heirs or assigns, forever of the Earl and his heirs and assigns, immediately, without a mean, for a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. payable in equal sums at the feasts of Easter, the Nativity of S. John Baptist, Michaelmas and Christmas. And John and his heirs are bound to build a dwelling house in which they shall dwell and make a wall 10 feet high at the south end between them and the Earl in which there shall be no window, arch nor other opening through which one may look towards the Earl's place.

Dated Holeburne, 23 Dec. 22 Ed. I.

The will of John of Honilane was proved 22 May, 1307. To Alice his wife he left houses near Graschirche and Smethefeld and shops and a garden in Holeburne so long as she remain a widow. If she should marry she is to have her due portion according to the custom of England, and his three sons, William, John and Hugh, the residue. To Marion and Alice his daughters houses in Smethefeld and pecuniary legacies. To the work of London Bridge 20 shillings.

720.—ROGER DE NOTYNGHAM TO HENRY DE LACY. *Hustings Rolls 38, No. 35.*

20 Oct. 1309 *Charter to the Earl of Lincoln, delivered to William, keeper of his houses at Holeburne.*

Grant by Roger de Notyngham and Alda his wife to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, of a messuage with buildings thereon adjoining the Earl's manor at Holebourne without the city walls, for 24 marks sterling paid this day.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndon, mayor, Roger le Palmer and James Foulk, sheriffs, John de Wengrave, Richard de Gloucester, William Trente, Thomas Romayn, Nicholas Pikot, William de Leyre, Simon Bolet, John de Gysorce, John de Wyndesore.

And thereupon the said Alda came and quit-claimed her right.

London, 18 October, 3 Ed. II.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist,
 3 Ed. II.

William de Barwe was Keeper of the manor of Holeburn: see No. 1453.

721.—ALESIA, LATE WIFE OF THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER TO THE KING. *Close Rolls* 16 *Ed. II. m. 33.*

27 *June* 1322 Enrolment of release by Alesia, late wife of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, late Earl of Lincoln, to the King of her right in castles, towns, manors and honours [belonging to the late Earl, her husband] and in all lands and tenements in the street of Holeborn in the suburb of London.

Dated at York 27 June, 15 *Ed. II.*

722.—THE KING TO ALESIA DE LACEY AND HUGH LE DESPENSER. *Patent Rolls* 16 *Ed. II. pt. I. m. 31.*

12 *July* 1322 Grant to Alesia, Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, of the manors and lands, including all the lands and tenements in Holeburn in the suburb of London, held by Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, her father as freely and as fully as they were held by him in the time of the King's progenitors, with remainder to Hugh le Despenser the younger and his heirs.

A mandate was at the same time issued to Hamo de Chigwell, "keeper of the said lands and tenements in the street of Holeburn," to deliver the same.

723.—THE KING TO ALESIA DE LACEY. *Pat. Rolls* 16 *Ed. II. pt. I. m. 30.*

10 *July* 1322 Grant to Alesia, late the wife of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, of all the corn, hay, grass, &c., in the manors and lands taken into the king's hands upon the death of the said Thomas and inter alia the lands in the street of Holebourne which the King has restored to the said Alesia.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was captured and beheaded 22 March, 1322. On the same day order was given for the arrest of Joan, late the wife of Henry de Lacey, and Alesia, her daughter (that is, her step-daughter), who were to be brought before the King. But they made peace with Edward II., and were allowed to retain such property as they held as heirs of the Earl of Lincoln, with the proviso that they were not to part with it without the King's licence.

724.—OWNERS OF THE MANOR OF HOLBORN.

Henry de Lacey Earl of Lincoln Lord of the Manor of Holborn; <i>purchased property from the Black Friars, 3 March, 1386; died 11 Feb. 1311</i>	Margaret Countess of Salisbury on the death of her great grandmother; da. and heir of William Longspée; died 22 Nov. 1310	Sir John Lestrangle K.B., 1st Baron Strange of Knokyn; died 1309/10	= Maud (2nd wife) da. and heir of Ebulus de Montibus, of Ketton, Co. Rutland
Thomas Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby; beheaded 22 Mar. 1322	Alesia de Lacey Countess of Lincoln & Salisbury; born 1283; died 2 Oct. 1348	(2) Ebulus Lestrangle, K.B. lord of the manor of Holborn; mar. Dec. 1324; d. 10 Sept. 1355	= Isolda living 1324
s.p.	s.p.	born 1283; died 1311	
Richard Woodville cr. Baron Rivers 1448; cr. Earl Rivers 1466; Lord High Constable 1467; beheaded 12 Aug. 1469, by insurgent Lancastrians	Jaquetta of Luxembourg widow of John, Duke of Bedford; 3rd son of Hen. IV.; died 30 May, 1472	Sir Roger Lestrangle K.B., 4th Baron Strange of Knokyn; lord of the manor of Holborn; b. 1298; d. 29 July, 1349	John le Strange 3rd Baron Strange eldest son; died 1320
		mar. 2ndly Miles Stapleton; burd. at Ingham Co. Norfolk	= Maud died 1323/24
		Sir Roger Lestrangle = Alina da. of Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel; will proved Com. Lon. 1386	s.p.
		John Lestrangle = Matilda 3rd dau. of John, Lord Mohun; mar. 2ndly Nicholas Hauberk; died 1400	
		John Lestrangle = Elizabeth 2nd wife da. of Reginald Lord Cobham; died 1454	
			B
			A

Edward IV. = Elizabeth died 9 April, 1483	Jaquetta 4th dau.	= John Lestrangle Eleanor 8th Lord Strange of Knokyn; Lord Mohun of Dunster; died 15 Oct. 1477	Thomas Stanley = Lord Stanley; Lord of the Isle of Man; cr. 10th Earl of Derby 27 Oct. 1485; died 29 July, 1504; the King's "right entirely beloved father" he built Derby House near Paul's Wharf	(2) Margaret Beaufort widow of Edmund Tutor and mother of Hen. VII.; died 29 June, 1509
Henry VII. = Elizabeth crowned by Thomas Stanley, his stepfather, after the Battle of Bosworth Field, 22 Aug. 1485	Elizabeth mard. 18 Jan. 1486	Joan Lestrangle b. 1459; mard. 1480; d. 20 March, 1514	George Stanley K.B., K.G., Lord Strange; d. 1503	John Stanley Lord Strange eldest son; died before his father 1503
		Thomas Stanley = Anne 11th Earl of Derby; admitted to Grays Inn, 1520; d. 24 May, 1521; will proved 1524; and again in 1583		
		Edward Stanley = Dorothy b. 10 May, 1509; admitted Grays Inn 28 Jan., 1562; d. 24 Oct., 1572		
		Henry Stanley = Margaret b. Sept., 1531; admitted Grays Inn 24 Jan., 1562; Lord-Lieut. of Lancs & Chester; Steward of the House; hold; d. 25 Sept., 1593		
William Stanley 15th Earl of Derby		Ferdinand Stanley 14th Earl of Derby; born 1559; Lord-Lieut. of Lancs and Chester; died 16 April, 1594	Alice da. of Sir John Spencer; mard. 2nd husband 20 Oct. 1600; died 26 Jan. 1636	(2) Sir Thomas Egerton born 1540; Govr. of Lincoln's Inn 1580; Master of the Rolls 1594; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal 6 May, 1596; Baron Ellesmere 21 July 1603; Viscount Brackley 7 Nov. 1616; died at York House, Whitehall, 15 Mar. 1617; sold Manor of Holborn, 20 June, 1602, to Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst
	Anne wife of Grey Brydges, Baron Chandos	Frances wife of John Egerton her stepbrother Earl of Bridgewater		

726.—EBULO LE STRAUNGE AND ALESIA HIS WIFE TO HUGH LE
DESPENSER. *Pat. Rolls 18 Ed. II. pt. II. m. 23.*

10 Feb. Licence to Ebulo Lestraunge and Alesia his wife, the King's
1324/5 kinswoman, to enfeof Hugh le Despenser of all the lands and tene-
 ments late of Henry de Lacey, father of Alesia, in Holeburn in the
 suburb of London held in chief, and for Hugh to re-grant the same
 to them for the life of Alesia.

727.—EDWARD III. TO EBULO LESTRANGE AND ALESIA, HIS WIFE.
Charter Rolls 4 Ed. III. m. 6.

22 Jan. Whereas Ebulo Lestrange and Alesia his wife hold the manor
1330/1 of Holeburn in the suburb of London for the life of the said Alesia,
 of the gift of Edward II., the King with the assent of the prelates,
 earls, barons and magnates in parliament assembled, has granted to
 Ebulo and Alesia his wife that they shall hold the same to them
 and their heirs of the said Ebulo with all thereto belonging as
 Henry de Lasey, sometime Earl of Lincoln held it from the King
 and his heirs and the other chief lords of the fee by the services
 due, to the value of 800 marks by the year, so that any deficiency
 in the said value shall be made up to the said Ebulo and Alesia to
 hold as aforesaid.

Vacated because on the roll of the 5th year.

728.—EDWARD III. TO EBULO LESTRANGE AND ALESIA HIS WIFE.
Charter Rolls 5 Ed. III. m. 31.

16 Feb. In consideration of the good services rendered and to be rendered
1330/1 by Ebulo Lestrange and of the quit claim made by him and Alesia
 his wife of all her right in what the King holds of her inheritance,
 which she in her widowhood gave to King Edward II. and to
 Hugh le Despenser the elder and Hugh le Despenser the younger
 by whose forfeitures the said lands escheated to the King; and with
 the consent of the prelates, earls, barons and chief men in the
 King's last parliament at Westminster,—Grant to the said Ebulo
 and Alesia that they shall hold the same, including the manor of
 Holeburn in the suburb of London, all which the said Ebulo and
 Alice now hold of the gift of Edward II. with reversion to the
 King and his heirs, to them and to the heirs of the said Ebulo as

fully as Henry de Lacey sometime Earl of Lincoln held them by the services due to the King and other chief lords to the value of 800 marks yearly.

Ebulo died 10 September, 1335. On 6 May following the above grant was confirmed in favour of Alesia and the heirs of Ebulo.

729.—EBULO LESTRANGE. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F. 43, 10.*

26 Oct. 1335 Inquisition taken in the city of London on Wednesday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 9 Ed. III. Ebulo Lestrangle held of the lord King in chief in his demesne as of fee a messuage with appurtenances in Holebourn in the suburb of London which formerly belonged to Henry de Lacey, formerly Earl of Lincoln without any service. The jurors say that the said messuage is worth beyond reprises 60s. a year in all issues. They say that Roger Lestrangle, knight, is nearest heir of Ebulo and is 40 years of age. They also say that the lord King who now is gave the said messuage to Ebulo and Alesia his wife and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the right heirs of Ebulo for ever.

730.—ROGER LESTRANGE. *Inq. p. m. 6 Ric. II. 64.*

4 Sept. 1382 Inquisition held in the city of London 4 Sept. 6 Ric. II. Roger Lestrangle of Knokyn, knight, held in his demesne as of fee the day he died a great tenement with a garden and sixteen shops annexed with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne worth beyond reprises £7 4s. yearly; and also another tenement lately inhabited by John Kersler in the same parish worth beyond reprises £6 5s. 4d. yearly; and another tenement inhabited by William Benet in the same parish worth beyond reprises £4 6s. 8d. yearly; which same tenements with garden and shops are held of the lord King in free burgage as is the whole of the city.

23 Aug. 1382 Roger died 23 Aug. last. John Lestrangle, knight, is his son and heir and is of the age of 30 years.

On 8 July, 1385, John, the 6th Baron Strange, granted his manor of Holborne to Richard FitzAlan, his uncle, Earl of Arundel, and Aliana FitzAlan and Ebulo Lestrangle, his mother and brother respectively, for their lives, with remainder to Aliana. She died in 1389 [Harl. Ch. 36, F. 21]. The manor was re-settled upon John and Matilda his wife and the heirs of their bodies as stated in the *Inq. p. m.* of John in 1397.

The above deed indicates three separate properties: one formerly occupied by Henry

de Lacy; another held by John Kersler, which may have been that granted in 1293 to William Ediman for 13s. 4d. a year; and a third, probably that granted in the same year to John de Honylane for 6s. 8d. a year.

731.—JOHN LESTRANGE. *Inq. p. m. Chan. 21 Ric. II. 52.*

13 Aug. 1397 Inquisition taken 13 Aug. 21 Ric. II. John Lestrangle, son of Roger le Strange, was seised the day he died in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Holbourne in the suburb of London jointly with Matilda his wife of the gift of Sir Ebulo Lestrangle parson of the church of Gresford and Richard Edenenet parson of the church of Llanymynech, namely to John and Matilda and the heirs of their bodies. The jurors say that the said manor is worth beyond all reprises 20 marks, and is held of the lord King in free burgage as is the whole city of London.

29 July 1397 The said John, son of Roger Lestraunge, died Sunday after the feast of S. James the Apostle. Richard, son of John, son of Roger, is the next heir of John and is aged 15 years and more.

732.—APPRENTICES OF THE LAW AT STRANGE'S INN. *K. B. Ancient Indictments, File 212, m. 57.*

9 April 1415 Co. Essex. Inquisition taken at Wytham before Robert de Teye and others, appointed to try felonies, etc, in Co. Essex, on Tuesday after the close of Easter, 3 Hen. V.

The jury say that Thomas Wodethorp, esquire, *alias* Travers, *alias* Cok of Laybourne, Co. Lincoln, formerly presbiter of Thomas Hevenyngham, now pretending to be an apprentice of the law in the inn called Paleysesyn without the bar of the New Temple of London, and Robert Travers, esquire, *alias* Wodethorpe, *alias* Cok, of Laybourne, aforesaid, pretending to be an apprentice of the law in the inn called Straungesyn in Holbourne London, on Thursday before Easter last at Wytham in the hamlet of Newlonde falsely and traitorously clipped nobles of gold of the coinage of the King, one part of the clippings being found by Thomas Childer, constable of Wytham, in the baggage of the said Thomas and Robert; and more in a small piece of leather sewn like a little purse in between the hood and lining of the said Thomas by Robert Darcy, one of the said Justices, which clippings weighed 5s. of gold.

They are common clippers and wasters of gold coins, and common deceivers of the King's people, called Snarlers. They

went to the house of William Goodyer, a fuller, at Wytham to buy woollen cloth and left with him 16 nobles which they said were of good and ancient weight as security, promising to return within the Octave of Easter with nobles of current weight to redeem their old nobles and to pay for the cloth. They had two similar purses of leather, one containing the 16 nobles and the other some pieces of lead which Thomas deftly substituted for the other when sealing the purse as they said they must do before leaving it. When arrested they resisted with swords and daggers and with all their might.

Paleys Inn may be identified with S. Mary's Inn in Holywell Street, Strand, afterwards known in 1440 or before as New Inn. From this record it is evident that both Paleys Inn and Strange's Inn were in 1415 accommodating apprentices of the law.

733.—RICHARD LE STRANGE TO SIR SIMON FELBRIGGE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 145, No. 28.

3 May 1417 Know all men, present and to come, that I, Sir Richard Lestraunge, Lord Strange of Knokyn, have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir Simon Felbrigge, knight, Richard Norton, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, John Wodhouse, William Kynwolmersh, William Lesynby, William Crpwemere, William Sevenok, John Lancastre, William Rokewode, John Cornwaleys, Robert Asshefeld and William Paston all my manor or Inn with its appurtenances called STRAUNGESYN and anciently [*ab antiquo*] called the manor or Inn of the Earl of Lincoln in Holbourne in the suburb of London and all my lands tenements rents and services, houses, dwellings and gardens with all their appurtenances in the parishes of S. Andrew in Holbourne and S. Bridget in Fletestrete.

Moreover I have granted and by this my charter confirmed that all that Inn and all lands tenements rents and services houses dwellings and gardens with the appurtenances in the parishes aforesaid held by Sir Roger Lestrangle, knight, or which any other persons hold to the use and behoof of the said Roger for the term of his life, which after the death of the said Roger ought to revert and remain to me and my heirs, shall after the death of the said Roger remain to the aforesaid Simon, Richard, John, William, William, William, William, John, William, John, Robert, and William, their heirs and assigns for ever.

To have and to hold the manor or inn called STRAUNGESYN together with the reversion or remainder of the other inn aforesaid and of the other lands, tenements, rents and services, houses, dwellings, and gardens which the aforesaid Roger Lestraunge holds or any other persons hold to the use and behoof of the said Roger for the term of his life to the aforesaid Simon and the others their heirs and assigns forever from the chief lords of that fee by the services thereupon due and of right accustomed.

Moreover I the said Richard Lestraunge and my heirs will warrant and defend all the aforesaid manor or inn called STRAUNGESYN together with the reversion of all the aforesaid other inn and other lands, etc, aforesaid which the aforesaid Roger holds or any other persons hold to his use for the term of his life to the aforesaid Simon and the others their heirs and assigns against all men.

Henry Barton then being Mayor of London, Robert Wydyngton and John Coventry, sheriffs, and Ralph Barton, Alderman of that Ward.

Witnesses, John Fulthorpe, John Wyrte, Robert Queldryk, William Ball, John Norton and others.

Dated London the third day of May in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth after the Conquest.

12 July 1417 Enrolled Monday after the translation of S. Thomas the Martyr,
5 Hen. V.

Hustings Rolls 145, No. 29. Same date and Court.

Letters of attorney by the said Richard Lestraunge, knight, appointing Walter Wake and William Mutton, attorneys to deliver seisin of the said property.

Sir Simon Felbrigge was Justice for Co. Norfolk.

Sir Richard Norton became Chief Justice 26 June, 1413.

John Wodehouse was Justice for Co. Cornwall.

William Kynwolmersh became Warden of S. James Hospital 3 November, 1409. He became Treasurer of the Exchequer.

William Lasynby had been Chief Baron of Exchequer since 1413.

John Lancaster was J.P. for Co. Cumberland.

William Paston became Judge of Common Pleas in 1429.

This deed makes reference to three separate properties granted to the above feoffees: one called Straungesyn; another described as an Inn held by Sir Roger Lestraunge, or some person or persons holding it to his use and behoof; and a third comprising land and houses not forming an Inn. They appear to tally with the Inn of the Earl of Lincoln; the property let in 1293 to William Ediman and in 1382 to John Kersler; and the property let in 1293 to John de Honylane and in 1382 to William Benet.

734.—THE MANOR OF HOLBOURN. *Placita in Cancellaria, File 32, No. 15.*

3 April 1473 It is found by an inquisition at the Guildhall London 3 April, 13 Ed. IV. concerning the manor of Holbourn with appurtenances in the suburb of the city aforesaid, of which Lord Strange is now seised, that a certain Eble Strange, rector of the church of Gresford, and Richard Edenenet, rector of the church of Llanymynech, were formerly seised thereof in their demesne as of fee and so thereof being seised held the same of the King in chief, but by what services the jurors are ignorant, and without licence of the King beforehand obtained gave and granted the same to John, Lord Strange, son of Roger Strange, and Maud his wife now deceased, to hold to them and their heirs, by virtue of which gift the same John and Maud were seised thereof in their demesne as of fee. The said Manor is worth by the year in all issues beyond reprises 20 marks.

16 Nov. 1474 On the 16th Nov. 14 Ed. IV. John Broughton, Richard Godfrey, John Asshefeld, and John Gyrtton complain that the said manor has been taken into the King's hands and that they are kept out of possession of the same and the less justly because they say that long before John, now Lord Strange, had anything in the said manor William Tommes was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee and held the same of the King in free burgage, and so thereof seised enfeoffed the said John Broughton, etc. of the same and they were so seised until disseised by the said John Lord Strange. They say further that the King by letters patent 24 Jan. 13 Ed. IV. granted to Thomas Stanley, Lord of Stanley, Steward of the Household of the King, William Greene, clerk, Morgan Kidwelly and Richard Morys the said manor whilst it remained in the King's hands, and the plaintiffs pray that the said Thomas Stanley and the others may be summoned to show cause why the said grant to them, the Lord Strange and the others, should not be revoked and the said manor with the issues thereof from the date of the said inquisition restored to them the plaintiffs.

24 Jan.
1473/4

On 26 November, 1474, a writ was directed to the Sheriffs of London ordering them to summon personally the said Lord Stanley and others to show cause why the said letters patent should not be revoked [Close Rolls].
William Greene was probably Rector of Holborn of that name; Morgan Kidwelly was Attorney-General to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

735.—JOHN STRAUNGE. *Inq. p. m. Chan.* 20 *Ed. IV.* 99.

26 Oct. 1480 Inquisition held at the Guildhall in the city of London 26 Oct. 1480. The jury say that Ebulo Straunge, Rector of the church of Gresford, and Richard Edenenet, Rector of the church of Llanymynech were seised in their demesne as of fee of the manor of Holburn with appurtenances and being so seised gave the manor to John, Lord le Straunge, son of Roger, and Matilda his wife, and the heirs of the said John, by virtue of which gift John was seised of the manor aforesaid in his demesne as of fee tail. After his death the manor descended to Richard Straunge as son and heir of the said John. After the death of Richard the same manor descended to John Straunge, late Lord Strange, as son and heir of the said Richard, by which the same John was seised in his demesne as of fee tail of the same manor.

26 Oct. 1479 The said John died 26 Oct. 19 *Ed. IV.* After his death the manor descends to Joan, daughter and heir of the said John son of Richard, which same Joan is now the wife of George Stanley, knight, now Lord Straunge, and the said Joan is aged 21 years and more. The manor is held of the lord King, but for what services the jury are ignorant.

736.—JOHN PYNNORE AND LADY STRANGE. *Early Chancery Proceedings* 344, No. 30.

Bill [undated] addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury [as Lord Chancellor] by John Pynnore, citizen and tallow-chandler of London, Peryn his wife and William Bulstrode, gentleman.

6 Nov. 1501 On the 6th November 17 Henry VII. Sir George Stanley, late Lord Strange, deceased, Dame Joan his wife, now alive, and Sir Thomas Stanley now Earl of Derby, son and heir apparent of the said Lord Strange, conveyed to James Straytbarell, parson of the church of Bangor, and others, as security for an advance of 100 marks by the complainants, the manor of Holburne in London for 10 years then next to come. The lands and tenements were very ruinous and in great decay, and Lord Strange directed the complainants sufficiently to repair the same for which they should be allowed in their account. They did cast and scour a ditch at Holburne brugge lying by and against the said manor. Lady Strange is not content to allow the reparations as was promised by her late husband.

737.—THOMAS, EARL OF DERBY. *Inq. p. m. Chan.* 13 Hen. VIII. 95.

28 Jan. Inquisition taken at the Guildhall in the city of London 28 Jan.

1521/2 13 Hen. VIII. Long before the death of Thomas, Earl of Derby, Joan Stanley, Lady Lestrangle, his mother, was seised of the manor of Holbourne and of 12 messuages, 40 gardens and one acre of land in Holbourne and Fleet Street. So seised she by charter

26 May 1506 dated 26 May, 21 Hen. VII. granted all the said premises in London to Robert Brudenell, William Grevyll, William Fayrefax, Serjeant at law, Richard Sutton, Thomas Pygott, John Cheyne, Richard Choke, Anthony Fitzherbert, Thomas Stanley and George Herberne and their heirs to the uses specified in certain indentures of even date as her said charter made between the said Lady Lestrangle of the one part and John Pynner and Parme his wife of the other part.

The said Robert Brudenell and the other feoffees being so seised
27 May 1506 by a charter dated 27 May, 21 Hen. VII. at the instance of Lady Lestrangle granted to the said John Pynner and Parme his wife an annuity of 10 marks issuing out of the premises for the term of 20 years from Lady Day then past.

20 Oct. 1510 Afterwards the said Lady Lestrangle by charter dated 20 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. granted to Thomas Stanley, one of the sons of Peter Stanley, Esquire, and Margery his wife, formerly of Ewlowe in the County of Flint all the said manor of Holbourne for his life.

6 Nov. 1516 By Indenture [6 November 1516] made between the said Earl and Thomas Stanley it was agreed that the Earl before Easter next following should demise all the rents and profits of the courts of his manors of Milton, Cambs, and Sturminster Newton, Dorset, to the said Thomas and the said Thomas should release to the said Earl such right and title as he had in the manor of Holbourn for certain considerations there set forth.

All the said premises are held of the King in free burgage and
23 May 1521 are worth £10 clear yearly. The said Earl died 23 May last. Edward Stanley is his son and next heir and was then aged 12 years and 14 days.

738.—THOMAS, EARL OF DERBY. *Exchequer Augmentation Office, Misc. Books, vol. 383.*

1522	The manor of Holborne is worth in rents and farms at	£	s.	d.
	a yearly average	22	7	0
	From which [deduct] in rents repaid [nil] and in depreciated rents		9	2
	And [deduct] for all the money given out by Joan, Lady Strange, in her widowhood to a certain John Pynner of London, tallow chandler, by her charter made to him until a certain sum of money had from him in the lifetime of George, late Lord Strange, may be repaid to the same John, namely, as in the said charter more fully appears, for the year, etc, ...	6	13	4
		<hr/>		
	And there remains	15	4	6
	From which [deduct] the fee of William Wichriche, bailiff and collector of the rents there	2	0	0
		<hr/>		
	And there remains above and beyond	£13	4	6
		<hr/>		

739.—THOMAS CLARKSON v. THE LESSEE OF THE EARL OF DERBY.
Chancery Proceedings, Eliz. C. c. 5/48.

9 Sept. 1593 Complaint of John Clarkson, citizen and clothworker of London, against Thomas Penkythman and Richard Dale of Co. Northampton, setting forth that Edward, Earl of Derby, by indenture dated 31 March 11 Elizabeth leased to Walter Westmoreland, tallow chandler, "all that garden of the said Earl in Shoolane in the suburb of the city of London then in occupation of the said Walter" with such contents, boundings and reservation of rent as in the said indenture is contained for 21 years from 26 March 1577, whose estate and interest therein one Joan Hardye had and enjoyed as administratrix of the said Walter.

26 May 1589 And the said Joan about 26 May 31 Elizabeth assigned her interest therein to Thomas Penkythman, citizen and haberdasher of London, who by his deed poll about 29 March 34 Elizabeth assigned his interest therein to James Turvey, citizen and blacksmith of London, who by deed about 13 July in this present 35 Eliz. assigned all his interest to the plaintiff.

The said defendants now seek to defraud the plaintiff of certain rents which accrue to him from the said premises.

740.—HENRY STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY, TO THOMAS HEATON AND WILLIAM FOXE. *Feet of Fines, London, Trin. 23 Eliz.*

1581 Final agreement made at Westminster on the morrow of S. Trinity 23 Eliz. between Thomas Heaton and William Foxe, plaintiffs, and Henry, Earl of Derby, deforciant, of the manor of Holbourne with appurtenances and 100 messuages, 100 gardens, 20 orchards, and 10 acres of land in Holborne, Horse Alley, Shoelane, and Fletestrete in the parishes of S. Andrew in Holborne and S. Bridgetts; whereof a plea of covenant was summoned between them &c; The said Earl warrants the said premises to the said Thomas and William for ever and for this acknowledgment remise quitclaim &c. they give to the said Earl 460 marks of silver.

741.—JOHN THORPE AND OTHERS v. THE EARL OF DERBY, RICHARD SHUTE & EDWD. GULLY. *Chancery Proceedings Eliz. H.h. 15/60.*

18 Nov. 1594 Bill dated 18 Nov. 1594 by John Thorpe, gent, Frauncys Stiche, Ralph Calvey and other tenants or farmers of the Manor of Holborn v. the Earl of Derby and Richard Shute and Edward Gully.

The present Earl's grandfather was seised of the manor of Holborn and granted the following leases.

1. A messuage in tenure of Richard Reels in 1569.
2. A corner messuage and garden at the north end of Shoe lane.
3. A garden in Shoe Lane and a little house standing therein and rents payable thereunder.

The then Earl was Ferdinand, 5th Earl of Derby; his grandfather was Edward, the 3rd Earl, who came into possession on 24 May, 1521, and died 24 October, 1572. The above suit implies that the manor was already partially built over and let to various tenants in 1594.

742. FERDINAND, EARL OF DERBY. *Inq. p. m. Chan. 37 Eliz. ser. 2, Vol. 244, No. 116.*

13 June 1595 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall 13 June 37 Eliz. before Thomas Walmisley, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, and others, after the death of the most noble Ferdinand late Earl of Derby.

Long before the death of the said Ferdinand his grandfather

Edward, late Earl of Derby, had issue Henry, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, his son and heir apparent, father of the said Ferdinand, and Thomas Stanley, knight, and Edward Stanley, knight, his younger sons. Which said Henry had issue Edward Stanley, Esquire, his eldest son, who died on the 5th day of March 4 Eliz. at Holborn in the suburb of London without heirs male of his body, the said Ferdinand, his second son, William, now Earl of Derby, his third son, and Francis Stanley, Esquire, his fourth son.

24 Oct. 1572 The said Edward, late Earl of Derby, died 24 Oct. 14 Eliz.
 25 Sept. 1593 at Holborne aforesaid. The said Henry, late Earl, died 25 Sept. 35 Eliz. at Holborne aforesaid. The said Edward was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Holborne and of 100 houses, 40 gardens and one acre of land in Holborne and Shoe Lane. By his charter, dated 20 March 12 Eliz. he had settled the same on himself for life, with remainder to Henry, Lord Strange, his son and heir, for 99 years [if he should live so long] with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail male, etc.

16 April 1591 Ferdinand, son and heir of Henry, died 16 April 36 Eliz. at Holborne aforesaid, without male heirs of his body. Whereupon William, now Earl of Derby entered upon the premises. The said manor and premises are held of the Queen in free burgage and are worth £10 clear. The ladies Anne, aged 14 years 7 months 21 days, Frances, aged 11 years 21 days, and Elizabeth, aged 7 years 4 months 21 days, are his daughters and next heirs. His widow Alice, Countess of Derby still survives at Holeborne.

743. SIR THOMAS EGERTON TO SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE. *Fines*, Trinity term, 44 Eliz.

20 June 1602 This is the final concord made at Westminster three weeks after S. Trinity 44 Eliz. between Sir Thomas Sackville, Knight of the Garter, Lord Buckhurst, Great Treasurer of England, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas Egerton, Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Alice his wife, deforciant, of the manor of Holbourne and 300 messuages, 100 cottages, 100 gardens and 20s. of rent in the parishes of S. Andrew of Holborne and S. Bridget in Fleet Street. The said Sir Thomas Egerton and Alice acknowledge the said premises to be the right of the said Sir Thomas Sackville and his heirs for ever. For this acknowledgment, remise, etc. Sir Thomas Sackville gives Sir Thomas Egerton and Alice £100 sterling.

744. SIMON CROSON v. RICHARD SHUTE AND OTHERS. *Chancery Proceedings Jas. I., C. 27/50.*

17 May 1609 Bill dated 17 May 1609 by Simon Croson, citizen and peuterer of London, v. Richard Shute and others in respect of a tenement at the corner towards the north of Shoe Lane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, of which the plaintiff has a lease. Defendants seek to defraud plaintiff of about 30 feet of ground in the back yard of the premises.

745.—SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET. *Inq. p. m. Court of Wards B 34, 202.*

5 Sept. 1609 Inquisition taken at East Grinstead 5 Sept. 7 Jas. I. Sir Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Holborne and Shoe Lane in the parishes of S. Andrew in Holborne and S. Bridgitt within the suburb of London and of the manor or capital messuage called Dorset House otherwise called Salisbury Court, and of a messuage called le Hangingsword, and of all the messuages, tenements and hereditaments to the same manor or capital messuage belonging in the said parish of S. Bridgitt; and of six messuages in Dorset Court and Dorset Alley in the parish of S. Bridgitt in the several tenures of Anthony, Viscount Montague, Richard Cormok, Esquire, John Goughe, Reginald Wraye, Thomas Terringham and William Brownlowe or their assigns; and of the Rectory of S. Dunstan's in the West and the advowson of the Vicar-

10 Aug. 1602 age of the same church; and so seised, by his will dated 10 August 45 Eliz. he bequeathed to his wife the messuage called Salisbury House otherwise Salisbury Place or Salisbury Court or Sackville Place or Dorset House and all his messuage in Hangingsword Lane or Alley otherwise Old Wood Lane or Alley or in Salisbury Lane or Alley or in Hangingsword Court or in the open street called Fleet Street, which manor, house and premises were purchased by his late father to him and the Lady Winifred his wife, by letters patent dated

12 May 1564 12 May 6 Eliz. The manor of Holborne and Shoe Lane is held of the King in free burgage and is worth £10 clear yearly. The capital messuage called Dorset House and the messuage called the Hangingsword and the six messuages in Dorset Court, are held of the King, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage and not in chief or by knight's service, and are worth £7 yearly.

746.—OWNERS OF THE MANOR OF HOLBORN, 1602—1616.

Sir Richard Sackville - 1st cousin of Queen Anne Boleyn; Govr. of Inner Temple; Under-Treasurer of Exchequer; Chancellor of the Court of Augmenta- tion, 1548; member of Privy Council, 1554; <i>lived at Derby Place, Paul's Wharf, in 1552; died 1566</i>	Winifred da. of Sir John Bruges, Mayor of London
Thomas Sackville - born 1536; member of Inner Temple; cr. Baron Buckhurst 1567; cr. 4th Earl of Dorset 1604; Treasurer of England; died 19 April, 1608; body conveyed to Dorset House; <i>bought Manor of Holborn 1602; burd. in Westminster Abbey</i>	Cecily da. of Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst, Kent; Speaker of the House of Commons; she died 1 Oct. 1615
Robert Sackville = 5th Earl of Dorset; born 1561; member of Inner Temple; died at Dorset House, 27 Feb. 1609	Margaret da. of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; died 19 Aug. 1591
Richard Sackville 6th Earl of Dorset; born at the Charter- house 28 March, 1590 <i>sold the Manor of Holborn before 1616; died 28 March, 1624</i>	Anne da. of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; born 30 Jan. 1590; mard. 2ndly Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; died 22 March, 1676; aged 86
Edward Sackville 7th Earl of Dorset; born 1590; Commissioner for new buildings erected in London and Westminster; died 17 July, 1652, at Dorset House	Mary da. of George Curson of Croxhall, Derbs; governess to the children of Charles I.

747.—RICHARD, EARL OF DORSET. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Series 2, Vol. 316, No. 12.*

20 March Writ dated 20 March 7 James I. Inquisition held at le Church
1609/10 howse in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the Bars of the
New Temple London 23 March 7 James I. to prove the age of
Richard, Earl of Dorset, son and heir of Robert late Earl deceased.
He was born at le Charterhowse without the Bars of West
24 March Smythfeilde London 24 March 31 Elizabeth, and was baptized in
1588-9 the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate London 5 April then
next; and will be of the full age of twenty-one years on the 24th of
this instant March 1609.

Richard Sackville, in his will proved in 1624, desired to be buried at Wittingham among his ancestors: he made bequests to the poor of S. Sepulchre's, where he was born; he made no mention of the manor of Holborn: his house in Salisbury Place was in occupation of Sir John Suckling, Controller of His Majesty's Household. Edward Lindsey was receiver of his rents. Lord William Howard and Sir George Rivers his executors.

748.—THOMAS PENKITHMAN v. RICHARD SHUTE. *State Papers Domestic, Jas. I., Vol. 69, 38.*

Undated; To the right Honourable the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer,
between the humble petition of Thomas Penkithman of Warrington in the
1608 and County of Lancaster sheweth:—

1612 That your petitioner having bestowed much money in building
certain houses in Shoe Lane upon waste ground of the right
Honourable the now Earl of Derby's predecessor, after his term
expired, which is about 14 years last past, took a lease of the
said Earl of Derby of the said houses for 21 years under certain
rent which was paid to the said Earl by the space of 5 years; but
one Shute, pretending to have a lease formerly granted of the
premises, was possessed thereof before your Lordship's Orator took
his lease of the said Earl; by means whereof your Orator never
enjoyed them according to his Lordship's grant, &c.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was appointed Lord Treasurer upon the death of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Cecil died 24 May, 1612.
The "now Earl" was William Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby, and the leases would have been granted by Henry Stanley, the 13th Earl.

749.—MARGARET HUSBANDES TO RICHARD HUSBANDES. *Close Rolls*
14 *Jas. I. pt. xxii.* 21.

13 *June* 1616 Indenture made 13 June 1616 between Margaret HusbanDES of Edmonton Co. Middx, widow and executrix of Edward HusbanDES, late of Edmonton, gent, deceased, of the one part and Richard HusbanDES, citizen and draper of London of the other part. Margaret sells for £425 the site or capital messuage of the manor of Holborn in Shooe Lane, sometimes called Derby Hall, now known by the name of the Windmill, and converted into divers tenements and several dwellings, one part whereof is in occupation of Giles Longe and is in breadth towards the street 60 feet, containing a hall, a kitchen, a buttery, 5 chambers, 2 garrets, a stable and a hayloft. Also a yard, with 3 stables, a coach house and certain haylofts therein, in length on the north and south parts $22\frac{1}{2}$ yards and in breadth on the east and west parts 17 yards. And one other tenement also in occupation of Giles Longe and his assigns with a hall, a passage, 3 chambers, a garret, two closets and a little yard. And a chamber or room in occupation of Margaret Gilbert, widow. And a large room heretofore used as a kitchen, now in occupation of William Underwood, and a garden plot adjoining with a fair workhouse therein, in length on the north and south parts 11 yards and in breadth on the east and west parts 10 yards. And another tenement in occupation of Margaret HusbanDES or her assigns with a hall, a kitchen, a coalhouse, 3 chambers and a garret over them. And another tenement now or late in occupation of Mary Jones, widow, with a passage, a hall, a kitchen, a pantry, one dark little room, 6 chambers, 2 closets and a garret, a little yard and a garden, in length on the east and west parts 40 yards and in breadth on the north and south parts $18\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and the privy or vault on the south part thereof. All which premises are in or near Shooe Lane and are part of the manor of Holborne alias Oldborne and do bound as follows, namely, to certain lands and tenements in occupation of Stephen Ewer on the east, Shoelane on the west, lands and tenements in occupation of James Mullyns and others on the north, and lands and tenements late in occupation of John Oates, deceased and of George Isaack and James Smith, gent, on the south; together with the walls and fences of the premises and all passages, ways, watercourses &c. except the vault or cellar under part of the premises now in occupation of Stephen Ewer and saving always all lights, ways, alleys, passages, waters and water courses such as the

tenants and farmers of Richard, Earl of Dorset, now have, hold or enjoy.

And for £200 the said Margaret releases all right of dower in the premises aforesaid, of which the said Edward Husbandes, deceased, 18 June 1615 had made a lease to the said Richard 18 June last for $13\frac{3}{4}$ years at a yearly rent of £26 13s. 4d.

750.—ROBERT PENYNGTON TO ISAAC PENYNGTON. *Hustings Rolls* 298.
No. 3.

7 April 1621 Indenture between Robert Penyngton of London, esquire, and Isaack Penyngton, his son and heir apparent, being a grant to the said Isaack of the site or capital messuage of the manor of Holborne, in Shooe Lane in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne, sometime called Derby Hall, and now known by the name of the Wyndmyll, now or late converted into divers tenements or dwellings, which in and by an indenture of sale, enrolled in the Court of Chancery, 13 June 1616 bearing date 13 June 1616 were conveyed unto one Richard Husbandes, a citizen and draper of London, from Margaret Husbandes, now or late of Edmonton Co. Midd. widow and executrix of Edward Husbandes, late of Edmonton, gent, deceased, all which premises are situated in or near Shoe Lane and are or late were parcel of the manor of Holborne, alias Oldborne, and do bound and abut as in the said indenture is set forth, except as is therein excepted; and by the said Richard Husbandes [*inter alia*] conveyed to the said 16 Oct. 1619 Robert Penyngton by indenture dated 16 Oct. 1619 and enrolled in the said court of Chancery.

Dated 7 April, 19 James I.

751.—ISAAC PENYNGTON TO WILLIAM CLAXTON. *Hustings Rolls* 313,
No. 4.

21 March Indenture between Isaac Pennington, citizen and fishmonger of
1635/6 London, and William Claxton, citizen and draper of London, by
 which for £1,300 Isaac sells to William all the site of the manor of
 Holberne commonly called Derby Hall with all messuages, lands,
 tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Shoo Lane in the
 suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew, namely all that
 messuage or dwelling house known by the name of the Windmill
 now in occupation of one Giles Long, another messuage in tenure
 of the said Giles Long at the lower end of ground there, another in
 tenure of Elizabeth Underwood, widow, another in occupation of
 George Andrewes and another in occupation of William Alt with all
 barns, stables, sheds, sellars, sollers, gardens, backsides, yards,
 ways, etc. to the said premises belonging.

Dated 21 March, 1635.

Isaac Pennington was Sheriff in 1638 and Mayor in 1642.

752.—EDWARD, EARL OF DORSET. *State Papers, Dom. Interregnum*,
Vol. XI., No. 31.

26 Sept. 1650 I have received from Mr. George Willingham divers writings
 which late were the writings of my deceased brother Richard Earl
 of Dorset concerning the sale of the manor of Holborn and of divers
 lands in the county of Sussex; and also divers other papers &c.
 which properly belong unto me as Executor to Anthony Roper of
 Eltham, Co. Kent.

Signed "Dorset."

The writings concerning the sale of the manor being those of Richard, Earl of Dorset,
it is evident that the manor was sold during his time, that is, before his death on
28 March, 1624.

SECTION 21.

[753]

SHOE LANE.

THE earliest form of the name of this lane was Scholanda. Long before the first Fleet Bridge was constructed an ill-defined public way along the ledge sloping down on one side of it towards the Holborn River would have led from the east side of S. Andrew's Church to Bridewell Palace and its neighbouring ecclesiastical Inns. As boats creeping up that tributary of the Thames became more numerous, the rough roadway parallel to it would have developed into a busy thoroughfare. And not until then could it have acquired its singular name derived from the Saxon words, *schowen*, to show, and *land*. The name of the lane, therefore, tells its own tale ; it indicates its origin. Its corruption to Shoe Lane began when the meaning of its original signification died away.

To the antiquary the name Scholanda occurring in connection with manors indicates that goods were shown there and examined by the Sokereeve in order that schewage or toll for the benefit of the lord might be exacted from merchant strangers. But in this particular connection it might have meant a showing place and customs levying area for goods brought up from the Thames by foreigners or coast-land merchants. Seacole Lane, on the east side of the tributary, undoubtedly acquired its name from the coal brought by sea from Northumberland ; and it is a matter of history that goods landed on the west side of the tributary were subject to toll at Holborn Bridge by the city.

[754] It has been explained already how merchandise from the estuary of the Fleet met such dues and was even smuggled through Fleet Prison as late as the eighteenth century. In the reign of King John the Sokereeve of this scholanda was a man of the name of William Illbode, a boder of ill, no doubt, to the smuggling offender ;

but in the next reign the settlement there of the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, or the Black Friars, brought great changes, and it appears likely that William was the last of the Sokereeves.

Shoe Lane will always be associated with the first arrival of the Black Friars in London and with the first monastery established by them there ; it will also always be remembered in connection with the first Lincoln's Inn. When Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, purchased the monastery the Fleet had become shallower ; he made complaint to the King's Council that its use had become restricted, chiefly by reason of the erection by the Templars of a mill at Fleet Bridge, now Ludgate Circus. The Friars had not been in occupation of Shoe Lane more than sixty years ; the 'Templars' mill had existed for 130. Not until the year 1308 was the mill removed, when free access to Holborn Bridge, now Holborn Viaduct, was again possible for several boats at a time. But at that date other causes besides the contiguity of the river and its trade were giving Shoe Lane an increasing importance. The development of Holborn and Fleet Street was proceeding apace.

[755] The original lords of the strip of riverain land east of Shoe Lane were the Earls of Salisbury ; therefore, when Henry de Lacy bought, in 1286, the monastery and well-stocked gardens of the Friars, he was already lord of the manor of the Halebourn in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and sole heir of the third William de Longspée, Earl of Salisbury ; in fact he had acquired the interest of the Friars in his own estate with certain small additions held by them from others. The Friars had granted to him their houses and dwellings where they were wont to abide ; but some " adjacent plots of ground " held of other lords were included in the bargain, and these the Earl was to hold by the same tenure as the Friars had done, rendering to the chief lords the accustomed services.

Immediately to the south of the property held by the Friars on the eastern border of the lane, but still in the parish of S. Andrew, was some land owned by the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers, given to it for an endowment by John de Frith about the year 1215. To the south of it, where the boundary of the parish of S. Bride began, was a larger block, somewhat narrow, but extending to Fleet Street,

held in 1283 by Richard Serle, who in that year granted the northern portion to John de Oggele. At some earlier date he had parted with the more southern portion to John de Westmeln, who demised it to John de Portjoye, or, to give him his more modern equivalent name, John of the Serjeanty of the Rolls of Chancery, the said Rolls being at that date housed in the New Temple in Fleet Street. The quit rents were as follows:—

	s.	d.
To the Nunnery of Clerkenwell	1	0
„ the Hospital of S. Giles	8	0
„ the Church of S. Bride	16	0
„ the Hospital of S. Bartholomew	a pound of pepper	
„ John de Westmeln	a pair of gloves	

The two latter rents were obviously nominal, the pair of gloves and the pound of pepper each being valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. When property is said to be held of a religious community the usual meaning is that the community is entitled to a quit rent only, chargeable in perpetuity; hence the same property often appears in the cartularies of more than one religious house. Sometimes these charges and nominal ownerships were given by pious testators for a limited period and for a limited number of masses. In other cases the religious bodies were themselves the original chief lords.

[756] Opposite the southern end of Shoe Lane on the south side of Fleet Street was the great gateway leading to the famous Inn of the Bishops of Salisbury. In the year 1174 the Abbot of Westminster granted his liberties and customs at that spot, with the exception of the Church of S. Bride, to Richard de Ilminster, Bishop of Winchester, formerly an official of the Exchequer, who had been one of Becket's Clerks of the Chancery and was at that time a prominent administrator under Henry II. At Richard's death the Abbot allowed the property to be held successively by Richard's two sons, Hubert le Poor, who had probably been employed there under his father at the Exchequer, and became Bishop of Salisbury in 1194, and Richard le Poor, Bishop, from 1217 to 1228, of the same see, who removed his See from Old Sarum to that city, and in conjunction with William de Longspée built the beautiful cathedral still existing

where Longspée himself lies buried. By his charter to Richard le Poor the Abbot granted the Inn in Fleet Street to him and his successors in the Bishopric for 20s. a year, yet so that the Bishop and Chapter for the time being and the Abbots successively shall mutually impart counsel in each other's affairs when opportunity shall offer or occasion require.

[757] Like other large ecclesiastical establishments of the period the Bishop of Salisbury's hospicium, now Salisbury Square, was frequently used to accommodate distinguished ambassadors from abroad as well as the relatives of the reigning monarch. Edmund Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III., once resided there, as did Arthur, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. At times the whole property was let. When the dissolution came the Crown held it as successors of the Abbot. Queen Mary re-established the Abbey and the Abbot resumed his rights for a time, only to surrender them again when Queen Bess abrogated her sister's act. Bishop Jewel let it to Sir Richard Sackville—Fillsack he was jestingly called, in allusion to his wealth—Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer and cousin to Anne Boleyn, the Queen's mother. But in 1564 it ceased to be known as Salisbury House; Queen Elizabeth had compelled the Bishop to accept an exchange of some of her land in Wiltshire for the Bishop's mansion and had then sold it, as she had beforehand intended, to Sackville, its occupier, for £641. Sackville died in 1566, being succeeded by Thomas his son, the poet, who was created Lord Buckhurst in 1567 and Earl of Dorset in 1604, and who made the house, re-named Dorset House, his residence. He also bought the manor of Holborn in 1602. He died at the age of seventy-two whilst attending a Council at Whitehall in 1609. His body was taken to Dorset House previous to a State funeral in the Abbey. Robert Sackville, his son, also made a residence of this house, and died there within a year of his father. His son Richard dissipated the larger part of his immense fortune, and in his lifetime sold the manor of Holborn, which had already been divided up into various tenements. When he died his estates were so heavily encumbered with debt that special arrangements were allowed to be made by his executors under authority of Parliament for their gradual realization.

Dorset House was partly occupied at his decease by Sir John Suckling, Controller of the Household of Charles I. and father of the poet of that name. Edward Sackville, Richard's brother, the fourth Earl of Dorset, reoccupied the premises and died there whilst in residence in 1652. It was a large, roomy property and was able to accommodate ambassadors and other celebrities at the same time. But after the Great Fire of 1666 had burnt it to the ground its glories were never revived. The original property of the Bishops extended from Fleet Street to the Thames and bordered the churchyard of S. Bride on its western and southern sides. On the east side of that churchyard, abutting on Ludgate Circus, was the Inn of the Bishop of S. Davids, of ancient foundation. In 1347 it was described as the hospicium of that Bishop, "when at the king's command, or for his own business or that of the Bishopric he shall come to the city."

[758] The south-western corner of Shoe Lane was leased in the year 1343 by William Claptus to the convent of Garendon. The property to the west of it in Fleet Street was bequeathed in the year 1375 by William de Bathe to the Priory of Ankerwyke for the maintenance of a chantry. To the north of it were two messuages belonging in 1280 to Adam Pycard, who sold them in that year to Richard de Hedersete, who surrendered them in 1299 to Edward I. for the purpose of endowing the Convent of Vale Royal. All these three religious houses at their dissolution were still in possession of these same properties.

[759] To the north of the holding of the Convent of Vale Royal were seven shops, with a garden at the back of them, belonging to Lord Audeley, who came into possession of them through his mother Joan, the widowed second wife of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. In 1326 William Martyn, Lord of Kemeys, brother of Joan, died, and it was found by inquisition that he held in his demesne, as of fee, a garden and seven shops in Shoe Lane, held of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, his sister, Alianora, wife of Peter Columbar, and his nephew James D'Audeley, son of his sister Joan, being his heirs. James D'Audeley eventually became possessed of his aunt's share; for at his death in 1386 it was found that he held

four small cottages and three vacant plots of ground, upon which cottages had formerly stood, together with a great garden held as above stated. Nicholas D'Audley, his son, had no issue, and after his death in 1391 the property fell to the grandson of Joan, sister of Nicholas, namely, to John Tuchet, who thus became 4th Lord Audeley, to whose descendants it still belonged in the reign of Henry VIII., when it comprised, as it always had done, some shops and houses on the west side of Shoe Lane and a " great garden " in their rear.

[760] Next, on the north of Lord Audeley's property there lay in 1253 another property of exceptional interest extending from Shoe Lane to Fetter Lane, where a great gate (*magna porta*) gave access from the buildings in Shoe Lane through five large gardens in their rear to another gate in New Street, now Fetter Lane, opposite to the House of Converts, then about to become the Office of the Chief of the Chancery Clerks, who is now called the Keeper of the Rolls, through which was a further right-of-way to Chancellor's Lane and the Vice-Chancery, now Lincoln's Inn. Known as the Court of the Earl of Derby, this large property belonged to the ancient house of Ferrars, the first family who held that Earldom. Henry de Ferrars had been a Domesday Commissioner under William the Conqueror, and his descendants were all of considerable influence in the affairs of the Kingdom in the next and subsequent reigns. His son, Robert, was created Earl of Derby in 1138 in recognition of his services at the Battle of the Standard; his possessions in various parts of the country were of great extent.

The 4th Earl of Derby, William de Ferrars, after the death of his father in 1190 on the Crusade, held the title for fifty-seven years. He was already an administrator in 1190, and Sheriff of Lancaster, holding the Honour of that county; and during those fifty-seven years was prominent as an administrator. Being one of the influential faction reluctant in supporting John's candidature to the throne, John was in no hurry to acknowledge him as Earl; but within a year accomplished facts solved their differences, and, especially in the latter part of that unworthy monarch's reign, William de Ferrars rendered loyal and active service not only against foreign foes but

also against troublesome discontent at home. His patriotic inclinations and his wisdom are evidenced by the fact that he, with the Earl of Salisbury, were amongst the King's own followers who advised him to sign Magna Carta. He was one of the executors of John's will, a confessionary document of repentance in which the King expressed his desire to be buried in the garb of a monk, this direction being carried into effect by Ferrars.

[761] William de Ferrars continued his loyal services to the Crown under John's successor. For thirty years he was in constant attendance upon, and one of the soundest advisers of, Henry III. He died at a great age; he was an administrator before the coronation of Richard I. and lived for nearly sixty years afterwards. King Henry, as a mark of his respect, gave 100 marks for the maintenance of a chantry in his memory. This was the man who owned the court in Shoe Lane and Fetter Lane which will presently be described.

His son, another William de Ferrars, succeeded him as 5th Earl of Derby, and two years later the King made an arrangement whereby Mary le Brun, his niece, of the immature age of seven years, daughter of Hugh of Angoulême, the King's half-brother, was married on the 26th day of July, 1249, to Robert, of the equally infantile age of ten years, eldest son of the new Earl. On the 28th day of October following Henry made a "grant to Robert de Ferrars in frank marriage with Mary, the King's niece, of £100 yearly, receivable at the Exchequer of London, at the New Temple, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, by the said Robert and Mary and the heirs of their bodies." There was not much freedom about the marriage. The Exchequer records disclose the fact that the father of Robert received the money. It was not a happy union, and Mary brought her husband no issue.

[762] William de Ferrars, 5th Earl, did not occupy the honourable position in State affairs held by his father, and he let a part of the property in Shoe Lane for the nominal rent of a pair of gloves to his principal clerk. The Earl died in March, 1254, when Robert was but fifteen years of age, and the King granted the custody of the Earldom during the minority of Robert to Edward, his eldest son, excepting the court in Shoe Lane, from which, it being

within the city, the mother of Robert could claim certain issues by right of dower. In the following May the King appointed his well-beloved Clerk, Henry de Bratton, to be Keeper of the houses in London late of William de Ferrars, to lodge therein during the minority of Robert and Mary. That the compiler of the celebrated work on English jurisprudence, entitled *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae*, should have occupied these premises is of some interest. It is known that much of that great work was not written until after this date; it is not improbable, therefore, that much of it was written at this spot. In the reign of Edward I. an anonymous compiler issued a Latin abridgment of the work under the title of *Fleta*, but whether this name had anything to do with the River Fleet, which could be seen from Shoe Lane, has not been determined.

[763] Henry de Bratton was probably born at Bratton Fleming, near Barnstaple. In 1237, when already a Chancery Clerk acting as an Attorney, he was presented with the living of Corby, Co. Lincs. In 1245 he was appointed Justice of Common Pleas in the same county. In 1246 he received the living of Kerry, Co. Montgomery. On the 6th day of July, 1253, only nine months before he took up residence in the houses of the Earl of Derby, he was granted the special honorarium of £50 a year at the Exchequer for maintenance in the King's service. The character of this service appears to be nowhere specified. The next day he was appointed Justice with two others to make reasonable partition amongst the heirs and parceners of Randolph, Earl of Chester, one of whom was William de Ferrars; but shortly afterwards was exempted from retaining the appointment. The grant of the houses of the Earl of Derby for his lodging, which occurred a few months later, his salary of £50 yearly and his church livings would enable him to prosecute his special duties without being under any necessity of earning fees for ordinary judicial work, and his name but rarely occurs as Justice in any of the Courts at this period.

[764] As the minority of Robert de Ferrars lasted for another six years it seems unlikely that Henry de Bratton was disturbed in his occupation of the houses of the Earl of Derby during the period terminating in 1260, when Robert did homage for his lands, of

which, however, he was soon after deprived, as he was in rebellion. In any case it is doubtful whether Bratton stayed in Shoe Lane beyond 1260; it is generally supposed that he had completed his monumental work in 1259, and he probably then returned to his native Devon; for on the 7th day of November, 1260, he was appointed protector of the King's house of the Carthusian Order at Witham, Somerset, and of the Prior and Brethren dwelling there, and in 1264 he became Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral. He died in 1268. The mother of Ferrars always received as dower during her widowhood certain issues from the property in Shoe Lane.

A vague description of the court of the Earl of Derby has been preserved. A certain Robert de Mercinton, clerk for many years to William de Ferrars, the 4th Earl, had held a like position under William, the 5th Earl, who made him executor of his will. The latter Earl was not a great lawyer and administrator, as his more renowned father had been, and he granted certain premises within his court to the same Mercinton, for life, at a yearly rent of a pair of white gloves valued at one penny; a pair of gloves with gauntlets such as a Judge might wear would be valued at twopence; the rent was therefore merely nominal. For some unknown reason the charter conferring the grant had to be submitted to the King for inspection and confirmation, who confirmed it on the 6th day of April, 1253, only a few months before the Earl died. The property is curiously described as "a certain solar and wardrobe and a cellar under the same, and a certain other solar, and a certain green place, and a certain other place, within the court, *infra curiam*, of the said Earl in London." By the King's permission Mercinton was to be allowed freedom of entry and exit towards the street called Newstrete, now known as Fetter Lane, and freedom of entry and exit through the great gate of the said court, the confirmation being signed by the King himself at Havering, Co. Essex, the ancestral home of John de Grey, Justice of Chester, who was the leading witness. The interest of royalty in this non-royal charter may possibly be explained by the marriage of the King's niece with the heir. But amongst the meanings of the word "wardrobe" given by

Du Cange in his *Lexicon* of mediæval Latin terms is the following : *In an English court the place reserved for clerks, called in France the clerks' chamber; there the royal charters are kept and even the King's treasure itself*; a place chiefly assigned to lawyers where royal charters were kept and used as a royal storehouse would certainly be of additional interest to the King. Moreover, the great gate was situated nearly opposite to the House of Converts shortly to be occupied by the clerks writing the Rolls of Chancery. This matter will be discussed more fully in a later Section.

[765] Vague though the description of the property granted by the Earl's charter to Mercinton may be, a ground plan very similar to that of the normal type of legal Inn in more modern times is deducible from its phraseology—a well-known type, existing even to-day : two rectangular spaces ; “ a certain green place and a certain other place ” ; buildings between them, solar, wardrobe and cellar, and a certain other solar ; and a great gate leading from the main thoroughfare through a first courtyard and then through another—as is seen in Staple Inn, Grays Inn, Old Furnivals Inn, Lincoln's Inn, and others recently demolished. In the case of the court of the Earl of Derby there were two gates, one in Shoe Lane, the other in the newly-made Newstrete.

In 1266, when the great rebellion of King Henry's reign had been suppressed, Robert de Ferrars, having been one of the leading rebels, was deprived of his earldom and also of the Honour of Lancaster, both of which were granted to the King's second son Edward. But Robert was allowed to retain his barony of Chartley, and became known as Baron Ferrars of Chartley. It appears that Robert's father had made an arrangement by which his wife, Margaret, was to be seised of the property in Shoe Lane jointly with her son Robert for their lives or the longest liver of them. Robert never came into possession, for the King had granted the occupation of the houses to Henry de Bratton ; he died before his mother and she, in 1279, one year before her death, put her grandson, John de Ferrars, in seisin of the property, by whom it was leased to Richard de Gloucester, Master in Chancery, who held it until his death in 1328. In the year 1318 the property had been described as the

garden formerly belonging to the Earl de Ferrars; the memory of the great Justiciar had thus been preserved for more than half a century, and his great grandson's ownership was ignored. Its association with the law and the administration cannot be proved after the death of Richard de Gloucester. But it was always let.

[766] John de Ferrars, 2nd Baron Chartley, died in 1324. He was succeeded by his son, another Robert, who died in 1348. After this Robert's death his widow, Joan, bought, in 1361, the manor of Pancras, held 100 years previously by Adam de Basing of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's. Her son died in 1367, and her grandson did not become of age until October, 1379, but by the King's permission he was allowed at the age of nineteen to sell the manor of Pancras to Sir Robert Knolles for the purpose of endowing the Charterhouse. His grandson, William de Ferrars, the 6th Baron, died in 1450, leaving a daughter as heir, who married Walter Devereux. In that year the property was described as one cottage and forty gardens in the parishes of S. Bride and S. Dunstan, and these gardens appear to have remained unbuilt upon until the late Tudor period.

[767] To the north of the old property of the Earls of Derby was a tenement which in 1300 belonged to Ellen de Flete, who married Hugh Hasard; in 1319 he granted it to John Gyles, who devised it to his son Thomas Giles of Fleet Street. If his will may be regarded as an index of his character, Thomas Giles must have been a most worthy citizen. He had four children—Margery, wife of Richard Datchet, spicier, to whom he left the reversion of this tenement; Isabella, to whom he bequeathed certain other tenements, desiring that she should be educated in a religious order or secular work; Thomas, whom he set apart for the Church as a Clerk, bequeathing to him his library and books on Canon and Civil Law, grammar, dialectics, theology, geometry and astronomy; and John, to whom he gave the choice of becoming a clerk or an artificer. His children were to maintain an obit for the souls of their parents, for which he made provision: other bequests testify to his piety and charity. Though not in holy orders he was apparently interested in legal learning and theology, as well as in most subjects then

thought worth knowing ; he had been careful about the education of his children, and looked forward, no doubt, with some confidence to the time when they would use the gift of life honourably and use-



BACK VIEW OF BANGOR HOUSE, SHOE LANE.

From an old print, date unknown.

fully, having provided for them as amply as any citizen of London could hope to do. They deserved a better end than that which befell them. Not only his wife and himself, but his own children and his

son-in-law, were all slain within one fateful fortnight by that terrible scourge known as the Black Death which visited this country in 1348. It was unfortunately a not uncommon experience, one of hundreds in which whole families were completely swept away. A cousin named Walter Gyles became heir to the tenements, and shortly afterwards sold them to Sir Walter de Wodeland, who conveyed them to John de Ware, Canon of S. Paul's. In 1353 John de Ware sold them to Nicholas Peuterer.

[768] The boundary of the two parishes of S. Andrew and S. Bride divided the tenement of Thomas Gyles from the property next to it on the north, which in 1319 was held by William Passemer. As this property was eventually incorporated with Davy's Inn, it will be dealt with in another Section. Next on the north came two tenements granted in 1316 by Benet le Sporier to Ralph le Cutler; and to the north again came the property of the Bishops of Bangor. The first acquisition of the See of Bangor upon this spot was in 1280, when Thomas de Brauncester alienated in mortmain his tenement to Bishop Anian, who, in the next year, purchased a contiguous plot from Roger de Scholand. In 1374, no less than ninety years after it was made, Brauncester's gift became forfeit on the ground of his having made the alienation without proper licence; but in the same year, presumably upon payment of a fine, it was restored to John Gilbert, then Bishop. The whole property was, in 1540, leased for a term of ninety-nine years by Bishop John Bird, for a rent of a rose at Midsummer if demanded, to Walter Hendle, Attorney of the Court of Augmentations. Thus the newly-constituted Court of Augmentations was put in possession of this ecclesiastical property for the purpose of further spoliation. Sir Walter let the cottages fronting Shoe Lane to Thomas Cook, and fifteen months later leased the remaining premises for forty years at a rent of £5 6s. 8d. a year to Sir Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, owner of property in Holborn in this volume designated the second Lincoln's Inn. Sir Henry transferred his interest for a consideration to John Aylworth, who continued to pay the same rent to Sir Walter Hendle. By his will dated the 1st day of March, 1550, the latter bequeathed his term in the whole messuage, then called Bangor Place, to his nephew

Walter Hendle, son of his brother Thomas Hendle of Odiham, so long as they, the father and son, “do both live together,” but these sold their rights in the rent and lease to Thomas Colepeper, who, on the 28th day of October, 1551, sold them for £106 to John Aylworth, then occupier, when the messuage was described as Bangor House.

[769] In 1647 Parliament ordained that all the lands of the Bishops were to be sold, and Bangor House was bought by Sir John Barkstead, who received permission to lay out the property for building operations at the termination of the new short lease, which had been granted in 1640, upon condition that he paid to Protector Cromwell one full year's rent of all houses he might erect upon the site. Before opportunity for rebuilding arrived, however, Church disintegration was stayed, the Merry Monarch came to his own again, and Bishops' lands were restored to their former owners. Bangor House continued to be let on lease until 1826, when by Act of Parliament the Bishop received leave to sell it.

770.—JOHN DE FRITH TO S. GILES HOSPITAL. *Harl. MS.* 4015, f. 108.
Cartulary of S. Giles Hospital.

1215 (?) John de Frith has granted to the Infirm of the Hospital of S. Giles outside London for his safety and for the souls of the departed in free alms 12d. yearly rent from land which Osbert de Munchamp gave to him for his service, in Scoland and in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle, to be paid within 8 days of S. Michael.

Witnesses, Robert Mercer, Walter Appeldre, Roger Baker, Walter Brobecum, William Aleman, John Tanner, Adam Cap, Walter Tanner, Herwin, deacon, William, deacon, Robert de Fry, William Seine, and many others.

771.—RICHARD SERLE TO JOHN DE OGGELE. *Hustings Rolls* 14, No. 45.

Grant by Richard Serle son of William Serle formerly citizen of London and Lettice his wife to John de Oggele and Lecia his wife of a capital messuage in the parish of S. Bride of Flettestrete in a lane called Scholane between land of the said Richard and Lettice on the east, the said lane on the west, and extending in length between the land of the Brethren and Sisters of the hospital of S. Giles on the north to the tenements of John Portejoys and Andrew le Cryour on the south, for one clove of gillyflower at Christmas and 20s. yearly rent to the "cartere" of Flete.

22 March . Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Annunciation, 11 Ed. I.
1282/3

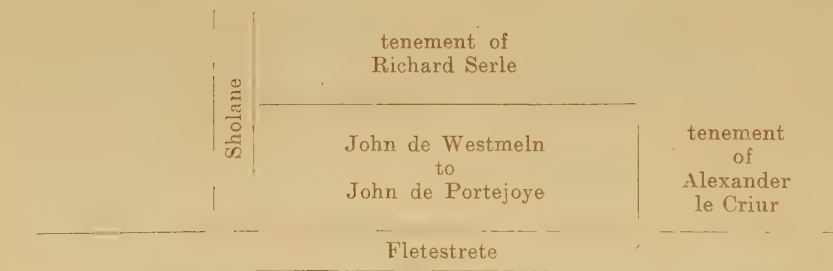
Scholane	land of S. Giles Hospital	
	Richard Serle to John de Oggele [see 234]	land of Richard Serle
	tenement of John Portejoy	tenement of Andrew le Cryour

Flettestrete—A.D. 1283

John de Oggele is called John de Eggele in No. 198, and John de Uggele in No. 984. It is not clear what is the meaning of the *cartere* of the Fleet.

772.—JOHN DE WESTMELN TO JOHN PORTEJOYE. *Close Rolls* 20 June,
13 Ed. I. m. 2 d.

20 June 1285 Enrolment of grant by John de Westmeln goldsmith of London, son and heir of Richard de Westmeln to John Portejoye and Petronilla his wife of land with houses in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of London between the lane called Sholane on the west and the tenement of Alexander le Criur on the east extending from the king's highway of Flete on the south to the tenement of Richard Serle on the north rendering therefor to the grantor a pair of gloves price 1d. yearly, to the church of S. Bride 10s. yearly, to the Hospital of S. Giles 8s. yearly, to the Nuns of Clerkenwell 12d. yearly, and to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew one pound of pepper.



John Portejoye was Serjeant of the Rolls of Chancery and died in 1302 (see *Close Rolls*).

773.—JOHN LE TAYLUR TO JOHN PORTEJOYE. *Hustings Rolls* 23,
No. 13.

Quit claim by John le Taylur, Alice his wife, daughter of Geoffrey of Westmelne son of Richard de Westmelne, and Alice her sister, to John Portjoye and Petronilla his wife of tenements with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of London between a lane called Scholane on the west and a tenement of Andrew le Cryour on the east, the king's street of Flete on the south and a tenement of Richard Serle on the north, which John and Petronilla had by grant of John de Westmelne goldsmith, son and heir of the said Richard.

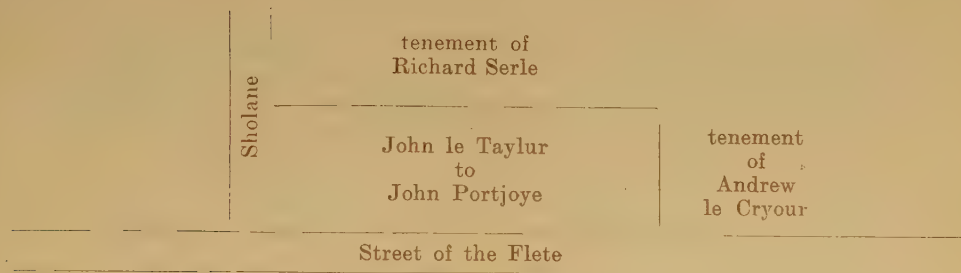
Witnesses, Henry le Bole and Ely Russel, sheriffs, William de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Benet le Sporryer, John le

Hattere, Henry le Sporryer, Walter de Flete, William Passemere, Richard le Sporryer, Alexander Benbelet, William le Chaundeler, William Russel, bedel of the ward.

22 Feb.

1293/4

Enrolled Monday, the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 22 Ed. I.



Richard de Westmelne =

John de Westmelne
goldsmith

Geoffrey de Westmelne

John le Taylur = Alice

Alice

774.—WILLIAM ATTE SELER TO JOHN ATTE SELER. *Close Rolls*
41 Ed. III. m. 15 d.

13 July 1367 Quit claim of William atte Seler and Joan his wife to John atte Seler and Alice his wife their heirs and assigns of a yearly rent of 19 marks to be taken at the four principal terms in even portions, of the whole tenement, brewhouse, shops adjoining, and houses built thereon, sometime of Thomas de Iselham and now held by the said John and Alice in Fletestrete in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Bride between a tenement of Thomas Chauntecler on the west, a tenement pertaining to the church of S. Bride on the east, Fletestrete on the south, and a garden formerly belonging to the Earl of Lincoln on the north which rent the said John and Alice by charter made at London and read and enrolled in the court of Hustings there holden on Monday before S. Edmund the King 40 Ed. III. gave to the said William and Joan their heirs and assigns during the life of John and Alice.

Witnesses, Stephen Maynard, Roger Legat, William Bathe,
Simon atte Nax, Thomas Ermyn.

Dated 6 July, 41 Ed. III.

		garden of the Earl of Lincoln	
	tenement of Thomas Chauntecler	tenement of John atte Seler formerly of Thomas de Iselham	tenement of the Church of S. Bride
Sholane		Fletestrete—A. D. 1367	
to S. Bride's			

This must have been rather a large property, the rent being £12 13s. 4d. a year. It probably lay between Shoe Lane and Fleet Bridge. The garden of the Earl of Lincoln is mentioned in No. 198. In the same deed the tenement of Roger Chaunteclere is referred to as being next Sholane. It was bequeathed to Roger in 1324 by John Lok.

775.—THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER TO BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
Add. MS. 15664, f. 149.

Probably
1217

To all the faithful in Christ, William, by divine mercy Abbot of Westminster and the Convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we by unanimous consent have granted and by the present charter have confirmed to God and to the Blessed Virgin and the church of Sarum and to Richard bishop of the same place and to his successors all the tenements which Richard of blessed memory, bishop of Winchester, and Herbert, bishop of Sarum, of our fee at any time held at S. Bride's London and at Westminster as well in demesnes as in rents with all their appurtenances, liberties and free customs to the same tenements belonging, except the advowson of the church of S. Bride which we retain. To have and to hold of us and our monastery for ever freely, quietly, by rendering therefor to us yearly twenty shillings at two terms, that is to say, 10s. at Easter and 10s. at the feast of S. Michael for all service and exaction. So, however, that the bishop of Sarum for the time being and the chapter to us, and we

to them, shall mutually impart counsel in our affairs when opportunity shall require. These being witnesses, Master John the Chaplain, William de Merton, Master Hugh Malet, Master Gilbert of the Hospital, Richard Pancefot, Thomas Goufle, Richard de Hendred, Master William de Leycester, chaplain, Master Geoffrey de Warefeld, chaplain, and many others.

Richard of Ilchester was Bishop of Winchester from 1174 to 1189. He was Baron of Exchequer in 1165, and was father of Herbert le Poor, Bishop of the same city from 1194 to 1217, and Richard le Poor, Bishop of the same city from 1217 to 1228, when he was transferred to Durham, and died as Bishop of that city in 1237.

776.—HENRY DE GOWER, BISHOP OF S. DAVIDS. *E. Inq. p. m.* 21
Ed. III., file 10 (7).

8 July 1347 Inquisition taken before the Mayor of the city of London on Monday after the feast of S. Thomas the Martyr 21 *Ed. III.* He held nothing in the city save a tenement in the parish of S. Bride in Fleet Street in the suburb of London for his Inn [hospicio] when at the King's command or for his own business or that of the Bishopric he shall come to the city; it is vacant and there are no
30 June 1347 issues. He died on Saturday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul 21 *Ed. III.* so the jurors understand.

777.—THURSTAN DE WYGAN TO JOHN DE WYGAN. *Close Rolls* 29
Ed. III. m. 28 d.

27 Sept. 1350 Enrolment of release by Thurstan de Wygan of Hertford to John de Wygan, citizen of London, of all his right and claim in all those tenements with houses built thereon and certain other appurtenances which he had in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of London, which tenements extend in length from Sholane on the east to the tenement of the hermit of Cripulgate which formerly belonged to William Cloptus on the west and in length from the kingsway of Fletestrete on the south to the tenement of the Abbot of Vale Royal on the north.

Witnesses, Nicholas le Sporier, Adam Haket, Nicholas Peuterer, Thomas atte Crouch, Walter de Chedynton, Thomas Brix, Thomas atte Sloo, John de Laghton, William de Assh.

Dated London, Monday before the feast of S. Michael, 24 *Ed. III.*

778.—THE ABBOT AND CONVENT OF GARENDON. *Inq. a. q. d.* 16
Ed. III., F. 264, No. 9.

7 Jan.

1342/3

Inquisition taken before Simon Fraunceys, Mayor of the city of London and Escheator there, Saturday next after the feast of Epiphany 16 Ed. III, by the oath of Reginald de Thorpe, Walter atte Slo, Richard le Mirourer, William de Thorpe, Andrew le Hornere, John le Cotiller, John le Sadelere, Simon le Armerer, William de Staunford, Richard le Haymongere, William de Abyndon, and Richard le Hert, who say it is not to the King's damage to allow William Claptus of London, citizen, to assign a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Bride Fleetstrete worth 40s. (10s. to be deducted for repairs and 1d. for socage yearly) to the Abbot and Convent of Garendon; and for Robert Ileworth, chaplain, to assign to the same a messuage with appurtenances called the Longentre in the parish of S. Dunstan West, London worth 41s. 4d. (..... quit rent to the House of Converts, 5s. quit rent to the church of S. Dunstan and 13s. 4d. for repairs to be deducted); and for Mary Countess of Pembroke to assign to the same a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Dunstan worth 26s. 4d. (16s. yearly to the Bishop of Ely and 4s. for repairs to be deducted). All the premises are held in free burgage of the King, there will remain no other land &c. to William and Robert in London, a tenement with a garden in the ward of Farndon within London will remain to the Countess.

Dated London the day and year abovesaid.

Writ attested by Edward, D. of Cornwall, Kennington,
 10 Dec., 16 Ed. III.

Beatrice	=	Aymer de Valence	=	(2) Mary de Chatillon
de Clermont-		Earl of Pembroke		foundress of Pembroke
Néelle		born about 1262		College, Cambridge;
		died 23 June, 1324		died 7 April, 1377;
				will enrolled in the
				Hustings

Garendon, Co. Leicester, was an Abbey built in 1133 for monks of the Cistercian Order by Robert Bossu, the good Earl of Leicester.

- 779.—WILLIAM COKMAN AND RICHARD DE HEDERSETE. *Hustings Rolls* 11, No. 13.

Quit claim by William Cokman and Edith his wife to Richard de Hedersete of 2s. rent from a tenement late of Adam Pycard in Scholanda in the parish of S. Bridgit by Flete which tenement the said Richard holds.

- 1280 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul (no year mentioned, but probably 1280).

On 18 September, 1299, two messuages in Sholane were granted to the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal which Richard de Hederstet had surrendered into the King's hand. He had made fine with the King of 1,000 marks for certain trespasses charged against him, some of which was paid to the Abbot of Vale Royal for the works of the King's Abbey there. This surrender may have been in lieu of the unpaid balance of the fine.

King Edward I., in his father's lifetime, began an Abbey for 100 monks of the Cistercian Order at Darnall, but the monks moved to a more salubrious site in 1280, to which the King gave the name of Vale Royal, doing what he could to enable them to build a new Abbey of more extensive proportions, which was not completed until 1330.

- 780.—HUGH DE EYNESHAM TO RICHARD SPROT. *Hustings Rolls* 112, No. 91.

- 5 March Sale by Hugh de Eynesham clerk, of London, and Alice his
1383/4 wife, to Richard Sprot, citizen and apothecary, and Mary his wife, of their interest in tenements of the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal, Cheshire, in Sholane, in the parish of S. Bride of Fletestrete in the suburb of London, with booths, solars, cellars and gardens, and in seven acres of land between the cross called Charryngcrouche by Westminster and the hospital of S. Giles of Holbourne, leased to Hugh and Alice, for a term of thirty years yet to come.

London, 5 March, 7 Ric. II.

- 14 March Enrolled, Monday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 7
1383/4 Ric. II.

- 781.—JOHN POPE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., Year* 1545, Vol. 20, Pt. I.

- 8 Feb. Grant to John Pope of tenements in Showe Lane in the parish of
1544/5 S. Bride, between Showelane on the east, a garden of the Abbey of Peterborough on the west, a tenement of the Priory of Ankerwyke and the Abbey of Garendon on the south, and a tenement of

Lord Audeley on the north, leased to Hugh Lee, formerly belonging to the Vale Royal Monastery, Cheshire.

8 Feb., 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 26, m. 27.

The tenement near the corner of Shoe Lane was bequeathed to the Priory of Ankerwyke in 1375 by William de Bathe for the purposes of a chantry at Ankerwyke, Co. Bucks, a nunnery built in honour of S. Mary Magdalene. Sir Thomas Pope, to whom the property in Shoe Lane belonging to the monastery of Vale Royal was granted, was knighted in 1537. He was Warden of the Mint in the Tower in 1534 and Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations in 1536, being superseded in that office in 1541 by Sir Edward North.

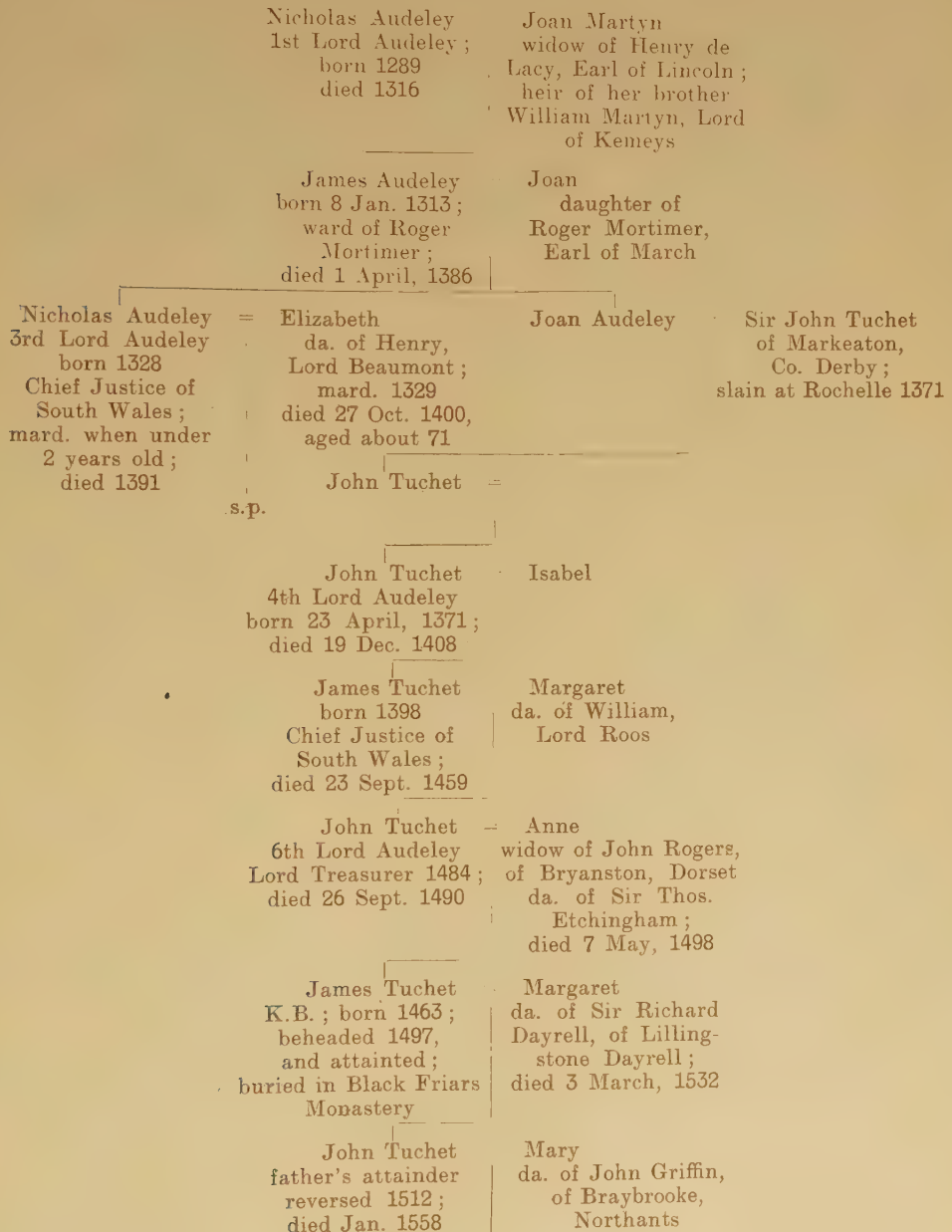
	tenement of Lord Audeley	Shoe Lane—A. D. 1544
garden of the Abbey of Peterborough	leased to Hugh Lee formerly of Vale Royal Monastery granted to Sir Thomas Pope	
	tenement of the Priory of Ankerwyke and the Abbey of Garendon	

782.—WILLIAM, SON OF WILLIAM MARTYN. *Inq. p. m.* 19 Ed. II. 100.

7 May 1326

Inquisition taken in the church of S. Bride, Flete Street, London, before the Escheator of the city of London, Thursday after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 19 Ed. II., by oath of John de Pelham, William le Cotiller, William de Waltham, William de Toppesfeld, Richard Larmurer, Reginald de Thorpe, Gilbert le Cordwaner, John Ragford, Walter atte Sloo, Richard le Cotiller, Walter Lalblaster, and John Wolfel, who say that William, son of William Martyn, held in his demesne as of fee when he died a garden and 7 shops in Sholane in the ward of Farndon without the city of London of the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Clerkenwell by the service of 2s. 4d. yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal sums. The garden is worth in all its issues 10s. yearly and the 7 shops are worth beyond the service due and 2s. when they can be let 17s. 8d. Alianore, his sister, wife of Peter de Columbar, aged 40 years and more, and James, son of Nicholas Audeley and Joan, his wife, another sister of William, son of William Martyn, aged 14 years on the morrow of the Circumcision last, are his nearest heirs.

783.—PEDIGREE OF THE LORDS AUDELEY.



784.—JAMES DE AUDELEY. *Ch. Inq. p. m.* 9 Ric. II. No. 1.

16 May 1386 Inquest taken at the Guildhall before Nicholas Bembre, Mayor and Escheator of the city of London, 16 May, 9 Ric. II., by the oath of John Derneford, Laurence Tylbury, Roger Blythe, Simon Swyfte, John White, Walter Hogeslade, William Chamberleyn, Roger Kempson, Walter Dunmore, Robert Tylbury, William Eversholte, and William Bebyloun of the view of the parish of S. Bride's, Fletestrete, in the Ward of Farndon within the liberty of the city. James de Audeley, Knight, deceased, held of the king as in burgage of the city in his demesne as of fee when he died 4 small cottages built and 3 empty plots of ground not built upon which formerly were 3 cottages built against the aforesaid cottages with a great garden annexed with their appurtenances in the lane called Sholane next Fletestrete in the parish of S. Bride's in the ward of Farndon without in the suburb of London. The premises are worth clearly beyond deductions 40s. He died 1st April 9 Ric. II. The premises are charged yearly forever to the Prior and Convent of S. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell, with a quit rent of 2s. 4d. yearly, payable at the four usual terms in London. He held no other property within the city's liberty. Nicholas de Audeley, Knight, is his son and next heir aged 50 years.

Dated at London 16 May in the said year.

785.—NICHOLAS, LORD DE AUDELEY, TO RICHARD RODBERD.
Hustings Rolls 116, No. 49.

21 Oct. 1387 Grant by Nicholas de Audeley, Lord of Red Castle and of Heley, to Richard Rodberd, parson of the Church of Monynnton, and William Peke, chaplain, of a tenement in Sholane in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Exton, mayor, Hugh Fastolf and William Venour, sheriffs, John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward,

John Bote, John Walworth, Simon atte Nax, William Thornhull, Robert Ikford.

London, Monday after S. Luke, 11 Ric. II.

Ibid., No. 50.

Letter of attorney by the same, appointing William Naish, attorney to deliver seisin of the tenement granted above.

Same date.

4 Nov. 1387 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Leonard Abbot, 11 Ric. II.

786.—NICHOLAS DE AUDELEGH. *Ch. Inq. p. m. 15 Ric. II. pt. 1, No. 1.*

16 Oct. 1391 Inquest taken before Adam Bamme, Mayor of London, 16 October, 15 Ric. II. by the oath of Clement Kyrtton, John Grym Reynold, Thomas Rede, William Umfray, Robert Aston, John Malherbe, John Barnabe, Mathew Angleseye, and John Corey, who say that Nicholas de Audelegh, Knight, was seised in his demesne as of fee tail jointly with his wife Elizabeth when he died of a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Gregory next the church of S. Paul. Also he held as above jointly with his wife Elizabeth a tenement with appurtenances in Sholane in the parish of S. Bride of the gift of Richard Rodberd parson of the church of Monyngton and William Peke chaplain made to the same Nicholas and Elizabeth and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder, in defect of issue, to their right heirs. It is worth beyond deductions 50s. yearly, and is held of the king in free burgage like the whole city of London. He left all the aforesaid tenements to Elizabeth aforesaid, William Nasshe and John Marshall, his executors, to be sold for the augmentation of divine service in his Abbey of Hulton, Joan is sister and heir of Nicholas aged 40 years and John Tochet is his cousin and other heir aged 20 years last feast of S. Gregory. Nicholas died on Saturday the feast of S. Mary Magdalen last.

787.—THE EXECUTORS OF NICHOLAS, LORD DE AUDELEY TO
REGINALD DE BRODOK. *Hustings Rolls* 132, No. 14.

31 Oct. 1403 Grant by William Nassh and John Marchall of Bettiley, executors of Nicholas, late lord of Audeley, to Reginald de Brodok and John, son of Richard Lovot, of lands which they had by legacy of the said Nicholas, in Carterslane in the parish of S. Gregory in the city of London and in Sholane in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of the city.

Witnesses, Robert Childewall, John Drypole, John Baldok.

London, 31 Oct. 5 Hen. IV.

5 Nov. 1403 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Leonard, 5 Hen. IV.

788. REGINALD DE BRODOK AND JOHN LOVOT TO JOHN TOCHET
AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 132, No. 15.

2 Nov. 1403 Grant by Reginald de Brodok and John, son of Richard Lovot, to John Tochet, parson of the Church of Middlewich, Thomas de Thyknes, and John Corndon, chaplain, of the lands granted in Roll 132, No. 14. For a yearly rent during the next five years, of 20*L*, to the said Reginald and John, payable in the Abbey of Hulton, Co. Stafford, at Martinmas and Ascension.

London, in Carterslane, 2 Nov. 5 Hen. IV.

5 Nov. 1403 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Leonard, 5 Hen. IV.

James Tuchet, the 5th Lord Audeley, was beheaded in 1497 and attainted. His houses, tenements and gardens in Show Lane were granted during the King's pleasure to the King's servants Oliver Porter, yeoman of the stirrup, and John Leyr, the King's cellarer. They did not exceed the value of £1 13s. 4d. a year. The attainder was reversed by Henry VIII. in the year 1512.

789.—DESCENT OF FERRARS, EARLS OF DERBY.

Henry de Ferrars — Bertha
or Ferriers
in Normandy
Domesday
Commissioner;
buried at Tutbury

Robert de Ferrars 3rd son cr. Earl of Derby 1138, after the Battle of the Standard; died 1139	Hawise da. of André, Seigneur de Vitre, in Brittany
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Robert de Ferrars died before 1160	= Margaret da. of William Peveril of Nottingham
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William de Ferrars owned in 1175 a hostelry in Lombard Street known as Le George; went on Crusade; died at Acre 1190	= Sibyl da. of William de Braiouse, Lord of Bramber
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William de Ferrars Sheriff of Lancs. and Keeper of the Honour of Lancaster; held property in Shoe Lane; took part in the coronations of Ric. I., John, and Hen. III.; went on Crusade 1218; died 22 Sept. 1247	= Agnes 3rd da. of Hugh, Earl of Chester; held manor of Chartley; mard. 1192; died 2 Nov. 1247
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Sibyl 3rd dau. of William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; d.s.p.m.	= William de Ferrars 5th Earl of Derby; died March, 1254	= (2) Margaret da. of Roger de Quency, Earl of Winchester; mard. 1238; died 29 July, 1280
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Mary da. of Hugh le Brun, Count of La March, and Angoulême, Sire de Lusignan; d.s.p.m.	= Robert de Ferrars 6th Earl of Derby born about 1239; in rebellion 1266; estates sequestered; died 1279	= (2) Alianore dau. of Sir Humphrey Bohun, heir of Earl of Hereford; mard. 26 June, 1269; died 20 Feb. 1314
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John de Ferrars [see Table of the Ferrars of Chartley]	=
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790.—THE BARONS FERRARS DE CHARTLEY.

John de Ferrars born 20 June, 1271 eldest son of Robert, 6th Earl of Derby; died Aug. 1312	=	Hawise de Mucegros born 21 Dec. 1276 da. of Sir Robert de Mucegros mard. about 1300	=	(2) Sir John de Bures died 22 Dec. 1350
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John de Ferrars of Southoe; died before 23 July, 1324	=	Margaret mard. before 1330	=	Robert de Ferrars Baron Chartley born 25 Mar. 1309; died 28 Aug. 1350	=	(2) Joan <i>bought Manor of Pancras 1361;</i> died 29 June, 1375, in London; will proved Com. Lon. 10 Aug. 1375; burd. Nunnery of Clerkenwell
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Sir John de Ferrars Baron Chartley; born 10 Aug. 1331 slain at Majera 1367	=	Elizabeth da. of Ralph Earl of Stafford and widow of Fulk, Lord Strange; died 7 Aug. 1375	=	Sir Robert de Ferrars born 1350, mard. 1369 <i>sold Manor of Pancras to Sir Robert Knolles, 1377;</i> died Dec. 1380	=	Elizabeth da. of Sir William le Botiller of Wem; died 19 June, 1411
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Sir Robert de Ferrars born 31 Oct. 1359; died 13 Mar. 1413	=	Margaret da. of Edward le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan; died 3 Nov. 1415	=	Sir Robert de Ferrars born 1373; died 1396 s.p.m.	=	Joan de Beaufort da. of John, Duke of Lancaster; died 13 Nov. 1440
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Sir Edmund de Ferrars born 1386 died 17 Dec. 1435	=	Eleanor da. and co-heir of Thomas de la Roche; died 4 Nov. 1440	=	Elizabeth Mary
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Sir William de Ferrars born 1413 died 9 June, 1450	=	Elizabeth da. of Sir Hamon Belknap; died 28 May, 1471
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Anne de Ferrars born Jan. 1439 died 1469; burd. in Black Friars Monastery	=	Sir Walter Devereux of Bodenham and Whitchurch, Co. Hereford; Sheriff of that County; slain at Bosworth 1485; ancestor of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex
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791.—WILLIAM DE FERRARS, EARL OF DERBY TO ROBERT DE MERCINTON. *Charter Roll 37 Hen. III. pt. I. m. 12.*

6 April 1253 Inspeximus and confirmation of the charter which our well beloved and trusty William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, made to Robert de Mercinton, his clerk, of a certain solar and wardrobe and a cellar under the same and a certain other solar and a certain green place and a certain other place with definite measurements and bounds within the Court (*curiam*) of the said Earl in London. To have and to hold to the same Robert for the whole term of his life with freedom of entry and exit towards the street which is called Newestrade and freedom of entry and exit through the great gate of the aforesaid Court, for a pair of white gloves every year at Easter.

Witnesses, John de Grey, Master William de Kylkenny, Archdeacon of Coventry, Henry de Wengham, William de Grey, John de Geres, Imbert Pugeis, and others.

Given under our hand at Havering the 6th day of April.

It was at one time thought that the exit towards Newestrade was towards Chancery Lane. But the discovery that the entrance was in Shoe Lane and that Fetter Lane was also at first known as New Street corrects a former mistake. Imbert Pugeis was probably Steward of the Earl.

792. THE KING TO HENRY DE BRATTON. *Pat. Rolls 38 Hen. III. m. 2.*

25 May 1254 Appointment of Henry de Bracton, King's clerk, to keep the houses late of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, in London which are in the King's keeping to lodge therein during the minority of the heirs [By the Queen]
as is enrolled in a writ Close 8 May.

The heirs were Robert de Ferrars, son of the said William, and Robert's wife, Mary le Brun, niece of the King, both under age. The King gave the custody of the Earldom of Derby to his second son Edmund, who, however, in May, 1257, for 6,000 marks paid down, sold to his mother, Queen Eleanor and to Peter of Savoy, the wardship of the castles and lands of Robert's inheritance and the dower of Margaret, Robert's mother, if that dower fall in; and should Robert die, the wardship of William, his brother, during his minority. Three years later Robert came of age and was put in possession of his Earldom. Shortly afterwards he was in arms against the King. Whether Bratton then surrendered his custody of the houses of Robert in Fetter Lane is uncertain.

793.—JOHN DE FERRARS. *Misc. Inq. Chan. F.* 40, No. 20.

- 20 May 1281 Inquisition taken Tuesday before Ascension Day, 9 Ed. I. before Robert le Marshall, Nicholas le Lung, John de Malverne, John le Mancer, Ernald le Taillur, Nicholas le Torner, Thomas le Blader, Reginald le Faner, and others, as to what time John de Ferrars had seisin of a certain messuage with the appurtenances in Sholane in the city of London which he has of the gift of Margaret de Ferrars, formerly Countess of Derby, lately deceased. The Jurors say that the said Countess on Monday next after the feast of S. Mary
- 29 July 1279 Magdalene, in 8 Ed. I. by Saer Harecurt her attorney put the said John in seisin thereof just as she herself was jointly seised with the Earl de Ferrars in a charter of feoffment.

Saer Harecurt was a knight of Simon de Montfort, leader of the rebellion in 1263.

794.—ROBERT DE FERRARS. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F.* 122.

- 6 Dec. 1353 Inquisition held at Stowe Co. Stafford Friday the feast of S. Nicholas, 27 Ed. III. after the death of Robert de Ferrars.
He died 28 August, 24 Ed. III. John de Ferrars is his son and heir aged 21 years at the feast of the Purification last.
- 12 Oct. 1353 Writ dated 12 Oct. 27 Ed. III.

This Inquisition was to establish proof of age of John. The date of his father's death was 28 August, 22 Ed. III., not 24 Ed. III., as stated at the Inquisition.

On the 1st day of June, 23 Ed. III. [1349] a grant was made to Joan, late the wife of Robert de Ferrars and the other executors of his will of the keeping of his lands in the King's hands by reason of the nonage of Robert's heir during such nonage. On the 6th day of June, 1349, the debts of Robert de Ferrars, deceased, to the King were pardoned, a pardon renewed on the 13th day of October following and on the 6th day of April, 1350 [Patent Rolls].

On the 19th day of October, 1349, licence was granted to John de Ferrars, son and heir of Robert de Ferrars, tenant in chief and Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, Baron of Stafford, to marry [Patent Rolls].

On the 1st day of October, 1368, Joan, late the wife of Robert de Ferrars, was granted an annuity of 100 marks payable at the Exchequer. By the King's command she had been and was then in the company of his daughter, the Countess of Ulster. She died the 29th day of June, 1375, when her son, Robert de Ferrars, half-brother of the above-mentioned John, came into possession of the manor of S. Pancras, purchased by Joan in 1361, and it was sold by the said Robert to Sir Robert Knolles in the year 1377 [see Nos. 1755, 1756].

795.—SIR JOHN DE FERRARS. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F. 193.*

27 May 1367 Inquisition held at Northampton Thursday, the feast of the Ascension 41 Ed. III. after the death of John de Ferrars knight.

He died 31 March last. Robert de Ferrars is his son and heir, aged seven years and more.

Inquisition held in Co. Wilts. He held the manor of Broughton in right of Elizabeth his wife who survives and holds it for life jointly enfeoffed with Fulk Lestrage her former husband, deceased, with reversion to the heirs of John Lestrage father of the said Fulk.

He died 3 April last. Heir, as above.

Inquisitions held in Cos. Stafford, Salop, and Gloucester.

2 April 1367 He died across the seas, 2 April last, Heir, as above.

The Inquisition for Middlesex or London has not been traced.

796.—ROBERT FERRARS OF CHARTLEY. *Inq. p. m. Chan. 1 Hen. V. 26.*

10 April 1413 Inquisition taken at London before William Walderne, Mayor and Escheator of the city of London, 10 April, 1 Hen. V. The jurors say that Robert Ferrars of Chartley, Chivaler, died seised in his demesne as of fee of 8 cottages with garden in Scholane and Fayturslane in the Ward of Faryndon without which are worth yearly 53s. 4d. clear and are held of the King in free burgage.

13 March 1412/3 The said Robert died 13 March last past; Edmund Ferrars is his son and next heir and is aged 27 years and more.

797.—EDMUND FERRARS. *Inq. p. m. Chan., 14 Hen. VI. 33.*

31 Jan. 1435/6 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall of the city of London before Henry Frowyke, mayor and escheator there, 31 Jan. 14 Hen. VI. The jurors say that Edmund Ferrars held on the day of his death in his demesne as of fee 5 cottages and 19 gardens in Sholane and Faiturlane in the ward of Faringdon without in the suburb of London. The said 5 cottages are worth beyond deductions nothing. Five of the said gardens in Faiturlane are each worth yearly 4s. clear; the remainder of the said gardens are each worth yearly 3s. 4d. clear. All the premises are held of the King in free burgage.

The said Edmund had no other lands there at the time of his 21 Dec. 1435 death. He died Saturday next before the feast of S. Thomas the Apostle last past. William Ferrers, esquire, is his son and next heir and is aged 23 years and more.

798.—WILLIAM DE FERRARS OF CHARTLEY. *Chan. Inq. p. m. Hen. VI. File 138.*

29 Sept. 1450 Inquisition held at the Guyhald, 29 Sept. 29 Hen. VI, after the death of William de Ferrars of Chartely, knight. He held one cottage and 38 gardens in the parishes of S. Bridget and S. Dunstan in Fletestret in the suburb of London between Sholane and Frartislane [*sic*] in the ward of Faryndon without. The cottage is worth nothing by the year beyond expenses. The gardens are worth 40s. by the year beyond expenses. They are held of the King in free burgage as is the whole city of London. William died 9 June 1450 Tuesday, 9 June last. Anne, wife of Walter Devereux, esquire, is his daughter and heir, aged 11 years 8 months.

Assignment of dower of Elizabeth who was wife of William de 15 Dec. 1450 Ferrars made 15 Dec. 29 Hen. VI, by the Mayor as Escheator, in the presence of the nearest friends of Anne, daughter and heir of the said William. Four gardens in the parish of S. Dunstan between Sholane and Fayterslane by the garden of the prior and convent of S. Mary of Overey on the west which John Hardy skinner holds. One garden by the said 4 gardens which Agnes wife of the late Walter White holds. One garden which John Stapulton grocer holds. One garden which John Reynold cordwainer holds. One garden which William Knotte tailor holds. Six gardens by the garden of Lord Audeley on the east which Henry Sampson holds.

The said gardens amount to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the value of the lands which the said William held in the city viz. 13s. 4d. by the year. To hold in name of her dower in the city for term of her life.

799.—SIR WALTER DEVEREUX. *Fines, Divers Counties, 14 Ed. IV.*

1 July 1474 Final concord, made in the Octave of S. John Baptist, 14 Ed. IV, between Sir Walter Devereux, knight, Thomas Bybbesworth, Thomas Manyngton, and Geoffrey Blodwell, plaintiffs, and Henry Turnour and Margaret his wife, formerly the wife of John

Walshe, esquire, of the manor of Andrews &c. in Cheshunt, and of one messuage in Holbourne in London; Plaintiffs and the heirs of Geoffrey are to pay Margaret £90 yearly for her life out of the Hertfordshire property and after her death to be quit of all payments.

John Walsh = Margaret = (2) Henry Turnour
held manor of
Andrews, Cheshunt;
will proved 1464

John Walsh will proved 1515, bequeathing property in the Strand to his master, Cardinal Wolsey [see Anc. Deed A 1157]	Robert Neville died 1495	=	Joan	John Rufford died 1504	=	Elizabeth Alice wife of William Chesyll
	Michael Neville			John Rufford		

Sir Walter Devereux became Lord Ferrars through marriage with Anne, daughter and heir of William de Ferrars, who died in 1450. But the property in Holborn referred to in this deed is almost certainly that mentioned in No. 950. In the above deed, therefore, he was probably acting as one of the feoffees of the heirs of John Walsh.

800.—HUGH HASARD TO JOHN GILES. *Hustings Rolls* 48, No. 84.

23 Dec 1319 Grant by Hugh Hasard, Bregerdlere, citizen, and Ellen his wife, to John Giles, citizen, and Isabel his wife, of a plot of land with houses built thereon, in the parish of S. Bride in Fletestrete in the suburb of London, in a lane called Scholane; in breadth between a tenement of Master Richard de Gloucestre, clerk, on the south and William Passemer on the north, and in length between the said lane of Scholane on the east, and a tenement of the said Richard on the west.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chiggewell, mayor, Simon de Abyndon and John de Prestone, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Thomas de Chedington, William de Toppesfeld, James le Palmere, Robert de Flete, Ralf le Cotiller, Hugh le Armurer, William Deveney, Ralf le Honner, Reginald le Taverner, Walter le Arblaster, Ralf, clerk.

London, Sunday after S. Thomas Apostle, 13 Ed. II.

21 Jan.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Vincent, 13 Ed. II.

1319/20

S. Andrew's Parish
tenement of
William Passemer
[see 808]

tenement
of
Richard
de
Gloucester
clerk

Hugh Hasard
to
John Giles
S. Bride's Parish

tenement of
Master Richard
de Gloucester

S. Bride's Parish Scholane—A.D. 1320

From No. 807 this tenement formerly belonged to Ellen de Flete, whom probably Hugh Hasard had married.

The tenement of Master Richard de Gloucester corresponds to the Court of the Earl of Derby. He also held two tenements in the parish of S. Dunstan, for which he paid 7s. yearly to the New Temple.

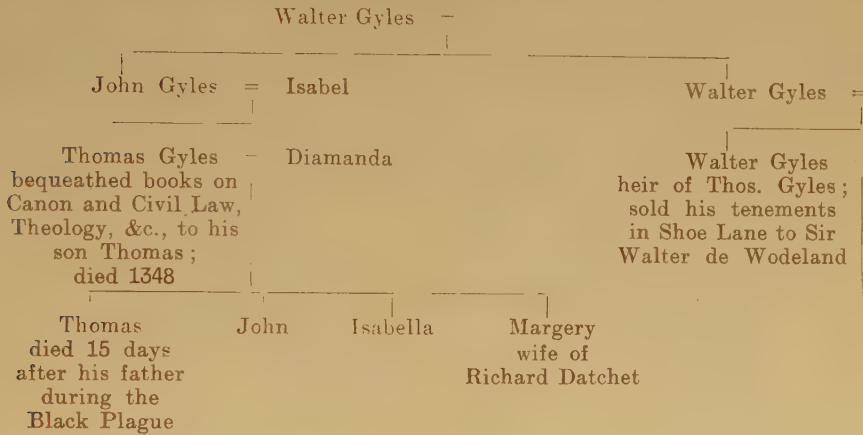
801.—THOMAS GILES. *Ch. Inq. p. m. 24 Ed. III. F. 109, No. 18.*

12 July 1350 Inquisition held in the city of London on Monday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 24 Ed. III.

Thomas Giles held in the parish of S. Bride Fleet Street three tenements of the King in free burgage as is held the whole city of London; two of which descended to him by inheritance after the death of John Giles his father; and the third he acquired of John de Flete, son of Ralph le Cotiller. From the deceased the right to the said tenement descended to Thomas his heir who survived his father by 15 days. From this son the right reverted to one Walter, as kinsman and heir, brother of John Giles the father. From the said Walter the right descended to Walter his son and heir, who entered upon the said tenements after the death of Thomas son of Thomas, and gave them by charter to one Walter de Wodeland, knight. The latter gave them to John de Ware, chaplain, minor Canon of S. Paul's who is now seised thereof.

Thomas held no other lands &c. within the city. He died 8 April 1348 Tuesday before Palm Sunday, 22 Ed. III. The aforesaid Walter,

son of Walter, aged 23 years and more is heir of the aforesaid Thomas, son of Thomas Giles.



802.—SIR WALTER DE WODELONDE TO WALTER ATTE NASSH.
Hustings Rolls 78, No. 45.

27 Feb. Grant by Walter de Wodelonde, knight, to Walter atte Nassh
1349/50 and Agnes his wife, of lands in Fletestrete, Bridelane and Sholane in the parish of S. Bride in the suburb of London.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Wigan, Thomas atte Sloo, Nicholas Sporiere, William Wappenham, Thomas Sporiere.

London, 27 Feb. 24 Ed. III.

29 Feb. Enrolled Monday after S. Matthias, 24 Ed. III.
1349/50

803. WALTER ATTE NASSHE TO SIR WALTER DE WODELAND.
Hustings Rolls 78, No. 46.

1 March Grant by Walter atte Nasshe and Agnes his wife to Walter de
1349/50 Wodeland, knight, of lands which they had by his enfeoffment, formerly Thomas Gyles'; in Fletestrete, Bridelane and Scholane, in the parish of S. Bridget in the suburb of London.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Wigan, Thomas atte Sloo, Nicholas Sporiere, William Wappenham, Thomas atte Crouche, Thomas Sporiere.

London, 1 March, 24 Ed. III.

1 March Enrolled, Monday after S. Mathias, 24 Ed. III.
1349/50

804.—JOHN DE WARE, CHAPLAIN, TO NICHOLAS PEUTRER. *Hustings*
Rolls 81, No. 73.

13 Jan.

1352/3

Grant by John de Ware, chaplain and minor canon of the Church of S. Paul, London, to Nicholas Peutrer, citizen, of tenements which John had by enfeoffment of Walter de Wodeland, knight, which formerly were Thomas Gyles', late deceased; of which, one tenement is in Fletestrete between a tenement of Thomas Brix and a tenement of Thomas atte Slow, one end abutting on the highway, and extending in length to the court of the Bishop of Salisbury; another tenement is in Bridelane, between a tenement of the Abbot of Wynhecombe and a tenement of Adam Haket; the third is in Sholane between a tenement of Sir Thomas Ferrers, knight, and a tenement of Walter de Chedyngton. The said three tenements are in the parish of S. Bride, Virgin, in the suburb of London.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Adam Haket, Thomas de York, Nicholas Sporiere, Thomas atte Crouch, Thomas Brix, Walter de Chedyngton, John de Laughton, saddler.

London, in the said parish of S. Bride, 13 Jan. 26 Ed. III.

22 June 1353 Enrolled, Monday after the Translation of S. Edward the King,
 27 Ed. III.

afterwards part
 of Davy's Inn
 tenement of
 Walter de Chedyngton

John de Ware
 Canon of S. Paul's
 to
 Nicholas Peutrer
 formerly of
 Thomas Gyles

tenement of
 Sir Thomas Ferrers

Sholane, parish of S. Bride—A.D. 1353

Sir Thomas Ferrers, of Cos. Leicester and Northants, was a prisoner in the Tower from 1361 to 1363. The real owner of the property held by him was Sir John de Ferrers, Baron Ferrers of Chartley.

805.—NICHOLAS PEUTRER'S EXECUTORS TO ROBERT IN THE HEY.
Hustings Rolls 100, No. 131.

3 Aug. 1372 Sale by Clement Launder, citizen and fishmonger, and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Nicholas Peutrer late citizen, and his principal executor, Walter Hengle, peutrer, & Stephen Bryd her co-executors, by virtue of his will enrolled on Monday the morrow of the Purification, 39 Edw. III. to Robert in the Hey, citizen and blacksmith, (ferrou) and Alice his wife, of shops with gardens in Sholane in the suburb of London, which Nicholas purchased from Sir John de Ware, late chamberlain of the Church of S. Paul, between a tenement of Sir Thomas Ferrers, knight, deceased, and a tenement late of Walter Chedyngton—bequeathed by the said will to be sold.

Witnesses, William de Bathe, Thomas Ayremynne, Simon atte Nax', John Elmede, Roger Chaundeler.

London, Monday before the feast of S. Bartholomew, 46 Ed. III.

8 Nov. 1372 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Leonard, Abbot, 46 Ed. III.

parish of S. Andrew
 tenement
 formerly of
 Walter de Chedyngton

parish of S. Bride
 Executors of
 Nicholas Peutrer
 to
 Robert in the Hey

tenement of
 Sir Thomas Ferrers
 deceased

Sholane—A.D. 1372

806.—ELY REYNER TO ROBERT CHYSTERFORTH AND WILLIAM CLAY. *Hustings Rolls* 134, No. 63.

19 Jan.
1406/7 Quitclaim by Ely Reyner, citizen and tanner, to Robert Chysterforth, tanner, and William Clay, corier, citizens, of messuages, with gardens adjoining, in the lane of Sholane in the parish of S. Bride of Fletestrete in the suburb of London, in the ward of Farndon without, lying together between land of John Askewyth on the south, west and north, and the King's way of the lane of Sholane on the east; which Robert and William had by enfeoffment of John Basset of Cristeshale, Co. Essex, and John had by enfeoffment of the said Ely.

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Thomas Duke, George Crescy, John Askewyth, Richard Walworth, William Ball.

London, 19 January, 8 Henry III.

John Mapilton, comes and puts in his claim because Ely had before granted the premises to him and others, with clause of warranty; and the present deed is to the prejudice of his estate therein.

28 Feb. Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathias, 8 Hen. IV.

1406/7

	land of John Askewyth	
	Ely Reyner to John Bassett and he to Robert Chesterforth and William Clay	Sholane—A. D. 1407
land of John Askewyth	land of John Askewyth	

John Mapilton was, in 1405, Attorney of Henry, Prince of Wales. See also No. 1070, where Mapilton in the next year was one of the feoffees of a garden belonging afterwards to Barnards Inn. He is also mentioned in the earliest known Order in Chancery issued by Cardinal Beaufort, the Chancellor in 1415 [see No. 43].

807.—REGINALD DE BREHULL TO WILLIAM PASSEMER. *Hustings Rolls 47, No. 76.*

19 Dec. 1318 Grant by Reginald de Brehull and Juliana his wife to William Passemer, citizen of London, of a tenement in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Bride, in a lane called Schoflane, in breadth between a tenement of Ellen de Flete on the south and a tenement of Ralf le Cotiller on the north and in length from the king's street of Schoflane on the east to a garden formerly of Earl de Ferrers on the west.

Witnesses, John de Wengrave, mayor, John Poyntel and John de Dallyng, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, William de Toppesfeld, Ralf le Cotiller, Roger Chauntecler, John atte Slo, Hugh le Armurer, John Deveneys, William le Barber, bedell, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

London, Tuesday before Christmas, 12 Ed. II.

22 Jan. Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul,
1318/9. 12 Ed. II.

808.—BENET LE ESPORIER TO RALPH LE COTELER. *Hustings Rolls 45, No. 117.*

24 Dec. 1316 Grant by Benet le Esporier, son of Henry le Esporier, formerly citizen of London, to Ralph le Coteler of Fletestrete London of a plot of land with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holdeburn in the suburb of London in the lane called Scholane between a tenement which Ralph has of the gift of Benet on the north and a tenement of William Passemer on the south the highway of Sholane on the east and land of Earl Ferrars on the west.

Witnesses, John de Wengrave, Mayor, William de Causton and Ralph le Ballancer, Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of the Ward, Roger Chauntecler, William de Flete, barber, Ralf son of

Walter de Flete, William Passemere, Hugh le Armurer, Reginald le Taverner, Walter le Arblastar, William Benemeys, Ralf, clerk.

London, Friday, Christmas Eve, 10 Ed. II.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Purification, 10 Ed. II.

	tenement of Ralph the Cutler formerly of Benet	Scholane—A.D. 1316
land of Earl Ferrars	Benet le Esporier to	
site of the Court of the Earl of Derby.	Ralph le Coteler <i>S. Andrew's parish</i>	
	tenement of William Passemere [see No. 800]	
	<i>S. Bride's parish</i>	
	tenement of Hugh Hasard	

In No. 793 it is stated that on 29 July, 1279, the Countess of Derby put her son John Ferrars in seisin of the property in Shoe Lane which she and her husband, Robert, Earl of Derby, had held jointly. Her husband had been deprived of his Earldom in 1266; John Ferrars, their son, should therefore have been described in the above deed as Baron Ferrars of Chartley.

809.—JOHN CLERK TO JOHN TILER. *Hustings Rolls* 4, No. 111.

Grant by John Clerk, le Chapiller, and Christine his wife to John Tiler of Sholand of their land, with houses built thereon, in a street called Sholand within the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburnne in the suburb of London between land formerly of John de Aula on the north and land which was of Nicholas, parmenter, on the south, extending from the aforesaid street on the east to land sometime of Warin le Cordewaner on the west. Christine forswore her right.

9 Nov. 1271 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Martin the Bishop,
56 Hen. III.

The will of John le Tuler was proved October, 1285. He made bequests for the maintenance of wax tapers in S. Andrew's Church. To Elena, his servant, he left 2 messuages in S. Brigid's parish in Scholane.

810.—THOMAS DE BRAUNCESTRE TO SIR ANIAN, BISHOP OF BANGOR. *Hustings Rolls* 11, No. 50.

Grant by Thomas de Brauncestre, citizen of London, and Isabel his wife, daughter of the late Reginald of Cambridge, to Sir Anian Bishop of Bangor and to his successors of land with houses built thereon in Sholane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne formerly of Nicholas Dyer (Tinctoris) and Margery of Sholane his wife between land of John Tiler on the south and land formerly of Stephen of Sholane on the north containing in length on the south $62\frac{1}{4}$ ells of the iron ell of the lord King of England and in length on the north 49 ells and in width towards the Kingsway in front which is called Sholane 26 ells 2 inches and in width at the back $25\frac{1}{2}$ ells for a yearly rent to Thomas and Isabel of 1d. at Easter and to the monks of Waverle 20d. at Michaelmas and to the heirs of Nicholas Dyer and Margery his wife 1d. at Easter.

15 July 1280 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 8 Ed. I.

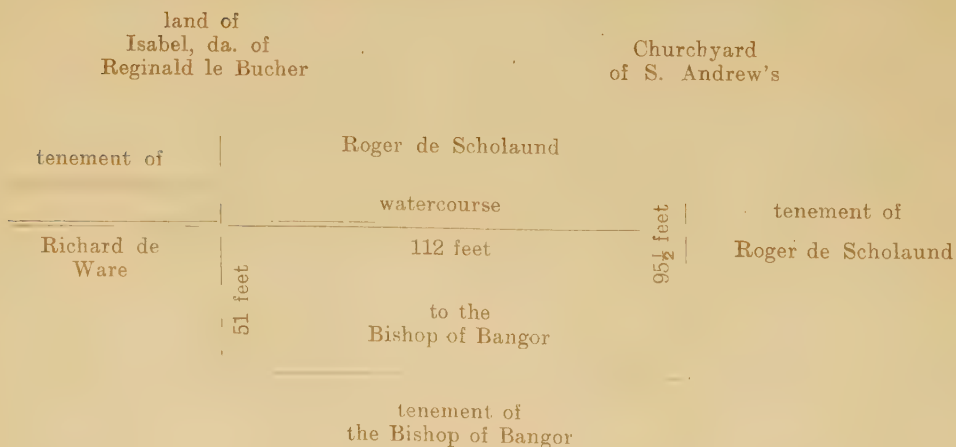
land formerly of Stephen of Sholane			
76 feet 6 inches	147 feet	78 feet 2 inches	Reginald =
	Thomas de Brauncestre to		le bucher
	The Bishop of Bangor		of Cambridge
	formerly of Nicholas Dyer		Thomas = Isabel
	186 feet 9 inches		de Brauncester
land of John Tiler formerly of John le Chapiller, Clerk		Sholane—A.D. 1280	

811.—ROGER DE SCHOLAUND TO ANIAN, BISHOP OF BANGOR.
Hustings Rolls 12, No. 127.

Grant by Roger de Scholaund and Joan his wife to Anian, Bishop of Bangor, and his successors of a plot of land in Scholane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn in length between a tenement of the said Roger and Joan on the east and a tenement of Richard de Ware on the west containing in length 37 ells of the King and one foot and in width at the east end 31 ells $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the graveyard of the said church on the north and a tenement of the said bishop on the south and at the west end in width 17 ells between land of the said bishop and land of Isabel, formerly daughter of Reginald le Bucher. For a yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cummin or 1d. at Michaelmas to Roger and Joan.

The bishop shall have the course of the water running from the garden of Richard de Ware through the middle of the said plot in the accustomed manner and in no way obstruct it and shall renew and repair at his own cost a wall at the east end between his land and the land of Roger and Joan. The bishop has given 10 marks of silver.

10 Nov. 1281 Enrolled Monday, the eve of S. Martin the Confessor, 9 Ed. I.

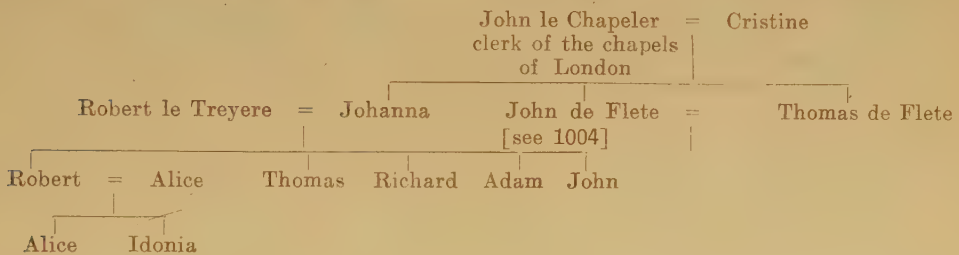


The will of Roger de Scholond was proved in 1283. He left to Avice, his daughter, his place in the Chepe, and his tenements to be sold.

812.—JOHN CLERK TO ANIAN, BISHOP OF BANGOR. *Hustings Rolls* 12,
No. 128.

Quit claim by John, called clerk of the chapels of London, and Cristine his wife to Anian, bishop of Bangor, of the plot of land which the bishop had by sale from Roger de Scholand and Joan his wife.

10 Nov. 1281 Enrolled Monday the eve of S. Martin the Confessor, 9 Ed. I.



813.—THE KING TO JOHN GILBERT, BISHOP OF BANGOR. *Pat. Rolls*
48 Ed. III. pt. I. p.

30 April 1374 Grant in mortmain to John Gilbert, Bishop of Bangor, of a messuage, namely, a plot of land with houses built thereon and a garden in Sholane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn which were sometime of Thomas de Brauncester and Isabel his wife and are in the King's hand as a forfeit because Thomas and Isabel who held them in burgage, alienated them in mortmain without licence to Anian, late Bishop of Bangor, as appears by an inquisition taken by Adam de Bury then Mayor of London and escheator there.

814. JOHN BIRD, BISHOP OF BANGOR, TO WALTER HENDLE.
Pat. Rolls 32 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 29.

25 April 1540 Licence to John, Bishop of Bangor, to lease his messuage or house in the parish of S. Andrew Holborn adjoining the churchyard of the said parish church, parcel of the demesne lands of the

Bishopric of Bangor, to Walter Hendle, attorney of the Court of Augmentation, for 89 years at the yearly rent of a red rose if demanded.

25 April, 32 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 29.

John Bird was Bishop of Bangor from 1539 to 1542, when he became Bishop of Chester. The presumption seems permissible that the Bishops Inn was used for the Court of Augmentations. Sir Richard Sackville was Chancellor of the Court in 1548.

The will of Sir Walter Hendle, of Cranbrook, Kent, was proved in 1550. He bequeathed his term in the messuage or house in Holborn called Bangor Place to Walter Hendle, son of his brother Thomas Hendle, during their joint lives, to remain on the death of either of them to Peter Hendle, son of the said Thomas. He also left 6s. 8d. to each of the two priests of Grays Inn to pray for his soul.

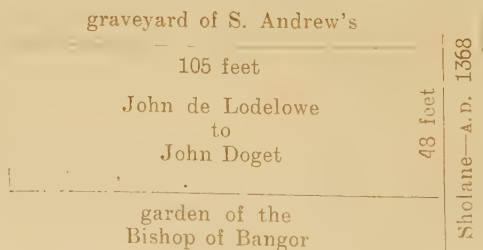
815. JOHN DE LODELOWE TO JOHN DOGET. *Hustings Rolls* 96, No. 104.

4 July 1368 Grant by John de Lodelowe, citizen and cordwainer, to John Doget, citizen, of a garden in Sholane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London between the garden of the bishop of Bangor and the graveyard of the church of S. Andrew containing in length 35 ells and in width 16 ells.

Witnesses, John Rote, William de Bathe, William de Sallowe, John Heynes, John Totenhale.

London, Tuesday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 42 Ed. III.

17 July 1368 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 42 Ed. III.



SECTION 22.

[816]

THE CHURCH OF S. ANDREW.

THE earliest known reference to the Church of S. Andrew of Holborn is to be found in a charter granted by King Edgar in the year 971 to the Church of S. Margaret, Westminster, in the parish of which church S. Andrew's then was. Its immediate surroundings, barren of houses, had no parochial needs, and the church was possibly merely a wayside oratory where travellers might supplicate for protection on their outward journey or render thanksgiving for their safe return. The charter makes it clear, however, that in Saxon times the oratory, if such it was, must have been ancient in 971; for it is described as "the old log-built church of S. Andrew."

Neither the aldermen of the city nor the Bishop of London then exercised any jurisdiction west of the Fleet nor south of the main thoroughfare of Holborn; the overlordship of the churches and land lying between that road and the Thames and between the Fleet on the east and Tyburn on the west was vested in the Abbot of Westminster. But in the reign of Henry I., Gladwin the Priest, who held the Church of S. Andrew as part of his patrimony, gave it to the Canons of S. Paul on condition that they should regrant it to the monks of the Abbey of S. Saviour, Southwark, for a rent of 1s. payable to the Cathedral every Easter, an arrangement which endowed that Abbot with the advowson of the church. But the gift created an unusual situation; the Canons, on behalf of the Bishop of London, were now holding an ecclesiastical building under the Abbot of Westminster, which involved conflicting jurisdiction and engendered a controversy lasting for more than a century until it terminated favourably for the Bishop. The decision of the year 1222 made the citizens of London the ruling authorities over the whole



- 1 Homers Alley
- 2 Plumtree court
- 4 Molins Row
- 5 spectacle Bents
- 6 Eagle and Child Alley
- 9 Robin Hood court

- 10 Cook Yard
- 11 Plough Yard
- 12 Suttons Court
- 13 Seropes Court
- 14 S. Andrews Church
- 15 Bartletts Court

- 16 Kings Head Court
- 17 Black Bull Inn
- 24 Blacketts Court
- 25 Horse Shoe Alley
- 107 Peters Street
- 108 Harp Alley

- 109 Lams Alley
- 110 Hatton Court
- 111 Blue Court
- 112 Woods Alley
- 113 George Alley
- 114 Titus Court

district lying between the city walls on the east and the Bars of Holborn and the Temple on the west, with the notable exception of the Churches of S. Bride and S. Dunstan. Temple Bar had probably been set up about the year 1161 ; the Bars of Holborn may have been erected as early as 1128 ; it was high time, therefore, in 1222, that the secular governance of this district by the Mayor and its spiritual rule by the Bishop should be officially recognized.

[817] Long before the year 1222 the old wooden structure of the Church of S. Andrew had been superseded by a larger, more up-to-date, and possibly Gothic building, that great French innovation in architecture having already spread to this country. Towards the close of the thirteenth century, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the Justiciar, purchased a residence for himself in Shoe Lane ; John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, the Treasurer, built for his own use a palace with a beautiful chapel on the north side of Holborn ; and soon after, upon an adjacent site, Lord Scrope, the Chief Justice, established his Inn. In 1280 the aspect of the Church of S. Andrew, standing on the eminence overlooking the Holeburn Valley, was much enhanced by the erection of a belfry towards the expense of which a wealthy city magnate, Simon de Gardino of Portepool, bequeathed a sum of money, with a further bequest for maintaining torches in the church in perpetuity. The parish had become populous and wealthy ; it was London's first West End.

[818] In 1306 Avice Edyman, relict of William Edyman, another opulent citizen, bequeathed to the Church of S. Andrew all her rents and houses in the parish, with the exception of one at the corner of Leather Lane, for the purpose of founding a chantry there for the souls of herself and her husband. This chantry became of great importance, and for some undiscovered reason the parishioners of S. Andrews parish held it in great honour. It was dedicated to S. Osythe, Virgin and Martyr, who was murdered about the year 870 under very cruel circumstances by the Danes, the nunnery of which she had been Abbess being ruthlessly destroyed. But Bishop Belmeis, or Beaumais, of London, shortly before his death in 1127, refounded the nunnery upon its old site in Essex. In 1443, when the funds for the maintenance of Edyman's chantry were languishing

and daily mass at Edyman's tomb seemed likely to fall into desuetude, to insure its continuance a brotherhood, known as the Fraternity of S. Sythe, was established, upon which the saintly Henry VI. conferred all the dignity and privileges of a city Guild, making it "capable of pleading and being impleaded in any Court, of meeting at will to arrange amongst themselves for their good rule and of clothing themselves in a distinctive garb." It was a remarkably special favour that was thus bestowed upon them, not warranted by any necessity of this chantry above others, but conceded rather on account of the social standing of the large, energetic, legal contingent in the ranks of the Brotherhood.

[819] All companies of Inns, whether of lawyers or craftsmen, by very ancient custom were wont to associate themselves with some particular church and, in the case of craftsmen, with some Fraternity. Even the Inns of Court, possessing chapels of their own within their Inns, maintained connection with their parish churches. Both Lincolns Inn and Grays Inn helped to support S. Andrews Church by yearly contributions and by the patronage of official attendance at its services, and the Church of S. Clement Danes, used by the Templars, to whom it had been given by Henry III., was in a similar way supported by the lawyers of the Temple. During the Lancastrian period, when the Strand was acquiring greater prominence, when there were no less than seven Bishops' palaces adorning the way from Temple Bar to Charing Cross as well as four new Chancery Inns, the district covered by the parish of S. Andrew still continued the more fashionable and its church the more famous; for its pulpit, between 1439 and 1447, was occupied by Dr. Gilbert Worthington, probably the most eloquent preacher of his day; and this period coincided with the greatest activities of the Fraternity of S. Sythe. By the exertions of that body a new steeple was built in 1447; and in 1457 new bells were hung and two newly built aisles were added to the church. Amongst the donors towards these improvements were:—

The four Justices of the King's Bench;

The four Justices of the Common Bench;

Staple Inn, by Sir John Popham;

Barnards Inn, by Sir Robert Danvers ;

Furnivals Inn, by Sir Abel Hynemers ;

Davys Inn { Mr. John Courtney, Principal of Furnivals
Inn, Mr. Mauvesley, and Mr. Catesby.

Included amongst the Justices was Chief Justice Fortescue ; and amongst those who made bequests by will towards the cost of the steeple was Sir Richard Newton, who had a house in the parish of S. Bride, in which he lived and died in 1450.

[820] Another gift by will to the Brotherhood of S. Sythe was made in the same year by John Rowell, otherwise known as John Grymesby, brewer, who bequeathed all his lands and tenements in Fetter Lane to the parson and wardens of the parish church upon condition that they maintained the chantry of S. Sythe for the souls of Avice Edyman and her husband and paid " the chaplain that singeth for their souls " an additional stipend of thirty-two shillings a year to sing for his soul also ; the overplus of the rents to be devoted towards the expenses of the new belfry and towards a new north-west end to the church, or, alternatively, to the use of the Brotherhood. This property of Rowell originally formed the northern half of what is now Plough Court and had formerly belonged to John Tamworth. Only six years later William Farnham bequeathed his brewery near the corner of Leather Lane, called " the White Hart upon the Hoop," to the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity of S. Sythe to keep a yearly obit for " John Courtney, late Principal of Furnivals Inn," and for all Christian souls, the overplus to be used towards the support of the priest to sing at the altar of S. Sythe for the soul of Courtney and the souls of the Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity. At the abolition of the chantries in Edward VI.'s reign, that of S. Sythe was in receipt of £14 18s. 8d. a year from property in the parish.

[821] Each of the four Inns of Chancery in Holborn, during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and probably for some time earlier, contributed 13s. 4d. a year towards the funds of the church, the payments being receivable by the Wardens of S. Sythe, who devoted these alms to the maintenance of the priest singing masses at Edyman's chantry and at the altars fronting the seats

appropriated to each Inn. One priest was employed in common by the Fraternity and the Inns; but probably there were several chapels, one for each Society. When the Fraternity and chantry were abolished the four Chancery Inns delivered their old-time alms "in the name of their pews" to the wardens of the church. Pews are much more ancient than is usually supposed. In 1449 the Garter King of Arms, William Brugges, of Kentish Town, whose will was proved at Lambeth, made a bequest of money to "the pewing of the church of Stamford, not curiously, but plainly," and to "the paving of the whole body of the church with Holland tiles." This Holland was probably the district so called in Lincolnshire.

Amongst the ancient gifts of property to the Church of S. Andrew was one arising from Besvile's Inn, afterwards Davys Inn and now Thavies Inn. John de Besville died in 1353, leaving his property in Holborn to certain Clerks of the Chancery then occupying it, with remainder to the said church. The houses forming the frontage of his Inn lay immediately to the west of the church; but it so happened that on the other side of them other houses had also been bequeathed to the said church, in reversion, by John Tavy, an armourer, together with an Inn where apprentices were lodged, forming afterwards part of Mirfields Inn and now known as Bartletts Buildings. In after years Besvile's gift was forgotten, and his houses were erroneously assumed to form part of the gift of John Tavy. Subsequent Sections will make this matter clearer.

[822] John Davy, who died fifty years after John Tavy, also bequeathed money to the church for a chantry for the souls of himself, his wife, and others. William Horsercroft, an associate of Davy in several paving commissions, who died in 1399, also bequeathed 13s. 4d. rent yearly out of his lands, tenements and buildings in Holborn for the good of his soul and that of his wife; it was to be distributed yearly in the following manner: 6s. 8d. for bread and ale for the priests, clerks and parishioners, 3s. 4d. for the poor and bedridden, and 3s. 4d. to those celebrating for him on the anniversary of his death; if the rector and wardens declined to make the distribution in the manner desired the rent was to go to the Mayor of London.

In the year 1480 the church was receiving rents from the following properties in the parish:—

The Church acre.

A garden plot in Grays Inn Lane.

The Great Vine	} All on the north side of Holborn and	
The Little Vine		held of the Bishops of Ely.
The White Vine		

Andrew Cross; the first house nearest the church.

„ „ the second house.

„ „ the third and fourth houses (paid as one rental).

Fifteen houses in Fetter Lane.

The Church acre lay behind “the White Hart,” now the southern entrance to Grays Inn; it paid 5s. yearly and was afterwards known as Holborn Court and now as South Square; it was acquired by Grays Inn in Queen Elizabeth’s reign. The garden plot in Grays Inn Lane was at the east gate of that Inn. The three vines were on the north side of Holborn and were bequeathed to the church in the year 1417 by Henry Rokulf, though in 1546 the rector and wardens were apparently unaware of it. The four houses constituting Andrew Cross were charged in that year with an annual quit rent of 9s. 10d. to the Abbot of Westminster, which identifies them with the four tenements in Holborn bequeathed to the church by John Tavy, the armourer, in 1349; they afterwards formed part of Crokehorn Alley, now known as Bartletts Buildings, and in 1480 they belonged to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew. The fifteen houses in Fetter Lane which in 1546 were attached to the Plough Inn were bequeathed to the church, as before stated, by John Rowell in 1460.

[823] At the charge of the church funds the Little Vine was new builded in 1502 for less than £50, timber and money being provided for the same by devout parishioners. In 1510 all the chalices, vestments, bells and suchlike were loaned by the churchwardens to the Serjeants at Law to the use of the great feast held by them in Ely House; and in that year the wardens received twenty shillings and two torches from the executors of Henry VII., bequeathed by him to the use of the church. The house next the

Great Vine, formerly known as the White Vine, was known in 1528 as the Church House and in that year was let to a new tenant. The Fraternity of S. Sythe were still receiving the quit rent from the fifteen or sixteen houses in Fetter Lane, applying it, apparently about £5, partly to use of the chantry, partly to itself. Next to the churchyard on the south was a garden and a garden wall, the churchwardens being liable for its repair; they sowed hemp seed in the garden "for the which, like good husbandmen, they made money for the use of the church."

[824] Churchwardens Richard Hone and John Smith drew up a rental of all the houses belonging to the church in 1528, and exhibited the same unto the Mayor's Court, "where it remains," says Richard Bentley, who was warden in 1584, and from whose book, compiled the same year, much of the information here given has been derived. In the latter part of the year 1528 the new wardens, William Herde and Philip Hogge, placed in the steeple four new bells made by Thomas Lawrence, of London.

The first bell, named *Spes*, weighed 807 lbs.

The second, named *Katherine*, weighed 1,110 lbs.

The third, named *Maria*, weighed 1,414 lbs.

The fourth, named *Andrew*, weighed 1,825 lbs.

Total 52 cwt. [sic]

In 1531 Hone and Smith were again wardens and repaired Mr. Wood's wall in the south churchyard next to Mr. Aylworth's garden door "between Davis Inne and the church," as had been accustomed, "as their fence." That Inn in this year was still commonly known as Davys Inn, not Thavies, as it is to-day. A new pulpit of wainscot was also erected at a cost of 33s. In 1534 Wardens Thomas Neale and William Preston were fined 3s. 4d. "for not ringing the bells when the King's Majesty went by." In 1538 the Church House "wherein Robert Fox now dwelleth" was rebuilt at the charge of the parish and by the devotion of the good people from whom money was "gathered" by the wardens. A tabernacle of S. Stephen, for

“ the Host ” presumably, is mentioned in that year’s records and also a prominent cross in the churchyard.

[825] The extravagant topsy-turviness of the Reformation is illustrated by the extraordinary destruction that took place in this church in Edward VI.’s reign. All the altars, images and superstitious things were removed, as was the rood, and most of them utterly destroyed ; but the cross, censers and the chalices of artistically wrought metal, after being broken up, were sold for £27 ; the pictured glass of the Gothic windows, being also superstitious, was smashed to pieces, and the windows were “ mended ” and “ new glazed ” with uncoloured panels for £4 2s. ; in what had been called the choir a Communion Table with forms on either side of it replaced the carved woodwork ; at the charge of the parish, the church was “ new-whited,” being first rubbed down with plaster of Paris, and Scripture texts and the King’s coat of arms supplanted the frescoed stories of the saints. The rubbing and whitening cost £6 12s. 1d., the texts and the King’s arms £5. The whitewashed chancel, shorn of its high altar, sculptured reredos, images and rood, with a deal table flanked by wooden benches across the length of it, must have seemed little better than the common-room of a tavern where work-worn labourers partook of bread and cheese and sipped their beer. The bread and wine supplied in one year for this “ Supper-table of the Lord ” cost 1s. 6d. ; a little later, under Queen Elizabeth, in 1564, “ the long form in the church was made new for communicants.” It is easy to condemn this deplorable perversion of right feeling on the part of a seriously-minded people, but it had its compensations ; it was in this year that the church witnessed the introduction of the Communion service as now contained in the Book of Common Prayer, a composition of concentrated introspection, such as the Puritan mind should have much loved, which for charm of rhythm, beauty of literary form and sustained spiritual aspiration will always remain a monument of the good taste of its compilers as well as the sublime possibilities of the English language at its best. Puritanism, with much that was puerile and repelling, at least brought to the few an intensity of religious feeling.

[826] Since the construction of Holborn Viaduct the Church

of S. Andrew has been relegated to an obscure situation many feet below the roadway level, and has lost the commanding position it once enjoyed. Standing almost at the top of the now obliterated Holborn Hill and of a noble Gothic type of architecture, it originally justified the choice of its site. The Great Fire nearly destroyed it, but what



Drawn by R. Johnston.

S. ANDREWS CHURCH IN 1814.

remained of its structure was remodelled in a mixed style, after Wren's design, in 1686. It is now nothing more than a stranded city church around which the tide of a large and fashionable population has long since ceased to surge. But in its palmy days, when princes lodged at Ely Palace, it would have been as greatly patronized as was

S. Martins in the Fields in the time of George III. Very often has a Chancery Court been held in its chancel; great ecclesiastical dignitaries, prominent administrators and Judges, many lords and ladies have attended its daily masses, nor is it difficult to imagine occasions when it was crowded with professors of the law from neighbouring legal Inns, gowned, coiffed and bewigged, their swords buckled to their sides. The latest legal proceedings recorded as having been held in S. Andrews Church was in 1564, when "Dr. Strange kept his court there and the parish bestowed his dinner for 6s. 8d.," that is, for himself and his assistants.

William Hone, writing in 1838, says: "Ah! what a goodly sight was Holborn Hill in my time. Then there was a comely row of fruit stalls skirting the edge of the pavement from opposite the steps of S. Andrews church to the corner of Shoe Lane. The fruit stood on tables covered with white cloths and placed end to end in a long line. The pears and apples were neatly piled up in ha'p'orths for then there were no penny worths." From such a description it may well be imagined what the whole of the exceptionally broad thoroughfare of Holborn may have been at a much earlier time on market days.

827.—RECTORS OF S. ANDREWS CHURCH, HOLBORN.

c. 1183	Richard.
c. 1190	James.
1245	Alexander [in office 1263].
1269	Roger [in office 1285].
1294	William de Alnigo.
1315	John de Foxton.
	Richard de Tadeclowe [in office 1322].
28 Oct. 1322	John de Wennington.
21 Feb. 1330	John Mynock.
22 Apl. 1343	Thomas de Cottingham, Junior [revoked 28 Apl.]
1 Sept. 1352	John de Reynford.
	Robert Gomme [in office March, 1353].
	Thomas Ocle of Hereford.
16 Nov. 1359	William Wyvill de Wenlock.
8 Oct. 1362	William Cantrey de Wenlock.
8 July 1374	Laurence de Radeford.
15 Aug. 1375	Richard de Holme.
13 Apl. 1383	John Wayte.
28 July 1383	Adam Foxley.
8 Dec. 1391	Nicholas Baggs.
27 Feb. 1392	Roger Walden.
13 May 1392	John Skelyngton.
16 Aug. 1394	Richard Pauncefoot.
25 Sept. 1394	Robert Elteslee.
9 May 1396	Hugh Sprot [in office 1413].
	Thomas de Oswaldkyrk [will proved 1425].
	Peter Heton.
21 Nov. 1427	William Prys [<i>or</i> Ap Rhys].
23 Feb. 1429	John Pygg.
31 Aug. 1432	William Lynford.
14 Nov. 1432	William Fallon.
18 Sept. 1433	John Dygon.
	1439 Gilbert Worthington [died 1447].
7 Sept. 1447	William Green [died 1478].

This list contains several names not to be found in lists previously compiled.

828.—SOME CHURCHWARDENS OF S. ANDREWS BEFORE A.D. 1556.

- 1390 John Shrouesbury and John Trap.
- 1399 William Rybode and John Carter.
- 1403 Richard Mordon and John Wynkebourn.
- 1424 Thomas Nanseglos and John Sharp.
- 1491 James Brown and Thomas Edwards.
- 1504 Robert Pepper.
- 1505 James Noble and John Godwyn.
- 1506 William White Perring and Nicholas Noylings.
- 1508 Alexander Karnivell and Thomas Davis.
- 1510 Henry Lewis and John Renington.
- 1511 Henry Bewe and William Hurd.
- 1512 William Shelton and Alexander Brown.
- 1517 Richard Hone and Thomas London.
- 1518 Robert Pepper and Robert Bennett.
- 1519 John Pynckney and Richard Hone.
- 1526 William Shelton and John Jefferies.
- 1527 Thomas Neale and William Preston.
- 1528 Richard Hone and John Smith.
- 1529 William Herde and Philip Hogg.
- 1531 Richard Hone and John Smith.
- 1532 Nicholas Uylene and Richard Atkinson.
- 1534 Thomas Neale and William Preston.
- 1535 Thomas Neale and William Preston.
- 1536 Joseph Hogg and William Viney.
- 1537 John Hogg and William Viney.
- 1538 John Fisher.
- 1546 Richard Wilkes and William Bowbee.
- 1547 Oliver Tatham and Hamon Woodal.
- 1548 Robert Griffin and Thomas Hornby.
- 1551 Richard Cliffe and John Mill.
- 1553 John Strutt and Robert Walker.
- 1555 Hamon Woodall and Derick Lighterfoot.

829.—GLADWIN THE PRIEST TO S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. *Deeds of S. Paul's A 2, No. 614.*

1100 to 1135 Be it known unto all the faithful, etc., that Master Gladwin the priest has given to S. Paul's and to the Canons serving God there the church of S. Andrew which is his patrimony upon this condition

nevertheless that the church of S. Saviour of Bermondsey and the monks of the same church may hold it of S. Pauls and of the Canons aforesaid rendering to them yearly 12d. at Easter for recognition in the church aforesaid.

830.—THE ADVOWSON OF THE CHURCH OF S. ANDREW. *Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 1107, No. 11.*

18 May 1413 Account of the Prior and Convent of the Conventual Church of S. Saviour Bermondsey of the temporalities in the King's hand during vacancy from 18 May 1 Hen. V. on which day Henry Thomeston late Abbot died to 29 June then next when the temporalities were delivered to Thomas Thetford now Abbot.

Rents of Assize : by the year.

	s.	d.
A tenement at London Bridge in the parish of S. Dionsius	2	6
A tenement in the parish of S. Dunstan's	3	0
„ „ „ „ „ „ S. Leonard	5	6
„ „ „ „ „ „ S. Nicolas	6	8
etc. etc.		

The advowson (inter alia) of the Church of S. Andrew the Apostle not accounted for because “ecclesie predicte plene fuerunt” namely the church of S. Andrew by Master Hugh Sprot, rector.

Many tenements and churches of London parishes are mentioned in this record.

831.—THE PARISHIONERS OF S. ANDREW, HOLBORN. *Pat. Rolls*
21 Hen. VI. pt. II. m. 8.

6 Aug. 1443 For the parishioners of S. Andrews, Holborne. On their petition shewing that divers of them can no longer support a chaplain to celebrate morning mass daily at the altar of S. Sitha in the parish church for the salvation of the living and the repose of the faithful departed; also to aid them in supporting a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily for the good estate of the King, the parishioners, John Fray, Gilbert Worthington, parson of the church, William Colyns and all other their benefactors during their lives and for their souls after death,—Licence for the said parishioners to found a gild of themselves and others in honour of S. Sitha in the church, to be a perpetual community capable of

acquiring lands rents and possessions, of electing yearly two masters or wardens to have the governance and survey of the gild, and of the keeping of such lands rents and possessions, and of removing such masters and wardens at will, having a common seal, being capable of pleading and of being impleaded in any court, of meeting at will to arrange among themselves for their good rule and of clothing themselves in a distinctive suit. Licence also for them to acquire in mortmain lands to the value of £10 yearly held in burgage of the King and held of others after due inquisition.

832.—CHANTRY LANDS OF THE CHURCH OF S. ANDREW, HOLBORN.

Land Revenue Office Miscellaneous Books, No. 243, folios 34—39.

Survey of Chantry Rents in London Henry viij.

The Parisshe of Seynt Androwe in Holbourne } Informations and answeres devised and made by Sir Nicholas Burton, clerke, parson of the seid Church and by Richard Wylkes and William Bowbee churchwardens of the same churche what they or any of them knowe concernyng suche chauntries, hospitalles, collegys, free chappellys, bretheroddes, rentys and proffyttes as be fownded within the seid churche, as do apperteyne in any wise to the same. Exhibited by the seid parson and churchwardens to the Right honorable the Kynges Maiesties commysysoners for the Survey of alle and synguler his Graces colleges, chauntries, etc. the Xth day of Aprell in the yere of the reign of our moost gracious Soveraigne Lorde Henry Theight by the grace of God King of England Fraunce and Ireland, Defendour of the faithe, and of the Church of England and also of Ireland in Erth the Supreme Hed xxxviijth.

A.D. 10 April
1546

To the firste Article. } We certefye that within the seid churche and parisshe are neither hospitalle, college nor free chappell But within the seid churche is one chauntry fownded by Amy Edyman, and no moe chauntries, and one stypendary preest kepte onely by the deuocion of the parisssheners and no moe stipendaries. And also two bretherhodes one of them beyng called the bretherhode of Seynte Sithe and the other of them called the bretherhode of Seynte John and Seynte Cristofer.

To the seconde } The Gyfte of Amy Edyman as concernyng the
Article. } foundation of her seid Chauntry.

A.D. 1305/6 We the seid parson and churchwardens certefye that the seid Amy Edyman in the xxxiiiijth yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the sonne of Kyng Henry dyd give to the seid churche, that is to sey to the parson and churchwardens of the seid churche then beyng and to their successours parsons and churchwardens of the same for euer alle her howses and rentys with thappurtenaunces in the seid parisshe to the augmentacion of the fyndyng of a preiste to synge perpetually for the soules of the seid Amy and of William Edyman her husband and Thomas their sonne and alle cristen soules as by her testament therof made more playnely apperith.

The Gyfte of John Rowell made to the seid churche for the supportacion of the seid chauntry and mayntenaunce of the reparacions of the same churche.

A.D. 1449/50 Item that John Rowell in the xxviiiijth yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the vith of famous memory gave to the seid churche alle his landes and tenementes in Feuterslane in the parisshe afore-seid to thentent that the parson and churchwardens of the seid churche for the tyme beyng shuld yerely of thissues and proffittes commyng of the same pay xxxijs. to the chapplen that syngeth for the soule of the seid Amy Edyman to thentent the same chapplen shuld also pray for the soule of the seid John Rowell. And the overplus of the same rentes he wyllid to the mayntenaunce of the reparationes of the seid churche as by his wyllid to be shewed playnely shalle and may appere.

The Gyfte of William Farnam made to the seid Fraternyty of S. Sithe for the kepyng of an obytt and helpe to fynde a preist.

A.D. 1455/6 Item that one William Farnam in the xxxiiiijth yere of the seid Kyng Henry the vith Reigne gave to the seid Fraternytye of S^t Sithe one messuage with thappurtenaunces called the White Harte upon the Hope in the seid parisshe, To kepe an yerely obytte for the soule of one Courteney and alle Cristen soules and the overplus to the helpe of the fyndyng of a preist to synge at the alter of S^t Sithe specially for the soule of the said Courteney and for the sowles of the bretherne and susterne of the seid fraternytye as by his wyllid redy to be shewed apperith.

To the thirde } The yerely value of alle and synguler the
Article. } londes tenementes and other proffittes belongyng
or apperteynyng to the seid Chauntry with the
yerely resolucions and deduccions goyng out of the same.

The landes given by the seid Amy Edyman		
Firste the ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Richard Fossett by yere	xxxiijs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
The ferme of tenement in the tenure of Thomas Pope by yere	iiij <i>l</i> .	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Edmond Burges by yere	xiijs.	iiij <i>d</i> .

Summa totalis of the landes given by the seid Amy	v <i>l</i> i.	xiijs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
Deduccions goyng out of Amy Edymans landes			
Owte of whiche tenementes is yerely paide to Sir Vyncent incumbent of the seid Edyman's chauntry toward his salary and wagis. Summa of the deduccions goyng out of Edyman's tenementes is	v <i>l</i> i.	xiijs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
And so of this Gyfte nothyng remayneth.			

The tenementes given by John Rowell for the supportacion of the seid chauntry and reparacions of the churche			
The ferme of xv tenementes in Fewterslane in the tenure of Thomas Berthelett whiche the same Thomas Berthelet holdeth by indenture of lease by yere	v <i>l</i> i.	ijs.	
The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Elizabeth by yere		ls.	

Summa totalis of the tenementes given by the seid Rowell ...	vij <i>l</i> i.	xijs.
Deduccions out of Rowelles tenementes		
Owte of the proffittes of whiche tenementes is yerely paide to the chapplen fownded by the foreseid Amy Edyman to the supportacion of his salary and wagys accordyng to the wylle of the seid Rowell, xxxijs. Summa totalis of the deduccions of Rowelles tenementes		xxxijs.

And so remayneth therof yerely to the churche towards the reparacions of the same accordyng to his wille	v <i>l</i> i.
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Hereafter folowith the yerely value of alle and synguler the londes tenementes and other proffittes belongyng to the seid bretherhodes with the yerely resolucions and deduccions goyng out of the same.

The gifte of William Farnam made to the bretherhod of S. Sithe for an obytte and the rest to the helpe of a preste to synge at the alter of S. Sithe as before is declared

The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Belson by yere. Summa totalis of Farmans gifte	xxxiijs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
Deduccions out of Farnam's tenement		

Owte of the proffittes of whiche tenement is yerely paide and spent upon an Obytte yerely kepte for the seid Farnam. Summa totalis of the deduccions of Farnams tenement	vis.	viiij <i>d</i> .
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And so remayneth thereof yerely to the the seid bretherhod whiche is yerely conuerted to the mayntenaunce of their stipendary ...	xxvjs.	viiij <i>d</i> .
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To the iiij th Article	}	Hereafter folowe the landes and tenementes given to the churche beyng of no kynde of chauntry lande nor bretherhode lande.

A.D. 1348 The gifte of John Tavy made onely to the workes of the churche in anno Domini mcccxlviij^o

The ferme of a tenement called the Churchehouse in the tenure of Hamond by yere	xls.
The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Mr. Dobbes by yere	xxxiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of John Mynyon by yere	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
The ferme of a tenement in the tenure of Maryon Cooke by yere	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .

Summa totalis of the seid Tavys Gyfte is	iiij <i>l</i> .	vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
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Deduccions goyng out of Tavys tenementes

Owte of the proffittes of whiche tenementes is yerely paide in quytrent to the Deane of Westminster, ix*s.* x*d.* Summa totalis of the deduccions of Tavy's tenementes

ix*s.* x*d.*

And so remayneth therof yerely to the churchе towardes the reparacions of the same

iiij*li.* xv*js.* x*d.*

The gifte of Roger Horely made to the churchе for the fyndyng of
A.D. 1429/30 a lampe in anno viij^o Henrici vjth

The ferme of an acre of lande in Greysin-fyld in the tenure of Richard White by yere v*js.* viij*d.* Summa totalis of the seid

Horelys Gyfte

v*js.* viij*d.*

Deduccions goyng out of the same

Item there is yerely spentе on the Fyndyng of the Lawmpe whiche burneth before the Sacrament of the alter, viij*s.* Summa totalis of the deduccions of Horlys Gift

vii*js.*

And so they be charged yerely by this

Gyfte with more then they receyve, viz,

xv*jd.*

Given we knowe not by whome nor to what intente

The ferme of a gate rowme in Grayes Inne Lane in the tenure of John Beste by yere x*xd.* Summa totalis of the seid gate rowme

x*xd.*

To the vth } We the seid parson and churchewardens make
Article. } answer as to and in the thirde and fourth Articles
is partly above answered and declared. And the
residue and overplus of alle the seid landes we do yerely employe
upon the repairyng and mayntenynge of the seid churchе and many-
fold other necessary charges in and to the same as in the bookes
of our accomptes evidently shall and may appere.

To the vjth } We answerе that none of the seid promocios is a
Article. } parisshe churchе.

To the vijth Article. } We answer, that the seid chauntry is now fulle and that it hath no mancion to hit belongyng.

To the viijth Article. } We answer, for that there are no suche mancions, they be of no value.

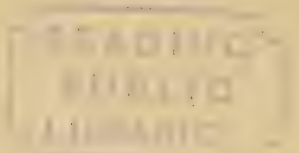
Per me Nichon Burton predictum.

To the ixth Article. } We retourne answer as folowith that is to sey that alle suche landes tenementes and possessions as haue byn apperteynyng to any promocion within the seid church sithens the iiijth day of February anno A.D. 1535/6 regni Regis Henrici viij^o xxvij^o be as yete contynued in and to the same.

To the xth Article. } We the seid parson and churchwardens make answer that there are nomaner juelles, plate ornamentes, goodes or catalles apperteynyng or belongyng to the seid Chauntry or bretherhodes or to any of them.

To the xjth and xiijth Articles. } We answer that none of the seid promocions sithens the tyme lymyted in the seid articles* haue byn dissolued purchased or by any meanes obteyned ne any goodes to the same belongyng.

* Since 4 February, 27 Hen. VIII.



SECTION 23.

[833]

DAVYS INN.

WHEN the Benchers of Lincolns Inn, in the year 1551, brought from Gregory Nicholas, citizen of London, “ a Messuage and a garden commonly known as Davyes Inn and of old time called Thavies Inne,” a property was described of which the latter was really the new name and Davys Inn the old. Every known document of the fifteenth century in which the Inn is mentioned refers to it as Davys Inn, the earliest being the Inquisition *post mortem* of Robert de Plesyngton, dated 1419, where the Inn is said to have been in existence since the year 1407 ; and it can be proved that it was existing even earlier. It can also be proved that it never had any connection with John Tavy, otherwise known after his decease as John Thavy. Thavies Inn is therefore a misnomer.

These premises, now so erroneously styled, originally comprised two distinct properties ; one, a messuage having a frontage to the street of Holborn on its north side, and, secondly, a garden lying south of the messuage ; they were not united under a single ownership until 1390 ; but for some long time after that date it was the messuage only which in legal documents was known as Davys Inn. It had been held in 1335 by Isabel Cheyne, or Cheyney, from Sir Thomas Bedyk, descendant of Adam de Basing, for a quit rent of 3s. 6d. a year. She died before 1348, and Isabel, her daughter, wife of John de Besvile, inherited the property. Isabel de Besvile released it by way of attornment to Simon atte Ford, who a month later regranted it by way of feoffment to John and Isabel and John’s heirs. At the same time Roger de Donkelee, Isabel’s next-of-kin, granted them a quit claim of the property. Afterwards, in 1351, Besvile purchased from Thomas de Bedyk the quit rent of 3s. per annum, and thus became full owner, the premises being held from the King in free burgage, as was the whole of the city, so that he could deal with them as he wished. Its ground plan was that of the well-known type of legal Inn—a few small shops facing the street of



Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

THAVIES INN IN 1838.

Anciently and more correctly known as Davys Inn.

Holborn; a courtyard at the back, which again was separated from a larger space at the rear of it by a great gate having a solar built over it; and, at the further end of this second open space, a capital mansion, enclosed, in this case, in its own bounds. The Inn, if we may so call it, had an exit to S. Andrews churchyard and was described as *annexum ejusdem ecclesiae*; it was admirably adapted to become an Inn of Chancery. To the south of it lay the garden (not attached to it until the year 1390) providing an exit to Shoe Lane.

[834] By citizenship John de Besvile was a merchant tailor, that is, a dealer in cloth. Edward I., in the year 1300, had given licence to the tailors to adopt for their mystery and craft the title of "The Tailors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of S. John the Baptist." The workers of this gild not only clothed the community but also manufactured cloth and linen for other purposes, being especially protected in their exclusive rights for making the felt or linen lining of the armour in use in those days. Many masters and honorary freemen of this gild associated themselves with the Church of S. Andrew, where an altar, in a side chapel within that church for the use of the gild, was dedicated to their patron saint.

[835] Besvile died in 1353, and by his will, dated the 14th day of March of that year, he bequeathed to the Prioress and Convent of S. Mary of Clerkenwell his newly-built tenement near the Inn of the Bishop of Ely, which suggests an identification of the property with that held by John Davy on the north side of Holborn next to the Bishop's Inn and held by Davy of the Nunnery of Clerkenwell (see No. 438). It was probably the same as is mentioned by Catherine, widow of William Furnival, who in her will, proved 1340, directed that certain tenements in Holborn after the termination of a prior estate held therein by John de Besvile should be disposed of for the good of her soul for the space of six years. This may have been done by maintaining a chantry for that period in the chapel of the Nunnery. But his "capital tenement with free ingress and egress by the gate thereof and within the gate thereof" Besvile left to Geoffrey de Lideford and William his brother (Masters in Chancery) for their lives, with remainder to the Church of S. Andrew in frank almoign, that is, in free alms. The tenements lying in front of his

capital tenement, in the interior of the Inn, if it may be so called, together with the solar built over the gate, he left to his kinsman, Ralph de Besvile, with a like remainder. Thus the whole property would eventually revert to the maintenance of the Church of S. Andrew. Geoffrey and William may, however, have previously purchased a lease of their part of it, probably for their lives; for on the 13th day of July, 1351, they jointly made an acknowledgment in Chancery that they owed John de Besvile £300, to be levied in default on their property in the city of London.

[836] Sir Geoffrey de Ludeford, as the name is sometimes spelled, was a Clerk of the Chancery whose services were recognized by the usual lavish grant of church livings. His brother, Sir William de Ludeford, is more than once described as a Canon of London, but his name does not occur in Newcourt's lists; he was acting as an Attorney in 1343 and as King's Clerk in 1346. In becoming life owners of Besvile's Inn, the two brothers, so intimately connected with the Chancery, may perhaps have been maintaining its association with the law.

In the year 1341, twelve years before Besvile's death, a young man named Robert de Plesyngton was appointed Chirographer to the Common Bench, his duties being to see that fines for succession and transfer of land issuing from the Court of that Bench were truly engrossed. Fifty years later, when nearly eighty years old, having retired from the office of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, he was defendant in a suit at the Court of Hustings of Common Pleas respecting Besvile's Inn, of which, it was affirmed, he was in unlawful possession. How long he had held it is not known. No record has been discovered of the death of the brothers Ludeford nor of Ralph de Besvile. But when the suit took place he had been in Holborn for some time, as is evidenced by certain deeds in which he was interested being dated, witnessed, sealed and delivered in S. Andrews church more than twenty years earlier. It is not improbable that he had been connected with Besvile's Inn for a very considerable period.

[837] He was an M.P. and a Knight of the shire of Lancaster as early as 1348, but does not appear as a Commissioner

until 1371, though he was already connected with the Exchequer at that date. He became Chief Baron in December, 1380, and resigned in 1386. In 1384 he was Steward of Richmondshire and of the manors of John, late Duke of Brittany. In 1387 he was Steward of Kendale, Co. Lanes, and of the lands of Isabella, the King's aunt. On several occasions he was joint Commissioner with John of Gaunt. He was also an active supporter of Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Gloucester, whose opposition to Richard II. led to the activities of that monarch being placed under restraint.

This was the man against whom Adam Foxle, Rector of S. Andrews, took action in 1391, complaining that after the deaths of the three legatees under Besvile's will, Sir Robert de Plesyngton had wrongfully obtained possession, and was depriving him of his reversion. The plea of the defendant ex-Baron of Exchequer was truly forensic. He argued that the Rector could not claim under the remainder; a certain Robert Gome was parson of the church when the will was made and proved; and a parson of a church would be a person legally capable of receiving bequests of real property; but the bequest was not made to Gome, nor could it possibly have been made to Foxle: it was made to the church, and a church “neither was, nor is, nor can be a person capable, etc.” And so upon this apparently ridiculous plea judgment was held in suspense. But the Court of Hustings, like other Courts, was always very particular as to the terminology of a will. Doubtful phraseology in a clause was often sufficient to annul it.

[838] It may be, however, that the Court upon further examination, perhaps even by suggestion of Sir Robert de Plesyngton, placed the matter on a better legal footing, by making the Wardens of the Church and their successors the trustees of the bequest. Plesyngton had recently purchased the garden lying south of the Inn, and during his time the Inn had come to be known as Davys Inn; he had made the two properties into one; but in an inquisition held in 1419 to prove the age of his grandson, when it was found that Robert de Plesyngton had held the garden south of and adjoining “the Inn of Davesynne,” no mention is made of his ownership of the Inn itself. The presumption, therefore, is that

the Court did not award possession to him. Moreover, upon the margin of the Hustings Roll recording the suit a note is scribbled : “ Let him recover possession ; Judgment,” which can only mean that the Rector won his suit. Nevertheless Plesyngton may probably have continued to hold the Inn, not in free burgage, as Besvile had held it, but of the church, paying a quit rent for it to the Wardens, who, it is known, were shortly afterwards receiving such a rent. Long after the Plesyngton family had ceased to have connection with the property this quit rent came to be regarded as a payment by the Company of Davys Inn to the Brotherhood of S. Sythe, along with similar contributions from the three other Inns of Chancery in the neighbourhood.

It is curious that Davys Inn should have been known in its earliest days as “ the Inne of Daveysynne.” John Davy, before 1376, had been in occupation of an Inn afterwards known as Furnivals Inn, his interest in which had been purchased in that year by Sir William de Furnival. The tautology of the expression “ the Inne of Daveysynne ” suggests that a body of lawyers had with Davy changed over from the Inn on the north side of Holborn to Besviles Inn on the south side, just as a little later another body of lawyers from Lincolns Inn in Holborn migrated to Chichester Inn in Chancery Lane, calling it henceforward “ the Inne of Lyncolnsynne.”

After the abolition of Fraternities the churchwardens accepted all payments from the Inns of Chancery “ in the names of their pews.” In the early part of the nineteenth century the churchwardens were still receiving quit rents from the shops in Holborn situated in front of what is now called Thavies Inn.

[839] The garden adjoining “ the Inne of Davesynne ” and tacked on to it by Robert de Plesyngton had originally belonged to Walter de Chedyngton, who died in 1361, bequeathing it to his wife, with reversion to his daughter Johanna, who married William atte Gate. In 1383 William atte Gate granted a ten-years’ lease of it to William Horscroft, who is frequently recorded as secondary to John Davy in various paving commissions for Holborn. But three years before this lease had expired it was cancelled, and in June, 1390, the

garden was sold to Sir Robert de Plesyngton and made an adjunct to Davys Inn. His feoffees were all Chancery Clerks, the principal one being Sir Robert de Faryngdon, Master in Chancery. The deed of feoffment was witnessed by John Davy, Richard, Maunciple, and Hugh, Clerk. This is the only suggestion yet obtained that Davy was Master or Principal of the Inn that bore his name.

Davy was living in Holborn in 1346; he was a Commissioner in 1354 and Chaplain of the Chantry of the Holy Cross in Old Sarum Castle. In 1366, described as Master John David, he was acting as the King's Attorney. In 1368 he was Prebendary of Llankenlow in the Collegiate Church of Abergwilly. In 1373 he was Prebendary of Cashel. In 1383 he was curate of Roscruthen in the diocese of S. David and Archdeacon of Carmarthen. In 1388 he was Chancellor of S. David's Cathedral and Receiver of the King's goods in Carmarthen and Cardigan—all which offices he doubtless executed by sufficient deputies, taking the bulk of the wages and fees. He held, in short, a position of local importance amongst his Holborn contemporaries.

[840] Where was his place of business? In 1376 he was in joint possession with William de Furnival of an Inn on the north side of Holborn, afterwards known as Furnivals Inn. In that year he was bought out for a consideration by William de Furnival. Six years later he bought a messuage on the same side of the street next the houses of the Bishop of Ely. Here he lived with his wife, from whose feoffees he had acquired the property. Apparently, he did not convert it into an Inn for students of the law. Yet in Furnivals Inn he had probably held a position equivalent to that of Principal. On leaving that Inn in 1376 did he cross the road to the Inn of Robert de Plesyngton and occupy the same position? No information is available.

That he was still acting as an attorney is evident from the fact that in 1383 Sir John Bohun sued John Davy, citizen and goldsmith of London, in the Court of Hustings for divers deeds and evidences touching his inheritance in divers manors in the counties of Essex, Buckingham and Sussex which had come into Davy's hands the previous 12th day of August. Davy was compelled to deliver the

same to the plaintiff in full Court, which he did enclosed in a locked strong-box. As late as the eighteenth century Davys Inn was still chiefly occupied by Welsh attorneys.

[841] John Davy died in 1398, leaving all his lands and tenements in Holborn to his wife, with remainder to Emma, his daughter, and John Oseberne, her husband, who may perhaps be identified with the Judge of that name in the reign of Henry IV. Emma died without issue, and her husband sold the property to John Hogham and John Lawn, Clerks, and John Pigeon, chaplain. From the phraseology of the deed of sale it is clear that the property was on the north side of the main thoroughfare, and that Davy held nothing in his own right on its south side; if, therefore, he was in any way connected with “ *Davecsynne* ” it could only have been as Master; the title of Principal did not come into use until about fifteen years later. In an analogous manner Barnards Inn was named after its Principal, Lionel Bernard, and not after its owner, John Macworth.

Plesyngton, ex-Baron of Exchequer and owner of Davys Inn, died in 1393, being succeeded by his son, another Robert, who in 1396 granted a rent of £5 a year out of his lands and tenements in Holborn to Richard de Bank, one of his father’s trustees and Baron of Exchequer in 1410; that is, Richard took the issues and handed over to Robert any sum exceeding the £5. The property included what was afterwards known as Barnards Inn, purchased by his father some years earlier. When King Richard II. recovered his autocratic power after the fall of Thomas of Woodstock in 1397, proceedings were taken in Parliament at the King’s instigation against Plesyngton’s father, who had been in his grave for four years. The judgment of attainder delivered against the dead father was visited upon his living son. But Henry IV., when he came to the throne in 1399, reversed the attainder, and the son came again into his inheritance.

[842] On the 15th day of June in that same year William atte Gate, who had sold the garden to Robert de Plesyngton, senior, executed a deed appointing a new set of feoffees, two of whom were Masters in Chancery, thus establishing the son’s rights. But shortly afterwards the son became unsound of mind and died in 1405, leaving

two sons who were taken into the King's wardenship by reason of their minority. The elder son died, and the second, Henry de Plesyngton, reaching full age in 1419, came that year into possession, the Inn and the garden having been for fourteen years in the hands of the King. Henry's son, William de Plesyngton, died in 1457 without issue, and the property then fell to Isabel, Henry's niece, who had married Sir John Fraunceys. Sir John sold it in 1459 to William Manyngtham, who the following year sold it to Sir Thomas Bryan, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, at that time a man of considerable influence, being not only owner of Davys Inn and freeholder of the garden south of it, but also occupying S. Georges Inn in Seacole Lane, and for a time acting as sole feoffee of Grays Inn. He took a personal interest in legal Inns. Not only he, but also Sir William de Langeford, John Tamworth and the first Robert de Plesyngton should in future be awarded equal honour with those hitherto revered as promoters of legal education; although probably the man to whom the legal Inns owed most was Cardinal Beaufort. Sir Thomas Bryan died in 1500, leaving Davys Inn and the garden to his son, another Sir Thomas Bryan. In his will he made a bequest to the high altar of S. Andrews church "for tithes forgotten and especially in the times of Masters Worthington and Grene." The first of these Rectors died in 1447; Sir Thomas therefore must have been an owner of land in the parish for over fifty years.

[843] A period has now been reached when the two properties were undoubtedly one; for Sir Thomas Bryan, junior, sold the combined Inn and garden in 1511 to Sir William Capell, Alderman of London, who had been Mayor in 1509 and was Master of the Drapers' Company. It was then described as "a messuage or *hospicium* with a small garden commonly called Tavis Inne, otherwise Daveys Inne," together with "a large close or garden situated by and contiguous to Davys Inne on the north," this being the earliest occasion that Tavis Inn occurs as the name of this Inn; it was "commonly" so called, but otherwise the real name was Davys Inn.

In the same year Richard Brykynden bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the "Master of Daveys Inne and Company of the same," with 2s. to the master cook of the same Inn and 1s. 4d. to the under cook. The

titles of Master and Principal are thus proved to have been interchangeable.

Shortly before 1543 the Inn came into possession of Roger Pateshale, its Principal, either as trustee for the Company or in his own right, who is generally described as of Myntyte, co. Gloucester. Like many other men of law of that time he had been a buyer of monastic lands, and had become possessed of property at Myntyte formerly belonging to the dissolved Llanthony Priory. Records of his connection with Davys Inn, or Thavies Inn as it was now being designated, are as follows: In November, 1545, he wrote to Anthony Bouchier, or Bocher, the Queen's Auditor, begging him to pay Mr. Eyre, or Ayer, presumably the Treasurer of the Inn, the 30s. he owes him, "for the baker have me in extreme suit for your debts and others"; in February, 1546, a bill was made by John Stokys, or Stokes, then Principal of Thavys Inn in Holborn, of the "receipt from Anthony Bocher, Auditor of the Queen, of 33s. 5d. in full payment of his debts to Roger Pateshale, late Principal of the same House, and of "pensions" now due to the said Stokys. The Queen referred to was the late Queen, Jane Seymour; the same man also audited the accounts of the Duchy of York.

[844] It is recorded in the Black Books of Lincolns Inn, edited by Mr. Paley Baildon, that "by an indenture dated the 24th day of November, 1548, made between Roger Pateshale of Myntyte, Co. Gloucester, gent. of the one part and Gregory Nicholas, citizen and mercer of London, of the other part, that in consideration of £100, Pateshale bargained and sold to Nicholas, his heirs and assigns, all that capital or great messuage with appurtenances lying and being in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London commonly called Davys Inn." A footnote says: "*Cognitum fuit presens per supradictum Rogerum Patteshale apud Darby House in Showe Lane ultimo Novembris anno supradicto coram Edwardo Mountague milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis de Communi Banco ad irrotulandum coram eodem Edwardo et sociis Justiciariis Domini Regis de eodem Banco.*" That is, seven days after the deed was completed an acknowledgment of the bargain and sale was made by Pateshale in the presence of Sir Edward Montague and his fellow

Justices, sitting at Derby House in Shoe Lane exactly opposite the garden entrance of Davys Inn. At that date Sir Edward Montague was owner and probably occupier of Serjeants Inn in Fleet Street. How the Bench of Common Pleas came to sit at Derby House cannot be explained. It cannot be supposed that they in any way represented the Earl of Derby, then lord of the manor of Holborn. The room may have been used for the occasion only. The Act concerning Uses and Wills, passed only thirteen years earlier, provided that indentures of bargain and sale were to be enrolled in one of the King's Courts at Westminster, or else within the same county where the manors, land or tenements so bargained and sold happened to be, provided they were not in any city, borough or corporate town. But this enrolment has not been found either at the Record Office or at the Guildhall; and Derby House lay within the then styled manor of Holborn.

[845] On the 25th day of January, 1551, Gregory Nicholas made a quit-claim to Edward Griffith, Solicitor-General, and others *gubernatoribus hospicii de Lyncolnsyn*, and William Bendlose, esquire, treasurer of the same *hospicium*, of "a messuage with a garden adjoining commonly called Davyes Inne and of old called Thavyes Inne, with chambers, solars, cellars, and courtyards" in Holborn. The "common" name of the Inn was now Davys Inn. It was apparently a bad bargain for Nicholas, for he only received £75 for it; thereby, so it would seem, losing £25 of his purchase money, unless the original transaction, as is quite possible, was by way of mortgage, afterwards partly repaid.

The Society of *Lincolns Inn* secured a solid advantage by this purchase. They had had a professional interest in Davys Inn for some time; they now acquired an interest as landlords. On several occasions difficulties arose between the two Inns in respect of payment of rent and also other matters. But the Society of *Lincolns Inn* were an astute body of business men; all trouble after a while was adjusted; and in the long run the lesser Inn benefited by the connection, until other conditions and times led to the undesirability of further continuance of any association between them. The senior Inn sold the property under the name of Thavies Inn in 1771.

846.—WILL OF KATHERINE, RELICT OF WILLIAM FURNIVAL.
Hustings Rolls 67, No. 94.

23 Oct. 1340 On Monday after the feast of S. Luke 14 Ed. III. came John de Neuport Paynel, tailor, and Robert de Spaldyng, clerk, executors of Katherine, who was the wife of William Furnyval to prove her will, Adam le Smyth and Adam Godwynow, witnesses thereto, being sworn and examined.

She willed that John de Besvile should have his term in the tenement which he holds of her as is more fully set forth in an indenture made between William Furnyval and the said John. After that term it should remain to her executors for 6 years, to dispose for her soul as should seem to them expedient; thereafter to remain to Amice and Alice her sisters.

30 Sept. 1340 Dated, London the feast of S. Jerome the Confessor, 1340.

The identity of this site has not been established. It may or may not have been the same as is mentioned in the following deeds. The will of John de Besvile mentions three distinct properties held by him, one of which may perhaps have been on the north side of Holborn: see No. 438.

A tenement of John de Derlington was held of John de Newport in 1320, who was one of Katherine's executors.

847.—JOHN BESEVILLE TO SIMON ATTE FORDE. *Hustings Rolls 75, No. 97.*

15 June 1348 Grant by John de Besville, citizen and tailor, and Isabel his wife, to Simon atte Forde of the tenements with houses built thereon and garden adjoining formerly of Isabel Cheyne, mother of the said Isabel, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London, in breadth between a tenement of Sir Adam de Derlington, a garden of John Tavi and a garden of Walter de Chedyngton on the west, the cemetery of S. Andrew's Church on the east, and in length from the King's Street on the north to the garden of the bishop of Bangor on the south.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Robert Mareschal, John Tavi, Henry Hadham, Richard de Seint Giles, William Mareschal, John de Flaunden, Thomas de Brinchesle.

London, Trinity Sunday, 22 Ed. III.

Roger de Donkelee comes and puts in his claim upon alienation of the tenements.

21 July 1348 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Margaret. 22 Ed. III.

848. SIMON ATTE FORDE TO JOHN DE BESVILE. *Hundred Rolls* 75, No. 127.

20 July 1348 Grant by Simon atte Forde to John de Besvile, citizen and tailor, and Isabel his wife, and the heirs of John, of the tenements which Simon had by their enfeoffment (described as in No. 847).

London, 20 July, 22 Ed. III.

28 July 1348 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. James. 22 Ed. III.

849. ROGER DONKELEE TO JOHN DE BESVILE. *Hundred Rolls* 75, No. 128.

28 July 1348 Quit claim by Roger Donkelee, knisman and heir of Isabel Cheyne, to John de Besvile, citizen and tailor, and Isabel his wife, of the tenements which John lately had by enfeoffment of Simon atte Forde (as described in No. 847).

Witnesses as in No. 847.

Dated and enrolled Monday after the feast of S. James. 23 Ed. III.

850. SIR THOMAS BEDIK TO JOHN BESVILE. *Deeds of S. Paul's. A. Box 2a*, 623.

12 Jan. 1351 Thomas Bedyk, knight, has released to John de Besvile, citizen and tailor of London, and his assigns, all his right in 3s. quit rent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London from a tenement of the same John, which is situate in breadth between a tenement formerly of Sir Adam de Derlington, a garden formerly of John Tavy and a garden formerly of Walter de Chedwygton on the west and the cemetery of the said church of S. Andrew on the east, and extends in length from the King's Street towards the north as far as to the garden of the lord Bishop of Bangor towards the south. With warranty against all people.

Richard de Kenebury, Mayor of London. John Nat and William de Worcester, Sheriffs.

Witnesses, Richard de Wynchcombe, John Heynes, Henry de Ware, Roger de Compes, William de Romburgh, and others.

London, 12 June, 25 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1351			
tenement formerly of Sir Adam de Derlington	3s. <i>Quit rent</i> Sir Thomas de Bedyk to John Besvile	Church of S. Andrew	Sholane
garden formerly of John Tavy		cemetery of the Church of S. Andrew	
garden formerly of Walter de Chedyngton			
garden of the Bishop of Bangor			

851.—WILL OF JOHN DE BESEVILE. *Hustings Rolls* 81, No. 122.

4 Dec. 1353 On Monday after the feast of S. Andrew 27 Ed. III. the will of John de Besvile, citizen and tailor of London, was proved by William de Dyke and William Credyl, witnesses thereto, sworn and examined, as follows :—

I, John de Besvile . . . bequeath to be distributed among my poor kinsfolk in Somerset . . . to John, son of John de Whitchurch, Alexander Dover, John atte Ford, John son of Ralph de Besville, . . . to various orders of friars and to religious houses; to the poor prisoners in Newgate, the sick poor in the hospitals, and the lepers in and around London. I bequeath to the Prioress and Convent of Clerkenwell all my newly built tenement in Holborne near the Inn of the Bishop of Ely. To Sir Geoffrey de Lideford and Sir William his brother all my capital tenement with free entry and exit by the gate thereof and within (*infra*) the gate thereof which I have in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn and attached to the said church (*annexum ejusdem ecclesiae*) to hold for their lives with remainder to the said church in frank almoin. To the said Ralph my kinsman all my tenements set in front of my said tenement outside the gate with the solar built over the gate, for his life, with remainder to the said church in frank almoin. Corrody in Westminster for the life of Master Thomas Mynot. I make

Sir Geoffrey de Lideford, Sir John de Whitchurche and Ralph de Besvile my executors.

14 March 1352 Dated London, 14 March, 1352.

Sir Geoffrey de Ludeford was a conspicuous pluralist in the matter of church livings. On 16 December, 1354, he, with others, received licence to export from Dartmouth 100 quarters of wheat and 10 quarters of oats to parts beyond the seas in the King's friendship.

Sir William de Ludeford is more than once described in the records as Canon of London, but he does not appear in Newcourt's lists under that name. He was acting as Attorney in 1343 and as King's Clerk in 1346.

852.—THE RECTOR OF S. ANDREW'S v. SIR ROBERT DE PLESYNGTON. *Hustings Roll* 115, m. 10.

17 June 1391 Pleas held at the Court of Hustings Monday after the feast of S. Petronella, 14 Ric. II.

Adam Foxle, parson of the church of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in his own person demanded against Robert de Plesyngton, chivaler, 2 messuages with the appurtenances in the suburb of London which he claimed against him as the pure and perpetual alms of his church aforesaid by writ of execution of the will of John de Besvile, formerly citizen and tailor of London, Concerning which he says that whereas according to the custom of the city of London tenements in the same city and suburb thereof from time immemorial are and have been bequeathable etc, And the said John, who was a freeman of the said city in his last will, dated the 14th day of March A.D. 1352 and enrolled in the Hustings of Common Pleas of London, Monday after the feast of S. Andrew

14 March 1352/3
4 Dec. 1353

27 Ed. III, bequeathed to Geoffrey de Lideford and William his brother a tenement by the name of all his capital tenement with free ingress and egress through the gate thereof and within the gate thereof with its appurtenances which he had in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne adjoining [*anneurum*] the said church of S. Andrew to have and to hold to the said Geoffrey and William for the term of their lives and the life of the longer liver of them and after their decease to remain to the said church of S. Andrew in pure and perpetual alms, which tenement so bequeathed is one of two messuages specified in the said writ, And by the same will the said John de Besvile bequeathed to Ralph his kinsman the other of the two messuages specified in the said writ by the name of all his tenements situated in front of the tenement bequeathed

to the said Geoffrey and William outside the gate with the solar then built there over the gate, to have and to hold to the same Ralph for the term of his life, so that after his decease the said tenement with its appurtenances should remain to the church of S. Andrew in pure and perpetual alms for his soul and the souls of all purchasers thereof, etc,—the aforesaid Robert de Plesyngton entered into the messuages aforesaid after the death of the said Geoffrey, William and Ralph and unjustly deforced the said Adam therefrom to the no small damage [*dispendium*] and injury of the said Adam and contrary to the will of the testator aforesaid and to the custom of the city aforesaid, etc. And thereupon he brings his suit, etc.

And the aforesaid Robert de Plesyngton, by William Palmer, his attorney, came, etc, and denies his right, etc, and says that Adam ought not to maintain his action concerning the messuages as regards himself because that as well on the said 14th day of March, on which the said will is supposed to have been made, as on Monday after the feast of S. Andrew 27 Ed. III. on which day it was enrolled one Sir Robert Gome was parson of the church of S. Andrew who was then a capable person to whom lands and tenements could lawfully be bequeathed and in whose person the said bequest could take effect, And in as much as the said Adam, as well by the said writ as by his statement aforesaid, has acknowledged that the two messuages specified in the said writ were bequeathed one to the aforesaid Geoffrey and William for their lives and the other to the aforesaid Ralph for his life, so that after the decease of the said Geoffrey, William and Ralph the messuages with their appurtenances should remain to the said church in pure and perpetual alms in the form aforesaid, etc, the said Robert demands judgment whether by virtue of any such remainder, the aforesaid Adam can maintain his action thereupon against him, etc, considering that the said church neither was, nor is, nor can be a person capable, etc.

*Let him
recover
possession.*

And the aforesaid Adam demands that in as much as the said Robert has not denied the matter contained in his writ and in his statement judgment and execution of the messuages aforesaid shall be made to him according to the custom of the city, etc.

Judgment.

And the aforesaid Robert demands that in as much as the aforesaid Adam has not denied the matter alleged and put forward by him judgment shall be given as to whether the same Adam can maintain his action against him in this case, etc.

And because the Court wishes to deliberate more fully as to the judgment to be given hereupon a day is given to the parties aforesaid at the next Husting of Common Pleas.

No further hearing of this case is recorded upon the rolls, but the marginal note scribbled in afterwards upon the roll, "Let him recover possession," may well have been the reserved judgment. A little more than fifty years later all the four Inns of Chancery in S. Andrew's parish, Davy's Inn included, were each paying 13s. 4d. towards the support of the church, but the money was received by the Wardens of the Fraternity of S. Sythe, perhaps under the reconstruction scheme of the year 1443.

853.—FAMILY OF SIR ROBERT DE PLESYNGTON.

Adam de Plesyngton =				
Sir Robert de Plesyngton = Chief Baron of Exchequer ; retired 1386 ; died 27 Sept. 1393 ; <i>occupied Davys Inn</i>	=	Agnes	Richard of Dimples	
		John		
		Isabel		
Robert de Plesyngton = born 1369 ; M.P. 1397 ; estates sequestered 1397 ; restored 1399 ; unsound of mind 1401 ; died 2 May, 1405 ; <i>owned Davys Inn and Barnards Inn</i>	=			
Robert born 1393 ; died 1407 s.p.	Sir Henry de Plesyngton = of Burley, Co. Rutland ; born 1398 ; died 10 Sept. 1452 ; buried S. Mary Spittle, Bishopsgate ; will proved P.C.C. <i>probably surrendered Barnards Inn to John Macworth between 1428 and 1435</i>	Isabel	John de Plesyngton =	
		born 1402 ; died 1461		
William de Plesyngton = born 1436 ; died Sept. 1457		Margaret da. of Lord Scrope of Bolton, owner of Scropes Inn	Sir John Fraunceys =	Isabel
			of Burley	born 1427 ; died 1461
			<i>sold Davys Inn to Wm. Manyngham in 1459</i>	
	<i>[now known as Thavies Inn]</i>			
s.p.				

s.p.

854.—GARDEN OF WALTER DE CHEDYNGDON FORMING THE
SOUTHERN PART OF DAVYS INNE.

TABLE OF TRANSFERS DURING TWO CENTURIES.

- 1353 Held by Walter de Chedyngton.
June 1361 Death of Walter de Chedyngdon.
 29 *June* 1363 Sale by Margaret, widow and exor. of Walter, to John Reyner and Sir Robert de Sekyndon.
 28 *July* 1363 Grant by John Reyner and Robert de Sekyndon to William de Norton, husband of Margaret.
 4 *May* 1381 Grant by William de Norton's heirs of the reversion of the tenement after Norton's death to William atte Gate, citizen and mercer, now husband of Joan, daughter of Walter.
 15 *Dec.* 1383 Lease by William atte Gate and Margaret de Norton to William Horscroft for 10 years.
 28 *June* 1390 Grant by William atte Gate and Joan his wife to Robert de Faringdon, Richard Bank and others, clerks, of the rent due from Wm. Horscroft and the reversion of the premises at the end of his lease. [John Davy a witness.]
 21 *Sept.* 1392 Inquisition *ad quod damnum* showing that William atte Gate still held the premises and that they were worth £2 13s. 4d. a year.
 1396 Robert de Plesyngton, son of Sir Robert de Plesyngton, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, grants a rent out of his premises in Holborn to Richard Bank.
 15 *June* 1399 Grant by William atte Gate and Margaret, his 2nd wife, to John de Roderham and others, clerks.
 8 *July* 1404 Quit claim by John Roderham and others to Richard Chestrefeld, clerk, William Waltham, clerk, and Robert Tirwhit of the tenement formerly of William atte Gate.
 2 *May* 1405 Death of Robert Plesyngton, unsound of mind since 1401.
 24 *June* 1405 Grant by John Roderham and others [as above] to Richard Chestrefeld & others [as above] and the heirs of Robert Tirwhit of the same premises.
 17 *Nov.* 1405 Inquisition *post mortem*, Robert de Plesyngton, showing he was seised on the day of his death of the premises formerly belonging to William atte Gate and that Robert his son was his heir.
 3 *Nov.* 1407 Death of Robert de Plesyngton III.
 7 *Dec.* 1419 Inquisition *post mortem*, Robert de Plesyngton III, showing that he died as above and that his brother Henry de Plesyngton was his heir and now of age.

- 1459 Sale by John Fraunceys and Isabel his wife, niece and heir of Henry de Plesyngton, to William Manyngham.
- 20 Aug. 1460 Grant by William Manyngham to Sir Thomas Bryan of a garden by Davys Inne.
- 13 July 1511 Quit claim by Sir Thomas Bryan, the younger, to Sir William Capell, Master of the Drapers' Company, of the hospicium called Tavis Inne otherwise called Davys Inne with the garden as above.
- 24 Nov. 1548 Sale by Roger Pateshale to Gregory Nicholas.
- 25 Jan. 1551 Sale by Gregory Nicholas to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn of a messuage and garden commonly called Davyes Inne and of old time called Thavyes Inne.

855.—EXECUTORS OF WALTER DE CHETYNGDON TO JOHN REYNER AND SIR ROBT. DE SEKYNDON. *City of London Records, Hustings Rolls 91, No. 103.*

- 29 June 1363 Sale by William de Norton, citizen and vintner, and Margaret his wife, executrix of Walter de Chetyngdon, and John Mile, chaplain, her co-executor, to John Reyner, citizen and blader, and Sir Robert de Sekyndon, rector of the church of Glenfeld, of the tenements of the said Walter in the parish of S. Andrew in Sholane by Holbourne.

John de Chichestre, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, Robert de York, William de Bache, John Rote, William atte Chaumbre, John de Loghton.

London, 29 June, 37 Ed. III.

- 17 July 1363 Enrolled Monday before S. Margaret the Virgin, 37 Ed. III.

The will of Walter de Chedyndon was dated June and proved July, 1361. He desired to be buried in the churchyard of S. Dunstan in the West, near his children. To Margaret, his wife, he bequeathed his tenements in Sholane, in the parish of S. Andrew, near Holborn; and remainder to his daughter Johanna.

Thomas de Chetyndon, whose will was dated 13 October and proved 17 November, 1337, left to Thomas, son of Walter de Mordon, his godson, the reversion of tenements in S. Bride's parish after the death of Johanna, his wife. His tenements in Shoe Lane and Fletestrete were to be sold by his executors after the decease of his said wife, and the proceeds distributed at their discretion.

Thomas de Chedyngton was M.P. for the city in 1332.

856.—JOHN REYNER AND SIR ROBT. DE SEKYNDON TO WILLIAM DE NORTON. *City of London. Hustings Rolls* 91, No. 119.

28 July 1363 Grant by John Reyner, citizen and blader of London, and Robert de Sekyndon, rector of the church of Glenfield, to William de Norton, citizen and vintner, of the tenement in Sho Lane (described in Roll 91, No. 103).

John de Chichestre, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, William Wilford, Robert York, John Rote, Hugh le Cook, Richard de Barkeby.

London, Friday after S. James the Apostle, 37 Ed. III.

31 July 1363 Enrolled Monday after S. James the Apostle, 37 Ed. III.

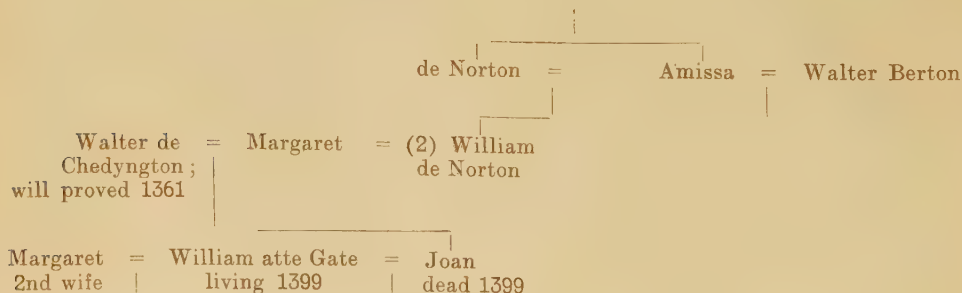
857.—WALTER BERTON TO WILLIAM ATTE GATE. *Hustings Rolls* 109, No. 128.

4 May 1381 Grant by Walter Berton and Amissa his wife, aunt and heir of William de Norton, citizen and vintner, to William atte Gate, citizen, the reversion after the death of Margaret, formerly wife of the said William, of tenements formerly of Walter de Chetyngdon in the parish of S. Andrew in Sholane by the Holbourne of which William and Margaret and the heirs of William were enfeofed.

Witnesses, John Taverner, John Nusslee, William Austyn, John Chirche, Thomas Perchey.

London, Saturday after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 4 Ric. II.

6 May 1381 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 4 Ric. II.



858.—WILLIAM ATTE GATE TO ROBERT DE FARYNDON. *Hustings Rolls* 119, No. 10.

28 June 1390 Grant by William atte Gate, citizen and merchant, and Joan, daughter of Walter de Chedyngton, his wife, to Robert de Faryndon, clerk, John de Popilton, clerk, John Marnham, clerk, Richard de Bank, Robert de Falbergh and Henry de Falbergh of a garden in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne by a garden of the bishop of Bangor on the east and a garden of the hospital of S. Bartholomew on the west, which Margaret, late wife of Walter de Chedyngton, now deceased, and the said William leased to William Horscroft, citizen and brewer, and Maud his wife by deed dated at London 15 Dec. 7 Ric. II (A.D. 1383) for 10 years at 10s. yearly rent. The present grantees to hold the said rent during the residue of the said term and the reversion of the garden.

Witnesses, John Davy, Richard Maunciple, Hugh Clerk.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

London, 28 June, 14 Ric. II.

18 July 1390 Enrolled Monday before S. Margaret, 14 Ric. II.

property afterwards known as
Davys Inn [see 865]

tenement of
S. Bartholomew's
formerly of
John Tavy

William atte Gate
and
Joan, da. of Walter de
Chedyngton
to
Robert de Faryndon and others
[see No. 901]

garden of
the Bishop
of
Bangor

Robert de Faryndon was appointed Master in Chancery in 1382, Prebendary of Dublin Cathedral in 1388, and Canon of York in 1393. He died in 1404.

In the year 1385 he had already acquired two messuages with shops and gardens which afterwards became known as Barnards Inn (see No. 1074). These, together with the plot above mentioned, came into the possession of Sir Robert de Plesyngton, Baron of the Exchequer, and for a time Barnards Inn and part, at least, of Tavys Inn were in the same hands.

That the above plot was the garden of Davys Inn may be inferred from Nos. 865, 866. That there was probably a watercourse running through it may be gathered from No. 811.

Richard Bank was also one of the feoffees in No. 1074, and received a grant of the rent both of this property and also of Barnards Inn in 1396. In the year 1410 he became a Baron of the Exchequer. He married Margaret, daughter of William de la Rivere.

859.—JOHN CARBONELL, ROGER RYOT AND WILLIAM ATTE GATE.
Inq. Ad Quod Dam. F. 420, No. 29.

21 Sept. 1392 Inquisition taken before the Warden of London and Escheator there, 21 Sept. 16 Ric. II. on the oath of Thomas Fyndon, Richard Mersh, John Osborn, Thomas Knesworth, Richard Pateslee, Richard Broke, John Halle, Andrew Stainedon, John Standelf, William Downe, John Durnell, and Richard Reynaldyn, who say that it is not to the King's prejudice should he allow John Carbonell, Roger Ryot and William atte Gate to assign a shop with a solar in the parish of S. Vedast in Westchepe London to a chaplain in the church of S. Vedast to celebrate divine service for their welfare while they live and for their souls when they have migrated from this light and for the souls of Geoffrey atte Gate and Joan and Alice his wives, their parents and friends and all faithful dead, the said shop &c. being worth 2s. 8d. a year. There remain to John Carbonell (other premises) to Roger Ryot (other premises) and to William atte Gate a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne worth yearly 4 marks, held immediately of the King in free burgage sufficient for the maintenance of customs &c. And they may be put on assizes &c. as before this donation.

860.—WILLIAM ATTE GATE TO JOHN DE RODERHAM AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 128, No. 10.

15 June 1399 Grant by William atte Gate, citizen, and Margaret his wife to John de Roderham, clerk, William de Aghton, clerk, and John Oselby, clerk, of the tenements formerly of Walter de Chetyngdon in the parish of S. Andrew in Sholane by the Holbourne, which the said William at Gate had of the feoffment of Walter Berton and Amice his wife, aunt and heir of William de Norton formerly citizen of London.

Witnesses, Albin de Enderby, William Horscroft, William Rybode, John Carter, Richard Bolton.

London, Sunday after the feast of S. Barnabas, 22 Ric. II.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Memorandum, that this charter is acknowledged under the name of William atte Gate only.

17 Nov. 1399 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund the King,
 1 Hen. IV.

861.—JOHN RODERHAM AND OTHERS, CLERKS, TO RICHARD CHESTERFIELD & OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 133, No. 75.

8 July 1404 Quit claim by John Roderham, clerk, William Aghton, clerk, and John Oselby, clerk, to Richard Chestrefeld, clerk, William Waltham, clerk, and Robert Tirwhit of tenements formerly of William atte Gate in the parish of S. Andrew in Sholane by the Holbourne London.

Witnesses, John Rome, clerk, Richard Tirwhit, Richard Wolvyn, Richard Galbard, Richard Bolton, clerk.

London, the quindene of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 5 Hen. IV.

1 June 1405 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Petronilla, Virgin, 6 Hen. IV.

John Roderham was appointed Master in Chancery in 1395. He died in 1414.

William Aghton became a Master in Chancery, as did also William Waltham.

Robert Tirwhit became Justice of King's Bench in 1409, when Gascoigne was Chief Justice. Tirwhit died in 1428.

862.—JOHN RODERHAM & OTHERS TO RICHARD CHESTREFELD, ROBERT TIRWHIT & OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 133, No. 98.

24 June 1405 Grant by John Roderham, clerk, William Aghton, clerk, and John Oselby, clerk, to Richard Chestrefeld, William Waltham, clerks, Robert Tirwhit and the heirs of Robert of tenements formerly of William atte Gate in the parish of S. Andrew in Sholane by the Holbourne London.

Witnesses, John Rome, Richard Tirwhit, Richard Wolvyn, Richard Galbard, Richard Bolton, clerk.

London, the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 6 Hen. IV.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

20 July 1405 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Margaret, 6 Hen. IV.

The grant is really one to Robert Tirwhit and his heirs, and is possibly one of occupation only, for the following inquisition makes it clear that Robert de Plesyngton was the owner.

863.—WILLIAM ATTE GATE AND ROBERT DE PLESYNGTON. *Inq. p. m. C. 7 Hen. IV. No. 37.*

17 Nov. 1405 Inquisition taken before John Wodecok, Mayor and Escheator in the city of London, 17 Nov. 7 Hen. IV.

Robert de Plesyngton was seised in his demesne as of fee of a garden in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London formerly belonging to William atte Gate and Joan his wife worth in all issues according to the true value 6s. 8d. and the premises are held in free burgage. In 20 Ric. II. he granted to Richard Bank still surviving a yearly rent out of all his messuages lands and tenements in Holbourne for the term of his life. Robert de
1396
2 May 1405 Plesyngton died 2 May last. Robert his son is his heir aged 11½ years.

864.—ROBERT DE PLESYNGTON. *Inq. p. m. C. Hen. V. File 37.*

7 Dec. 1419 Inquisition held at the Guildhall of the city of London, on the eve of the Conception of the Blessed Mary 7 Hen. V. after the death of Robert de Plesyngton, son and heir of Robert de Plesyngton, deceased, who died under age and in the wardenship of Henry IV. By the death of Robert de Plesyngton, the father, and by reason of the minority of Robert, the son, there came into the hands of Hen. IV. and still is in the hands of the present King a garden adjoining the inn [*hospicio*] of Davesynne with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, held of the King in free burgage.

3 Nov. 1407 Robert the son died on Monday the feast of All Saints 9 Hen. IV. Henry Plesyngton, knight, son of Robert the father is his brother and heir, aged 21 years and more.

865.—WILLIAM MANYNGHAM TO THOMAS BRYAN. *Hustings Rolls* 189, No. 1.

20 Aug. 1460 Grant by William Manyngham to Thomas Bryan, gentleman, and John Lok, mercer, of a garden or close in Holbourne by (juxta) Davys Inne, which the Grantor lately purchased from John Fraunceys, esquire, and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of John Plesyngton, uncle and heir of William Plesyngton, son and heir of Henry Plesyngton, knight, brother of the same John, son of Robert, son of Robert Plesyngton, knight; situated by and contiguous to Davys Inne on the north, and by the parish Church

of S. Andrew and a garden of the Bishop of Bangor on the east, a garden of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew in West Smythfeld on the west, and a garden belonging to S. Andrew's Church on the south.

Richard Flemmyng, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Robert Long, Richard Umfrey, Philip Hay, John Barthu, John Russell.

London, 20 August, 38 Henry VI.

22 Sept. 1460 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Mathew the Apostle,
39 Hen. VI.

Holbourne—A.D. 1460

garden of S. Bartholomew's Hospital formerly of John Tavy	Davys Inn formerly belonging to John de Beseville	Church of S. Andrew
	William Manyingham to Thomas Bryan and John Lok garden of Davys Inn	garden of the Bishop of Bangor
	garden belonging to S. Andrews Church	

866.—SIR THOMAS BRYAN TO SIR WILLIAM CAPELL. *Hustings Rolls* 236, No. 6.

13 July 1511 Quit-claim by Thomas Bryan knight, son and heir of Thomas Bryan knight late chief justice of the Common Bench, and by Dame Margaret his wife, to William Capell knight of a messuage or "hospicium" with a small garden inclosed, commonly called Tavis Inne, otherwise called Davys Inne, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London, also a large garden or close in Holbourne (described as in No. 865). All which, the said William Capell lately had by grant of the said Thomas Bryan the son.

13 July, 3 Henry VIII.

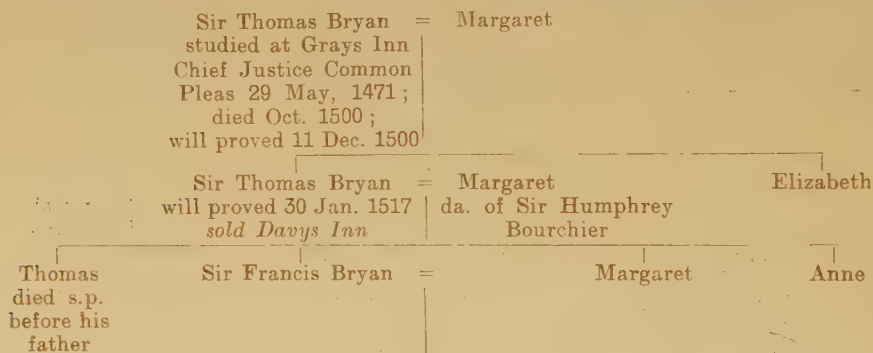
21 Oct. 1512. Acknowledged by the said Margaret, 21 October, 4 Henry VIII.

Thavies Inn is described in Strype's *Stow* as chiefly taken up by Welsh attorneys. Sir William Capell was Mayor in 1509 and Master of the Drapers' Company. He died in 1516.

How the Inn called Davys here passed from Sir William Capell has not been traced.

By an indenture dated 24 November, 1548, made between Roger Pateshale, of Myntye, co. Gloucester, gent., of the one part, and Gregory Nicholas, citizen and mercer of London, of the other part, in consideration of £100 Pateshale sold to Nicholas the great messuage commonly called Davys Inn.

Nicholas, two years afterwards, sold the Inn to the Benchers of *Lincolns Inn* for the sum of £75 [see *Lincolns Inn Black Books*].



867.—GREGORY NICHOLAS TO THE BENCHERS OF LYNCOLNSYN.
Hustings Rolls 246, No. 47.

25 Jan. 1550/1 Quitclaim by Gregory Nycholas, citizen and merchant, and Cecily his wife, to Edward Gryffith esquire, solicitor-general, William Roper, Clement Higham, Richard Heydon, Thomas Hemmynge, Thomas Atkyns and William Forster, esquires "gubernatoribus hospicii de Lyncolnsyn" and William Bendlose, esquire, treasurer of the same "hospicium," of a messuage with a garden adjoining commonly called Davyes Inne and of old time (olim) called Thavyes Inne, with chambers, solars, cellars and courtyards, in Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew in the ward of Faryndon Without, London.

25 January, 4 Ed. VI.

20 Oct. 1551 Acknowledged by Gregory and Cecily, 20 October, 5 Ed. VI.

19 Oct. 1551 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 5 Ed. VI.

SECTION 24.

[868]

THE TENEMENT OF MARGERY
LOVETOT.

SIR John de Lovetot, Justice of Common Pleas, whose will was proved in the Court of Hustings in November, 1294, held a certain tenement in the suburb of London the exact location of which he failed to describe. At some period later than the date of his testament, but before 1346, a Margery Lovetot, who may perhaps be identified with Margaret Lovetot, daughter of Sir John, is found in possession of a tenement on the south side of Holborn, lying between the tenement of John Besvile and that of John Tavy.

Margery Lovetot had leased the premises to Adam de Derlington, a Chancery Clerk, vicar of Queenby, co. York, and chantry priest in Lincoln Cathedral, for his life at a rent of 20s. a year, from which a quit-rent of 2s. 6d. was payable to the superior lords, the Knights Hospitallers of S. John, who most likely had become recipients of this charge upon the property as successors of the annulled Order of the Knights Templars. The size of the property could hardly have exceeded that of two small shops with their tiny gardens. On the 26th day of June, 1346, she sold the rent, and also the reversion of the premises after Derlington's death, to John de Shelwyk, of co. Hereford, another Chancery Clerk, who died in 1349, directing by his will that the said rent and reversion should go to John, son of Agnes Chauntrell, of Bursted, his executors being instructed to put the lad to some trade. In due time the young man became possessed of the property, but in 1361, when he died, it was found by inquisition *post mortem*, held by the Mayor of London, that he was a bastard, was unmarried, and therefore had no heirs; consequently the tenement was taken into the King's hands. For some undiscovered reason the freehold was not con-

ferred upon any royal favourite, but remained in the hands of the King's descendants for at least two centuries.

[869] In February, 1363, Edward III. granted it, rent free, to his yeoman, John Twyford, who was also an attorney. It must not be supposed that the latter occupied the premises. Kings in those days rewarded their faithful servants by bestowing on them for life the rents of Crown properties. In 1361 the issues from the tenement amounted to £1 6s. 8d., that is, two marks, less 2s. 6d. rent to the Knights Hospitallers and 10s. for repairs, so that the net value was only 14s. 2d. He died in January, 1365, having held the property barely two years; but the King, in consideration of his good service, granted it to his widow Alice and his sons William and John successively for their lives. According to the Sheriffs' accounts the clear value of the property was in that year only 13s. 4d. The latest survivor of these grantees was John, who died in December, 1412.

Upon the death of John the tenement was granted by Henry IV. to his servant, Roger Kent, when it is said to be of the value of 40s. yearly, presumably gross value. Upon his death in 1442 Henry VI. gave it for life to John Clayton, King's Serjeant, page of the buttery, porter of Conway Castle, and in 1460 Yeoman-tailor of the Great Wardrobe, provided that he answer to the King touching any surplus above 24s. yearly. How long he held the grant is not known, but Richard III., about the year 1484, continued the story of these grants by awarding the property to John Hursley. Henry VII. regarded his predecessor as a usurper, but Richard III.'s gift was allowed to remain in force until January, 1490, when the King gave it to his servant, Ralph Newham, "Yeoman of the Crown"; but nine years later he was dispossessed, having forfeited royal favour because of "his absence from the King's last victorious field," and the property was then granted to Thomas Greneway, Yeoman of the Chamber, who was still holding it in 1514, when Henry VIII. renewed the grant.

In comparatively modern times it was known as S. Andrews Court, but it was swept away at the time of the Viaduct improvements.

870.—RICHARD DE ELDING TO CRISTINE, RELICT OF GODFREY DE ELDING. *Hustings Roll* 21, No. 9.

Quitclaim by Richard, brother and heir of Godfrey de Elding, citizen, to Cristine, who was wife of the said Godfrey de Elding, of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn formerly Godfrey's and bequeathed by him in his will, to Cristine, for a sum of money paid down.

Witnesses, Robert de Dorset, Robert le Bokeler, Gilbert le Repere, Simon de Purtepol, Thomas de Ware, John le Marescal, William Beaufou.

11 Feb. Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Valentine, 20 Ed. I.
1291/2

The will of Godfrey de Eldinge was proved in 1291. He left to Christina, his wife, all his houses in the parish of S. Andrew de Holeburn charged with the maintenance of a chantry for one year for the good of his soul and the soul of Isabella, his former wife. The will was renounced because contrary to custom and liberties of the city, she holding for life only.

871.—MARGERY LOVETOT TO JOHN DE SHELWYK. *Hustings Rolls* 73, No. 67.

26 June 1346 Grant by Margery Lovetot to John de Shelwyk of Co. Hereford, clerk, of a quit rent of 20s. from a tenement in Holebourne in the parish of S. Andrew extending in breadth between a tenement of John Tavy, armourer, on the west and a tenement of John de Besvile, citizen, formerly of Isabel de Cheny, on the east, and in length from the highway of Holebourn on the north to the tenements of the said John de Besvile and John de Tavy on the south, Margery having lately granted the tenement to Adam de Derlyngton for term of life for the said yearly rent of 20s. Also grant of the reversion of the said tenement after the death of the said Adam to the said John de Shelwyk.

London, Monday after the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 20 Ed. III.

Richard Lacer, Alderman of the Ward.

Witnesses, John de Besvile, John Davy, Robert Goldsmith,

John de Holebourn, Robert de Cliderow, Thomas de Brencheslee,
John Barber, Thomas de Solbury, clerk.

17 July 1346 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 20 Ed. III.

Holebourn—A.D. 1346

tenement of John Tavy	Quit rent paid by Adam de Derlington Margery Lovetot to John de Shelwyk	tenement of John de Besvile
	garden of John Tavy	tenement of John de Besvile

The will of John de Shelwyk, clerk in the diocese of Hereford, was dated 30 March, 1349, and was proved the same year. Amongst other bequests he left to John, son of Agnes Chauntrell de Burstede, rents and reversions in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn for putting him to some honest trade.

872.—JOHN, SON OF AGNES CHAUNTRELL. *Inq. p. m. C.* 36 Ed. III.
pt. 1, No. 49.

28 May 1362 Inquisition taken before John Peeche, Mayor of the city of London and escheator, 28 May, 36 Ed. III, by the oath of John de Hydyngham, Roger Costantyn, John Hayne, Hugh Fyssh, Walter Wynchyngdon, Simon Andeby, Nicholas Chaumpaigne, John Sherewynd, John Lincoln, William Marchal, Nicholas Nusum, and

3 Aug. 1361 Simon Hostiler. John, son of Agnes Chaunterell, died 3 August, 35 Ed. III, seized in his demesne as of fee of a tenement with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London worth yearly in all issues 26s. 8d., therefrom to be deducted 2s. 6d. yearly quit rent to the Prior of S. John Clerkenwell and 10s. for repairs, the clear value therefore being 14s. 2d. The tenement is held of the King in free burgage like the whole city of London. John, son of Agnes, had no other lands or tenements in the liberty of the city when he died. He was a bastard and has no heirs. Dated London the day and year above said.

(Writ dated Westminster, 20 May, 30 Ed. III, endorsed with

mandate to take the property into the King's hand until otherwise ordered.)

This property is the same apparently as that mentioned in John de Shelwyk's will. There is a quit-rent of 2s. 6d. to S. John's Hospital, which may possibly imply that the same was at one time due to the Knights Templars.

873.—THE KING TO JOHN DE TWYFORD. *Pat. Rolls 37 Ed. III. Pt. I. m. 11.*

18 Feb. Grant for life to John de Twyford of a messuage in the parish
1362/3 of S. Andrew in Holbourn in the suburb of London, late of John, son of Agnes Chauntrell, who held it of the King in chief, which came into the King's hands as an escheat because John was a bastard and died without heir of himself; to hold without rendering anything to the King by the services due.

874.—THE KING TO ALICE DE TWYFORD. *Pat. Rolls 39 Ed. III. Pt. I. m. 29.*

4 Feb. Grant for life to Alice, late the wife of John de Twyford, and
1364/5 William and John their sons in consideration of the good service of the said John de Twyford in his lifetime of the messuage in the parish of S. Andrew Holburn in the suburb of London which the King by letters patent granted to John.

John de Twyford King's Yeoman and Attorney; <i>granted a tenement in Holborn</i> 1363; died 1364	= Alice
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William de Twyford	John de Twyford	= Alice
	under age in 1364; will proved 1412	

Richard de Twyford citizen and cutler of London; will dated and proved 1406; Arch. of London	= Alice
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John de Twyford of Southall and Ealing; will proved 20 Oct. 1429	= Alice will proved 28 Nov. 1431
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Richard Heyward alive 1478	= Isabella de Twyford see Fines 37 Hen. VI. and Early Chanc. Proceedings B. 27, No. 81; alive 1478; died s.p.
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875.—EDWARD III. TO JOHN OF TWYFORD. *Exch. L. T. R. Rolls of Foreign Accounts No. 3, m. 7, 43 Ed. III.*

1369

Account of the sheriffs of London, namely, Adam de Wymundham and Robert de Gurdeler, of the issues of one messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn in the suburb of London . . . of John, son of Agnes Chaunterell who held it of the King in chief, being escheated to the King by virtue of a writ dated 16 October 42 Ed. III. by which the King ordered them to enquire by the oaths of approved and law-abiding men of their bailiwick of the true value of the said messuage with appurtenances and cause the same to be seized into the Kings hands so that they may answer to the King of the issues of the same from 25 January 39 Ed. III. on which day the said sheriffs took the said messuage into the hands of the King until the 4 February next following on which day they delivered the same premises to Alice wife of John of Twyford and to William and John their sons by writ of the King dated 29 April *44 Ed. III. in which it is contained that the King on the 4 Feb. 39 Ed. III. gave and granted for himself and his heirs the said messuage to the before named Alice, William and John to hold for the whole of their lives of the King and his heirs by the services thereof due and accustomed with reversion to the King after their death. The said accountants answer for 4½d. received of the issues of the said messuage for the said ten days at the rate of 13s. 4d. by the year.

25 Jan.

1364/5

[*sic]

4 Feb.

1364/5

876.—THE KING TO ROGER KENT. *Pat. Rolls 14 Hen. IV. m. 11.*

11 Dec. 1412

Grant for life to the King's servant, Roger Kent, of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London, late of John, son of Agnes Chaunterell, tenant in chief of Edward III, which came into the hands of the said King as an escheat because the said John was a bastard and died without an heir and should pertain to the King by the death of John, son of John de Twyford, who held it for life of the grant of the said King to the value of 40s. yearly.

THE KING TO JOHN CLAYTON. *Patent Rolls 20 Hen. VI. Pt. II.*
m. 25.

19 March Grant to John Clayton, page of the buttery, of a messuage in
1442 Holbourn for 24s. yearly as Roger Kent had it of the gift of
Henry IV. provided always that he answer to the King touching
any surplus.

THE KING TO RALPH NEWHAM. *Pat. Rolls 5 Hen. VII. m. 16 [20].*

20 Jan. Grant during pleasure to the King's servant Ralph Newham,
1489/90 yeoman of the Crown, of a parcel of land in the parish of S. Andrew
Holbourne at the north end of the parish church which is not
above the value of 13s. 4d. a year and which John Hursley lately
had of the King's great enemy the Duke of Gloucester [i.e.
Rich. III.].

877.—THE KING TO THOMAS GRENEWAY. *Pat. Rolls 14 Hen. VII.*
Pt. III. 2 [19].

27 May 1499 Grant for life to the King's servant Thomas Greneway, one of
the yeoman of the chamber, of a parcel of land in the parish of
S. Andrew in Holborn in the suburb of London at the north end of
the parish church which was lately held by Ralph Newham one
of the yeoman of the Crown, by grant of the King from 20th Jan.
5 Hen. VII.

SECTION 25.

[878] *BARTLETTS BUILDINGS.*

FOUR distinct fourteenth century properties went to the making of Bartlett's Buildings. These in order from east to west were :

(1) The Inn of John Tavy, an armourer ; (2) the Inn of Thomas de Baumburg, Master in Chancery and Keeper of the Seal in 1332 ; (3) the Inn of Thomas de Cotyngham, junior, Chancery Clerk and Keeper of the Seal in 1349 ; and (4) certain houses owned by John Travers, Constable of Burgundy, factor of Edward I. and Edward II., and in 1329 Justice of Common Pleas. After passing through several hands these four Inns were combined in the year 1374 into one single legal Inn by Sir William de Mirfield, Receiver of Petitions in Parliament, who held the combined property from the Hospital of S. Bartholomew. At the dissolution, when it had become known as Crokehorn Alley, a name more suggestive of coaches than law students, it was granted by Henry VIII. to his printer, Thomas Berthelot. Hence its present name. How all this happened has now to be explained.

[879] I. *The Inn of John Tavy.*—Though never an alderman John Tavy was yet one of the foremost citizens of his time. He was a member of the gild of "The Tailors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of S. John the Baptist," who alone were permitted to make and sell the linen used for lining the armour of the period. For the benefit of the Fraternity of this protected trade an ordinance was issued in 1322 providing that no smith making basnets for sale should also line them. The smiths might work the metal but not cover it. Basnets, so called from their resemblance to little basins, were to remain uncovered with the heaume, or real helmet, until four men of the Fraternity of Armourers, of whom John Tavy was one, appointed to inspect the same, should declare upon oath that they were fit for covering. Originally, not only basnets, but all kinds of armour were made of skin, felt, or cloth ; but in course of time these came to be further protected with horn or metal, and it was

then found advisable, and sufficient, to substitute linen for leather. Thus the brigandine in use by the English soldier of the Middle Ages would have been made of linen, upon the folds of which only the members of the Fraternity of Armourers had the right to sew the overlapping scales of steel. John Tavy had had practical experience of his craft, not only as a manufacturer, but also when, as an infantry soldier and an archer, he had fought in the French wars.

One of the earliest acts of Edward III. when he came to the throne was to confirm to "the Tailors and Armourers of London" power to hold a gild once a year, as they had been wont to do from ancient times, and to make rules and regulations for the ordering of their mysteries. And following upon this grant John Tavy, John de Besvile, William de Furnyvall, Roger Savage, and sixteen others were appointed in the year 1328 to the governance and instruction of the mystery of the craft. Upon its roll of honorary members many noble patrons have had their names inscribed, such as Reginald de Grey, founder of Grey's Inn, Thomas, Lord Furnival, John of Gaunt, Kings Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Edward IV., and the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, owner of Furnivals Inn. The Fraternity still exists under the name of the Merchant Tailors' Company, though it is no longer concerned in the making of linen armour. The William Furnival mentioned above was not the famous founder of Furnivals Inn, but was probably husband of Catherine Furnival, who in 1340 bequeathed a tenement on the north side of Holborn to Clerkenwell Nunnery.

[880] John Tavy, the armourer, held property on the north side of Holborn as well as on the south. That on the north was acquired by him from Master John Cok, otherwise known as John de Lynton; that on the south comprised four shops, one standing alone on the west, the other three forming one large tenement on the east, from which the Abbot of Westminster used to receive a yearly quit-rent of 9s. 10d.; and at the back of these three shops and attached thereto was an Inn or hospicium where apprentices were housed. In those days apprentices were permitted to form themselves into communities in Inns of their own choice, provided they

secured the approval and remained under the rule and direction of the masters of the craft to which they belonged.

Tavy died in 1349, his will being dated in March and proved in November of that year. He directed his executors to sell the property purchased from Master John Cok on the north side of Holborn, and after paying his debts to distribute the remaining proceeds amongst the poor. The property on the south side of Holborn was to be disposed of as follows: The shop, sixteen feet in width, standing alone at the west end of his holding, he bequeathed to his daughter Isabel; but all his other tenements on the south side of Holborn he left to his wife Alice for the term of her life, and upon her decease his executors, if then living, together with the executors of Alice, were to sell all that Inn wherein the apprentices were wont to dwell, *totum illud hospicium in quo apprenticii habitare solebant*, for the purpose of providing a fit chaplain for performing divine service for the souls of himself, his wife, and the faithful departed so long as the fund should last; and the tenement in which he himself lived, with the shops lately purchased from William Passmere, was to go to S. Andrews Church in maintenance of the fabric of the church. There is no ambiguity in the phraseology of the will. The isolated shop was to go to his daughter; after his wife's death the three other shops were to go to the upkeep of the church; and the Inn occupied by apprentices was to be sold for masses.

[881] Tavy had been dead forty-three years and his wife twenty-six, when, in 1392, the rector and parishioners of S. Andrews being in doubt as to whether the bequest to them of "one tenement with three shops" had been made in proper form, petitioned the Courts for, and received, a pardon of any forfeiture they had incurred by reason of omission. He had been dead 200 years when, in 1546, Henry VIII., projecting a sequestration of chantry revenues, caused a survey to be made thereof, by which it was found that in Holborn the church of S. Andrew held *four* tenements, the gift, as the churchwardens said, of John Tavy "made only to the works of the church," and not being chantry property the wardens were permitted to retain the same. The revenue receivable there-

from was £4 6s. 8d. a year, out of which a sum of 9s. 10d. was yearly due to the Dean of Westminster as successor to the Abbot, which proves the identity of these tenements with Tavy's property.

[882] In January, 1351, Tavy's widow sold her life interest in a messuage and two shops on the east and the reversion of a third shop with a chamber over it on the west, the latter being held for life by Isabel, the daughter, who, it may be presumed, was now dead, to Sir John Houton, or Houghton, then Baron of Exchequer, for a sum of money paid down. The fourth shop will be mentioned presently. Houton's interest was acquired by Laurence de Opton, or Upton, whose executors sold it in 1361 to Henry Dymnel, citizen and brewer. It will be seen presently that the messuage was really the hospicium for apprentices mentioned in Tavy's will.

Tavy's widow died in 1365, and the property in its entirety should have then reverted to the executors of the will of her late husband to be sold as he had directed. But Dymnel retained the property and in 1366 wrongfully sold it to Sir Mathew Torkeseye, Clerk of the King's Ships, and Sir Ely de Sutton, Clerk of the Chancery. The tenement on the east is described as "formerly of John Tavy which Hugh le Clerk now inhabits," who from Upton's will appears to have been the parish clerk; this must, therefore, have been the fourth shop belonging to John Tavy. But Hugh Taillour, the surviving executor of Tavy's will, entered a suit in the Hustings against Torkeseye and Sutton, demanding the restitution of the messuage to him, the executors of Tavy's widow being dead; and it is now described as a messuage by the name of an Inn with the appurtenances, *in quo videlicet apprenticii inhabitare solebant*. He recovered it on the 20th day of July, 1366, and on the following day, having charged it with a perpetual quit-rent to S. Andrews Church, demised it to Roger de Barneburgh and the same Ely de Sutton, Clerks of the Chancery.

[883] Seven years later, on the 14th day of July, 1373, Roger de Barneburgh surrendered and made a quit-claim of his interest in the entire property to Sir Ely de Sutton, when it was described as "a messuage or hospicium with houses, shops, gates, a garden and walls formerly of John Tavy," and seven days later

Ely de Sutton granted "a tenement, with houses and shops built thereon, gates, walls and a garden," to Sir William de Mirfield, Master in Chancery and Receiver of Petitions in Parliament, with remainder to John de Mirfield and William atte Vyne, citizens of London. The property on the west is described as belonging to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, in which Sir John de Mowbray, knight, lately dwelt; he had been made Justice of Common Pleas in 1359. The property on the east was still described as that "in which Hugh le Clerk now dwells." That is to say, although the tenement occupied by the parish clerk had formerly belonged to Tavy, yet, if by any chance it did eventually become absorbed into what was afterwards Davy's Inn, it was not the Inn of the apprentices belonging to John Tavy; for the latter now belonged beyond all question to John de Mirfield, who had also acquired the shop bequeathed by Tavy to his daughter and two of the three shops bequeathed to his wife.

[884] II. *The Inn of Thomas de Baumburg.*—This was originally composed of several detached houses the early history of which, dating from 1279, is disclosed by some of the deeds attached to this Section. Before the year 1340 these detached houses had come into the single ownership of Thomas de Baumburgh, a Master in Chancery, who in 1332 had been Keeper of the Great Seal. The Inn in 1339 consisted of two messuages and five shops, and must have been of considerable size, for the total issues therefrom amounted to ten marks, of £6 13s. 4d.; there were, however, several reprises or quitrents, chargeable upon the property, due to the lords of the fee, namely, 3s. to the heirs of Henry de Bedyk, 3s. to the Hospital of S. Katherine, 1s. 2d. to the Nunnery of Kilburn, and 8d. to the church of S. Andrew. Sir Thomas himself did not reside there; for his will, drawn up in 1339, was made "in the houses which were of Richard de Gloucester in Fleet Street." Nor did he have any intention of occupying it. Anticipating his early decease he wished to found a chantry for the welfare of the souls of himself and his relations and friends, and in January 1340 the usual inquisition *ad quod damnum* was held to ascertain if any damage to the King, the city, or any others were possible should

the King grant licence to him to assign the said property to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew to find two Brethren, chaplains of that Hospital, to celebrate divine service for the souls of his father and mother and of those, "after they shall be withdrawn from this light," of himself, Alexander, his brother, and Thomas de Sibthorpe, his friend. He died a few months later, having instructed his executors, John de S. Paul, then Master of the Rolls, and Thomas de Sibthorpe, then Master in Chancery, to convey all his tenements in Holborn to the said Hospital in due form. This was done in the usual manner by creating a rentcharge upon them for the benefit of the Hospital. Sir John de Mowbray, who was Justice of Common Pleas, was one of the occupants living in the house on this site; he held it of the said Hospital.

[885] III. *The Inn of Thomas de Cotyngham, junior.*—This third property, ultimately forming part of Bartletts Buildings, had belonged in 1319 to Ellen, widow of William le Scherman. In 1339 it came into possession of Emma de Ledred, whose son Robert de Ledred, Serjeant-at-Arms for the city, conveyed it to Thomas de Cotyngham, junior, Master in Chancery, who in 1349 was Keeper of the Great Seal and in 1356 Master of the Rolls of Ireland. He died in 1370, when his executors sold the property to William de Mirfield, who three years later, as has been explained, acquired also the hospicium and shops formerly belonging to John Tavy.

IV. *The Houses of John Travers.*—These lay immediately to the west of Cotyngham's Inn, and also came into the hands of Sir William de Mirfield to be absorbed eventually into Bartletts Buildings. John Travers, who came of an ancient legal family, began his career as a clerk of Thomas of Lancaster, who had an Inn in Shoe Lane, and he was one of that Earl's most active agents against Edward II. In 1318 he became a turn-coat and received the King's pardon for his past misdemeanors, having sworn allegiance to the King; the following year he became parson of Broughton Astley, Co. Leicester, and collector of taxes, with authority to raise levies in the county. But subsequently he again came under suspicion of being secretly a traitor, was deprived of his offices and the sheriffs seized his goods. Protesting his innocence and

reaffirming his loyalty he managed to clear his reputation and have his goods restored. He may have assisted in the capture of the Earl of Lancaster; for, two days after the trial and execution of the Earl, he was appointed Keeper of that rebel's lands in Blackburnshire and in Halton, co. Cheshire, and soon afterwards was appointed King's Clerk, Commissioner of the Peace, and Keeper of the town of Liverpool. From 1325 to 1328 he was Constable of Burgundy, and in 1329 was made Justice of Common Pleas; and having secured the favour of the new King, Edward III., was reappointed in 1331 as Constable of Burgundy. But when he died in 1338 he was found indebted both to Edward II. and his successor for large sums not accounted for in his office of Constable of Burgundy. All his lands, goods and chattels were therefore seized by the King's officers, or should have been, but some of them escaped the clutches of the law by appropriation of William Manning and others, who made off with them, for whose arrest a warrant was issued.

[886] The houses of John Travers in Holborn were at first granted to John de Barton, the King's Yeoman, Collector of Customs at Kingston-upon-Hull, at a rent of £1 6s. 8d. yearly, payable at the Exchequer; then in September of the same year a fresh grant was made to Thomas de Cotyngnam, senior, and Robert de Kelsey, Clerks of the Chancery, at the same rent; and ten years later they were ordered to pay the rent, not to the Exchequer, but to Reginald de Newport, the King's Yeoman, who was to have, after their death, the full and entire reversion of the property. This Reginald sold his rights to the rent and reversion to William de Evesham, Attorney-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in June, 1350, Evesham sold them to William de Newenham, who was appointed Master in Chancery in the following year.

[887] William de Newenham held the property for only ten years; dying in 1360, he bequeathed it to his brother Nicholas. Then a dispute arose in the Court of the Mayor, it being stated that William had held merely a life interest in the property, and was therefore unable legally to dispose of it by bequest. The case went against Nicholas de Newenham and he was ousted: that is to say, although William de Evesham, who had held the houses in his own

right, had actually sold them in 1350 to William de Newenham and had further bequeathed them to him in his will, proved a few months later in 1351, in the Mayor's own Court of Hustings, yet now, in 1363, twelve years later, the gift and sale were contested, the bequest disallowed, and the property taken into the King's hand by the Mayor on the grounds that Evesham had died, without an heir, seised of the property. The proceedings were transferred to the King's Court; evidence was produced that previous to the making of the will Evesham had granted the property to Newenham by charter dated the 14th day of June, 1350; Nicholas, the brother, was reinstated, the case being one in which the custom of the city with regard to heirship of land did not come into account. Nicholas, in the same year, 1363, sold the property to Sir William de Mirfield. Ten years later Sir William de Mirfield combined all the four properties mentioned in this Section into one large Inn, which acquired the name of the Inn of Sir William de Mirfield, and is so mentioned in an Act of Parliament dated 1376. Properties numbered I., III., IV. in this Section were absolutely his own, but property numbered II. was, and had for some years been held of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew; he made provision in July, 1373, that his own three messuages should after his death revert to John de Mirfield, his kinsman, and William atte Vyne. In that year the parish clerk was still dwelling in the tenement on the east of the property.

[888] Sir William de Mirfield was not only Master in Chancery and Receiver of Petitions in Parliament but was also physician to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew and wrote a book of some importance in his day upon the theory and practice of medicine. It is doubtful if he lived in his Inn; he more probably lived in the Hospital of S. Bartholomew. Moreover, death put an end to his ownership in 1379, only six years after his three purchases; and it seems probable that during those years his Inn was occupied by Ely de Sutton and Roger de Barneburgh, Clerks of the Chancery. In April, 1379, Roger having died, Sir Ely de Sutton granted to John de Mirfield, to whom the property had reverted—for William atte Vyne had quit-claimed his right therein—"all the tenements with houses built thereon, with shops, gates, walls and gardens" formerly belonging to

William de Mirfield; and John on the same day granted the same "to John Herthulle, Clerk, for life, with reversion to Master Adam Rous, Surgeon to the King of England," Richard II.

[889] Adam Rous made his will immediately afterwards, for it is dated the 27th day of April of the same year, and it was proved the following 25th day of July. The dates suggest that he acquired the property for the express purpose of endowing the Hospital; it included the houses formerly belonging to John Travers, those forming the Inn of Thomas de Cotyngham, and the Inn and houses formerly belonging to John Tavy except the dwelling-house of Hugh, the Parish Clerk; but the reversion to S. Bartholomew's was not to take place until the death of John Herthulle. He died in 1392, and John de Mirfield and Robert Brian, the executors of Adam Rous, obtained licence in June of that year to assign "three messuages in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London to the Prior of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield." The property herein indicated as No. II. was already being held by the Hospital; it thus became owner of all the four properties. At the dissolution of the monasteries they were described as "all the messuages and gardens in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn, in tenure of William Cowyke which belonged to the Monastery of S. Bartholomew," and were granted on the 14th day of September, 1543, to Thomas Berthelet, from whom the name Bartletts Buildings has been derived.

A more specific description of the property was made in 1547, when all the London possessions of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, with one exception, were granted to the city of London. This exception is described as "the messuages called Crokehorn Alley between Davis Inne on the east, the messuage of Thomas Tappes, goldsmith, on the west, a parcel of waste ground on the south, and the highway of Holborn on the north." From this it appears likely that the former dwelling-house of Hugh, the Parish Clerk, was not afterwards absorbed by Davys Inn, now known as Thavies, but reverted to its original connection with Tavy's property. It was probably known latterly as the Church-house.

[890] The dissolution of the monasteries was followed by the abolition of the chantries; and a Survey of Chantry possessions and

rents was ordered to be drawn up throughout the country, a list of questions, or Articles, to which answers had to be made, being submitted to the ministers and wardens of every parish church. The parson and wardens of the Church of S. Andrew recorded their answers on the 16th day of April, 1546. To the 4th Article, asking for an account of lands and tenements possessed by the church for other uses than any kind of Chantry or Fraternity, they replied, *inter alia*, that they held certain tenements which were of "the gift of John Tavy made only to the works of the church A.D. 1349." These with their yearly rents were:—

	£	s.	d.
A tenement called the Church-house	2	0	0
A tenement in tenure of Mr. Dobbs	1	13	4
A tenement in tenure of John Mynyon	0	6	8
A tenement in tenure of Maryon Cooke	0	6	8
	4	6	8
Out of which was paid yearly to the Dean of Westminster	0	9	10
So that there remained for the repairs of the church the sum of	£3	16	10

The four tenements correspond to John Tavy's four shops, the reprise of 9s. 10d. due to the Dean of Westminster having been an ancient charge thereon. But a suit at the Exchequer arose as to the reliability of this statement, and William Cowyke, late holder of the whole of Bartlett's Buildings, with others chosen for the purpose, were authorized to search the records of the city for Tavy's will. It was found, as the parson and wardens had said, that Tavy had bequeathed the property for the maintenance of the fabric of the church.

[891] But the will had mentioned an Inn where the apprentices had been wont to live. Where was it? Tavy's property was known in those days as Crokehorn Alley; shortly before it had been known as Antelope Inn, and a little earlier as Andrew Cross. But the Inn for apprentices, wherever it was, had not been included in the bequest for the upkeep of the church; nor was it liable to any

*Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.*

BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS IN 1838.

quit-rent to S. Andrews; it had been sold to provide for masses so long only as the proceeds permitted. What had become of it? On the east side of Crokehorn Alley stood Davys Inn, which, by some misunderstanding or guesswork, had been described in 1511 as "Tavis Inne, otherwise Davys Inne." Perhaps it was this, it may have been thought. In reality the Inn of Tavy had been merged into his other property; its exact locality, so vague in the will of Tavy, was no longer known; all knowledge of the fact that apprentices of craftsmen had in earlier times dwelt in communities had apparently died out; and so these searchers after truth assumed, too readily, that Davys Inn, which was also paying a yearly sum to S. Andrews, was identical with Tavys. The copyist boldly altered the transcription of Tavy's will; he unwisely interpolated other words in it; *hospicium in quo apprenticii habitare solebant* was made to read *hospicium in quo apprenticii ad legem habitare solebant*; so it remained for all succeeding antiquaries, who never troubled to refer again to the original, now supplied with exactness in this Section. Tavy's apprentices henceforth were known as Apprentices of the Law, who migrated, so it has been said, after his death to the Temple; and in 1551 the neighbouring Inn was described as "a messuage and garden commonly called Daveys Inne and of old time called Thavyes Inne," an absolute reversal of the truth.

[892] Thomas Berthelet, who received in September, 1543, a grant, for a sum paid down, of the property late belonging to the Convent of S. Bartholomew, turned part of it into a mansion and garden for his own use, and there he died in Crokehorn Alley on the 26th day of September, 1555. He was buried in S. Bride's Church with considerable pomp and display, his funeral being attended by crowds of mourners, including many priests and clerks (for from his press had issued many Bibles), and all the crafts of printers, booksellers and stationers. He had well earned this remarkable tribute of respect, for in the new and rapidly growing industry of printing and bookbinding, in which all classes were enthusiastically interested, he had shone out as a most distinguished and artistic member of his craft. The cortège must have passed from Holborn down Shoe Lane and so into Fleet Street, within view, most probably, of his

printing works near the conduit, and thence to S. Bride's Church. His long connection with Fleet Street largely contributed to the centralization of the greater part of the printing industry in that street, now so famous as the stronghold of the London newspaper press. From the profits of his business he purchased lands in London and elsewhere; and in 1549, having become a man of wealth and influence, he obtained from the Heralds College a grant of arms entitling him to the honourable distinction of Esquire.

[893] An inquisition *post mortem* as to his property was made on the 24th day of October, 1555, when it was found that at his death he held in London in the parish of S. Andrew a tenement and garden in Crokehorn Alley in his own occupation, a garden in tenure of Grace Hone, a tenement and garden in tenure of John Ayer (or Eyre), fifteen messuages and a garden, all in separate tenures, now the north side of Plough Court, and nine tenements and six gardens in Fetter Lane, all in separate tenures. In his will, made three days before he died, he left to his son Edward, then only three years two months old, his manor of Hilhampton, Co. Hereford, and his messuages in the parish of S. Bride and in Bishopsgate Street and Friday Street which amounted, he says, to "the full third part of my lands." To Anthony, his younger son, he left his messuages in the parish of S. Sepulchre and in Distaff Lane and Bread Street and "my garden and messuage in the parish of S. Andrew." Should Anthony die without issue they were to remain to Edward and in default to Thomas Powell, his nephew, and to his own right heirs. To Margery, his wife, he left, for the term of her life, all his messuages in the parish of S. Andrew, including "my house, rooms and garden with all the ways walks and commodities which I kept for my own use within Crokehorn Alley," which after Margery's death were to go to her sons.

In course of time the estate in Crokehorn Alley was replanned and laid out with new buildings in their present form; and thus the four ancient Inns referred to in the beginning of this Section, Tavys Inn amongst them, are represented to-day by Bartletts Buildings, the old frontage to which was swept away at the time of the Holborn Viaduct improvements about the year 1868.

894.—BERNARD LE LIMMER TO THOMAS DE WARE. *Hustings Rolls* 29, No. 35.

Quit claim by Bernard le Limmer and Margery his wife to Thomas de Ware and Agnes his wife of all their right after the death of John the mercer of London, father of the said Margery, in five messuages in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle without Newgate in the suburb of London, between the tenement of Sir Robert de Ros, Knt, on the west, and the tenement of Godfrey de Elding on the east.

Witnesses, Elias Russell, then mayor, John de Armenters and Henry de Fingrie, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndone, alderman of the ward, Richard Bussy.

9 May 1300 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 28 Ed. I. and made the preceding Monday.

Holborn—A.D. 1300

tenement of of Sir Robert de Ros	5 messuages Bernard le Limmer to Thomas de Ware	tenement of Godfrey de Elding [see 870]
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895.—THOMAS DE WARE TO WILLIAM PASSEMER. *Hustings Rolls* 31,
No. 41.

29 April 1303 Know all men present and to come that I, Thomas de Ware, citizen of London, have granted and confirmed to William Passemer, citizen of London, and Ellen his wife all that land with houses built thereon which I had in the suburb of London in Oleburnestrete in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle containing :

in length between the Kingsway on the north and land of the said William Passemer on the south 134 ells and 2 inches of the iron ell of the lord Edward, son of King Henry, not measuring the inches; and

in breadth along the said way between the tenement of William de Chalfhunte on the east and that of Robert de Lincoln on the west 29½ ells and 5 inches of the same ell, not measuring the inches; and

in breadth lower down next the garden gate between the tenement of the said William de Chalfhunte on the east and that of Robert de Lincoln on the west 23 ells of the said iron ell except one inch, not measuring the inch; and

in breadth at the middle of the curtilage between the tenement of Roger de Cheney on the east and land of Robert de Roos, knight, on the west 42½ ells except one inch; not measuring the inch; and

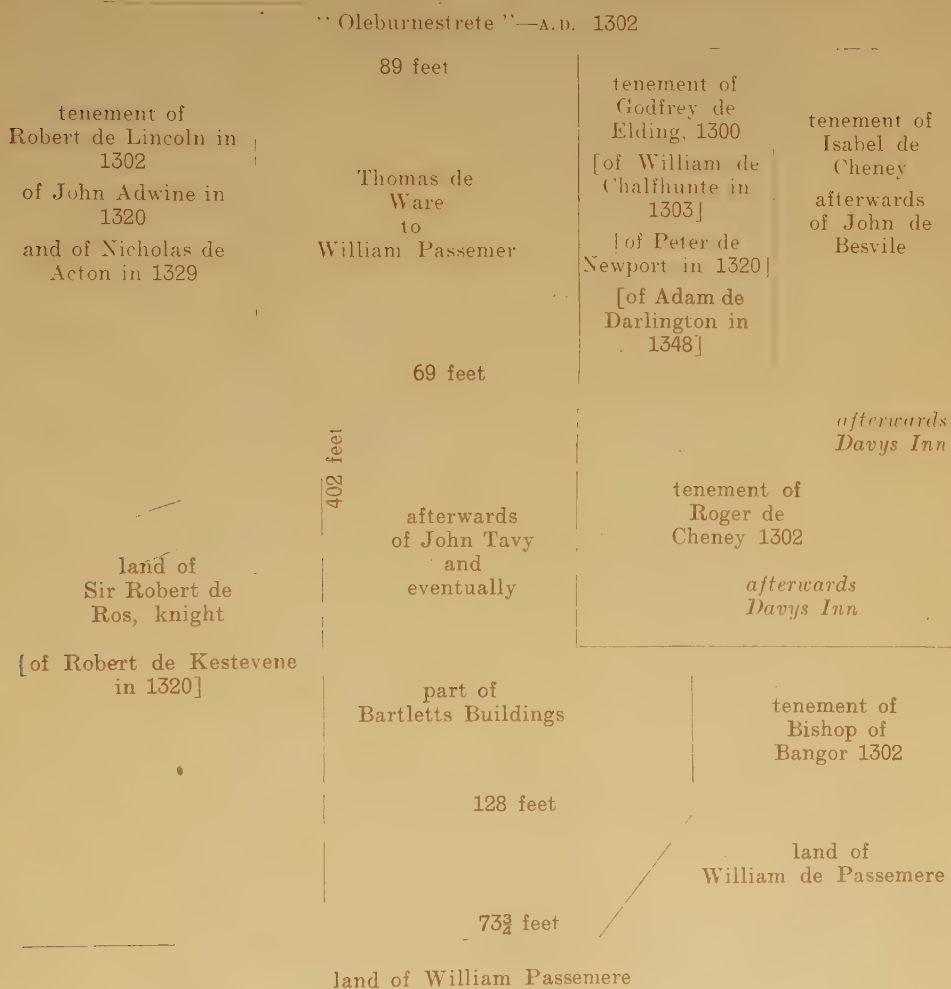
in breadth lower down in the said curtilage beyond the middle thereof between land of the Bishop of Bangor on the east and land of the said Robert de Roos on the west 42¾ ells except one inch, not measuring the inch; and

in breadth at the further end of the curtilage next the land of the said William Passemer on the east and land of the said Robert de Roos on the west 24½ ells and 3 inches, not measuring the inches.

To have and to hold to the same William Passemer for the yearly rent to me the said Thomas Ware and my heirs of 1d. at Christmas and to the Abbot of Westminster 9s. 10d. in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas.

Witnesses, John le Blunt, mayor of London, Hugh Pourte and Simon de Paris, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, then alderman of the ward, William Ediman, etc.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Philip and James,
31 Ed. I.



896.—WILLIAM PASSEMER TO JAMES LE PAUMER. *Hustings Rolls* 49, No. 30.

12 Oct. 1320 Grant by William Passemere, citizen of London, to James le Paumer, citizen of London, of 20s. yearly quit rent out of all that land with the houses built thereon and with a garden and appurtenances which he had of the feoffment of Thomas de Ware late

citizen of London in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holeburnestrate, between the tenement of Peter de Neuport, formerly of William de Chalfunte and the tenement of Isabel Cheyne on the east and the tenement of John Adewine, parmenter, formerly belonging to Robert de Lincoln and the tenement of Robert de Kestevene, parmenter, formerly of Sir Robert de Ros, knt, on the west, the king's way on the north and other land belonging to William Passemer on the south; the garden extending from an earth wall there to the said other land of William Passemer on the south and containing in breadth 47 ells of the iron ell of the King of England, not measuring inches. The deed of feoffment of Thomas de Ware was enrolled in the Court of Hustings of Common Pleas held on Monday before 29 April 1303 the feast of S. Philip and S. James, 31 Ed. I. With clause for distraint and with warranty, James pays "a certain sum of money."

Witnesses, Robert de Hend, Robert le Goldsmith, Richard Usher, John de Podyngton, Reginald le Clerk, Gerard le Barbier, Richard de Dakesworth, Richard le Arbalaster, John Lek.

Dated London, Sunday before the feast of S. Edw. the King, 14 Ed. II.

20 Oct. 1320 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 14 Ed. II.

Holborn—A.D. 1320

site of Baumburgs Inn

tenement of
John Adewine
formerly of
Robert de Lincoln

tenement of
Robert de Kestevene
formerly of
Sir Robert de Ros, knt.

20s. quit rent

William Passemer
to
James le Paumer
formerly of
Thomas de Ware

141 feet
this width is not
mentioned in previous deed

tenement of
Peter de Neuport
formerly of
William de Chalfunte

tenement of
Isabel Cheyne
afterwards of
John de Besvile

garden of
William Passemer

897.—WILL OF JOHN TAVY. *Hustings Rolls* 77, No. 242.

23 Nov. 1349 On Monday the feast of S. Clement the Pope 23^d Ed. III. the will of John Tavy, armourer, was proved by John Barber and Roger Costentyn, witnesses thereto, as follows:—

11 March Thursday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 1348.

1348/9 I, John Tavy, do make my will in this wise. First I bequeath my soul to God and my body to be buried. Also I bequeath all that my tenement I lately purchased of Master John Cok to be sold by my executors and that out of the money received therefrom my debts be paid and the residue thereof be distributed to the poor for the good of my soul. I bequeath to Isabel my daughter a shop with a solar, which said shop contains 16 feet in breadth along the Kingsway and is situated between a tenement of the Prior and Brethren of S. Bartholomew in Smythfeld and my own tenement. Also I bequeath all my tenements with all their appurtenances which I have on the south side [of the said way] in the parish of S. Andrew, except the shop which I bequeath to my daughter Isabel as is aforesaid, to Alice my wife for the whole term of her life. After the decease of the said Alice all that inn wherein the apprentices have been wont to live shall be sold by my executors if they shall be living, in conjunction with the executors of the said Alice, that out of the money received therefrom a fit chaplain shall be provided for celebrating divine service for my soul, the soul of the said Alice, and the souls of the faithfully departed this life so long as such money shall last. Also I bequeath all that tenement in which I live, with three shops, which I lately purchased of William Passmere, after the decease of the said Alice my wife, for the fabric of the church of S. Andrew in Holborn. And for the well and faithfully performing all these things I do constitute as my executors, Alice, my wife, my principal executor, Geoffrey Goldbeter and Hugh Taillour, co-executors.

Dated in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn the day and year aforesaid.

The Latin of the principal clauses is as follows: *Item lego Isabelle filie mee unam shopam cum solario que quidem shopa continet versus regalem viam in latitudine sexdecim pedes et situatur inter tenementum Prioris et Fratrum sancti Bartholomei de Smythfeld et tenementum meum proprium. Item lego omnia tenementa mea cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que habeo in parte australe in parochia sancti Andree preter illam shopam quam legavi Isabelle filie mee ut predictum est Alicie uxori mee ad totum terminum vite sue, et quod post decessum predictae Alicie totum illud hospicium in quo apprenticii habitare solebant per executores meos, si superstiti*

fuerint, una cum executoribus predictæ Alicie vendatur, et quod de pecunia inde percepta unus capellanus idoneus pro anima mea et anima predictæ Alicie et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum celebrandum dummodo pecunia illa perseveraverit inveniatur.

898.—THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN TAVY TO SIR JOHN DE HOUTON.

Hustings Rolls 78, No. 232.

16 Jan. Whereas John Tavy, armourer of London, in his testament
1350/1 proved and enrolled in the Husting Monday the feast of S. Clement
23 Nov. 1349 the Pope 23 Ed. III., bequeathed a messuage and two shops
adjoining it on the east with reversion of a third shop and of a
chamber built thereover adjoining the said messuage on the west
held for life by Isabel his daughter in the parish of S. Andrew
in Holbourne in the suburb of London to be sold by his executors,
which messuage and shops are between a messuage of the Master
and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smythefeld on
the west and a messuage of the said John on the east and abut
on the Kings way of Holborne,—Alice formerly wife of the said
John, principal executrix, has sold the same to Sir John de Houton
for a sum of money paid down.

Witnesses, Thomas de Lincoln, Geoffrey Goldebeter, Henry de
Haddeham, Roger Constantyn, David de Leycestre, John Haynes,
Walter Bruwer.

Holbourne, Sunday after the feast of S. Hilary, 24 Ed. III.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Hilary, 24 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1350

	shop	2 shops	
	<i>Tavy's houses</i>		
messuage of S. Bartholomew's	Alice, widow of John Tavy to Sir John de Houton, Baron of Exchequer		messuage of John Tavy

This sale is obviously a sale of Alice Tavy's life interest only. The final sale took place after her death, on 21 July, 1366, by John Tavy's executor [see No. 903, where the property is called a Hospicium, that is, an Inn, and from which it may be presumed that the third shop held for life by Isabel had, at that date, reverted by Isabel's death to her mother].

Sir John de Houton was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1347; he had formerly been a favourite of Edward II. and accompanied that monarch to France. Edward III. made him Chamberlain of the Exchequer in 1338.

899.—WILL OF LAURENCE DE OPTON. *Hustings Rolls* 89, No. 127.

- 19 *July* 1361 On Monday the vigil of S. Margaret 35 Ed. III. came Hugh Fisch, one of the executors of Laurence de Opton, to prove his will, Robert de Leddrede and Thomas de Eydon, witnesses there-
 11 *July* 1361 unto being duly examined, as follows :—On the feast of the Translation of S. Benedict the Abbot 1361 I, Laurence de Upton, bequeath my body to be buried in the church of S. Andrew in Holborne next my wife. To the fabric of the church, for my burial, one mark. To the high altar 40d. To Hugh, the parish clerk 12d. To the house of the monks of the Holy Trinity at the Tower of London 5 marks. For making a window in the church aforesaid in honour of S. John the Baptist 6 marks. To my son Laurence and John Draper, my serving man, all my beds and clothes. All my tenements in the suburb of London shall be sold by my executors, for the payment of my debts and the good of my soul. I make Hugh Fisch and my son Laurence my executors.

900.—THE EXECUTORS OF LAURENCE DE OPTON TO HENRY DYMNEL. *Hustings Rolls* 90, No. 133.

- 8 *Aug.* 1361 Sale by Hugh Fisch and Laurence son of Laurence de Opton, executors of the said Laurence, by virtue of his will enrolled on
 19 *July* 1361 Monday the Eve of S. Margaret, Virgin, 35 Ed. III, to Henry Dymnel citizen and brewer, of all the lands of the said Laurence, deceased, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Roger Constantin, John Heynes, Walter de Wynchedon, John de Flaunden, Richard Clerk, Robert Ledred, William Andrew, Chandler.

Holebourne, Sunday before S. Laurence, Martyr, 35 Ed. III.

- 24 *Oct.* 1362 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 36 Ed. III.

This is the same plot as is mentioned in No. 898 with shops fronting the street. How it passed from John de Houton to Laurence de Opton is not clear.

901.—HENRY DYMNEL TO SIR MATHEW TORKESEYE AND SIR ELY DE SUTTON. *Hustings Rolls* 94, No. 32.

9 March 1365/6 Grant by Henry Dymnel, citizen and brewer, to Sir Mathew de Torkeseye and Sir Ely de Sutton, clerks, of tenements in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London between a tenement of the Master and Brethren of the hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smythefeld which Sir John Moubray knight now inhabits on the west, a tenement formerly of John Tavy which Hugh le Clerk now inhabits on the east, the kings way on the north and a garden of William de Norton on the south. The said Henry has the tenements by feoffment of Hugh Fissch and Laurence son of Laurence de Opton, executors of Laurence Opton.

John Chichester, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Legat, John Heynes, John de Totenhale, Hugh le Clerk.

16 March 1365/6 Dated in the said parish 9 March 1365, 40 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1366

tenement of S. Bartholomew's occupied by Sir John Moubray, Justice of Common Pleas	The executors of Laurence Opton to Henry Dymnel and he to Sir Mathew de Torkeseye and Sir Ely de Sutton	tenement formerly of John Tavy occupied by Hugh le Clerk
garden of William de Norton formerly of Walter de Chedyngton		

Sir Mathew de Torkeseye was Clerk of the King's ships from 1353.

Sir Elias de Sutton was a Clerk in Chancery.

Sir John de Moubray was Serjeant at Law in 1354; was created Knight of the Bath and appointed Justice of Common Pleas 1359; was living 1373.

902.—JOHN TAVY'S EXECUTOR v. MATTHEW DE TORKESEYE AND ELY DE SUTTON. *Hustings Roll* 90, m. 14 d.

20 July 1366 On Monday the feast of S. Margaret 40 Ed. III. at the Court of Hustings came Hugh Taillour, executor of the will of John Tavy, armourer, demanding against Matthew de Torkeseye, clerk,

and Eli de Sutton, clerk, a message by the name of an Inn with the appurtenances in the suburb of London by writ of execution of the same will which bequeathed the said message to Alice, the wife of the said John, and directed that after her death, his executors if surviving, together with the executors of the said Alice, should sell the said message to find a chaplain to celebrate for the souls of the said John and Alice and all faithful people so long as the money should last. The defendants entered into the message after the death of the said Alice; her executors are not living. The defendants demand to hear the writ and the will read; and after hearing them acknowledge the plaintiff's claim. The Sheriff is ordered to deliver seisin to the said Hugh of the said message by the name of an Inn.

903.—THE EXOR. OF JOHN TAVY TO ROGER DE BARNEBURGH
AND ELI DE SUTTON. *Hustings Rolls* 94, No. 108.

21 July 1366 Know all men present and to come that whereas the late John Tavy, armurer, in his will proved and enrolled in the
23 Nov. 1349 Hustings of London held Monday the feast of S. Clement the Pope 23 Ed. III. bequeathed all that message by the name of Inn, with its appurtenances, which he had in the south part of the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in which namely the apprentices were wont to dwell, *in quo videlicet apprenticii inhabitare solebant*, to his wife for the whole of her life to be sold after her death by the executors of the said John so that with the money a fit chaplain should be found to celebrate for the souls of the said John and Alice and all faithful people so long as the money should last, I, Hugh Taillour, executor of the will of the said John, by virtue and authority of his will have in fulfilment of the same will, the said Alice having gone the way of all flesh, sold, granted and confirmed all the tenement aforesaid with its appurtenances as is aforesaid to Roger de Barneburgh, clerk, and Eli de Sutton, clerk, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns from the chief lords of that fee by the services due and of right accustomed.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Legat, John Heynes, John de Totenhale, Hugh le Clerc.

Given in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, 21 July, 1366.

27 July 1366 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. James the Apostle,
40 Ed. III.

904.—ROGER DE BARNEBURGH TO SIR ELY DE SUTTON. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 178.

14 July 1373 Quit claim by Roger de Barneburgh, clerk, to Sir Ely de Sutton, clerk, of a messuage or hospicium with houses, shops, gates, a garden and walls formerly of John Tavy, which tenements Roger and Ely had in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne in the suburb of London on the south side.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourn, Roger Legat, Henry Godecheap, John de Totenhale, Roger de Podyngton, Hugh le Clerk.

London, 14 July, 47 Ed. III.

27 Nov. 1374 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Katherine the Virgin, 48 Ed. III.

905.—ELY DE SUTTON TO SIR WILLIAM DE MIRFIELD. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 181.

23 July 1373 Grant by Ely de Sutton to Sir William de Mirfield, clerk, of a tenement with houses and shops built thereon, gates, walls and a garden adjoining between a tenement of the Master and Brethren of the hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smethefeld in which Sir John Mowbray, knight, lately dwelt on the west, a tenement in which Hugh le Clerk now dwells on the east, the kingsway of Holbourn on the north and a garden of William de Norton on the south. With remainder to John de Mirfield and William atte Vyne.

27 Nov. 1374 (Witnesses and enrollment as in Nos. 904, 919, 927, 928.)

Holborn—A.D. 1373		
<i>Shops and houses</i>		
tenement lately occupied by Sir John Mowbray	Ely de Sutton to Sir William de Mirfield formerly of John Tavy	tenement occupied by Hugh le Clerk
garden of William de Norton		

906.—JOHN TAVY'S BEQUEST TO S. ANDREW'S CHURCH. *Pat. Rolls*
16 *Rich. II. pt. II. m. 26 Jan.*

26 *Jan.*

1392/3

Pardon, at the supplication of John Skelyngton, parson of S. Andrew's, Holborn, and the parishioners thereof, who are in doubt whether two bequests, one by John Tavy, armourer and citizen of London, in his will, dated A.D. 1348, of one tenement and three shops in that parish, for the maintenance of the fabric of that church, and the other by Wm. Chippenham, hakeneyman, in his will, dated A.D. 1361, of another tenement in the same parish for maintaining lights before the images of S. Mary and S. John Baptist in that church, as appears by their wills, enrolled in the Guildhall, were made in due form, to the said parson and parishioners, of any forfeiture &c.

907. WILL OF WILLIAM DE CHIPPENHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 89 (107).

14 *June* 1361

On Monday before the feast of S. Botolph 35 Ed. III. came Julian, widow of William de Chippenham, and Gaylard Pete, executors of the said William to prove his will, Roger Legat and Roger Costantyn witnesses thereunto, being duly examined, as follows :—I bequeath my body to be buried in the church of S. Andrew of Holborne, next S. John's door. I devise all my tenement in Holburne to my wife Julian for her life with remainder to the said church for the upkeep of the lights of S. Mary and S. John there. To the fabric of the chapel of S. John in the said church 13s. 4d. To two chaplains to celebrate there for my soul for one year 6s. 8d. each. To a man to make the pilgrimage to S. James 66s. 8d. To the high altar of the said church 3s. 4d. To the parish clerk 3s. 4d. I give 20 lbs. of wax to be burnt about my body on the day of my burial in 5 tapers and afterwards they shall remain to the church for the high altar and the altar of S. John and S. Mary. To the fabric of the church of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete 10s.

18 *May* 1361

Dated in my house in Holbourne in London Tuesday before the feast of S. Augustine in the month of May 1361.

The tenement bequeathed by the above testator to his wife with reversion to the Church of S. Andrew could not have been in the main street; its locality has not been traced.

908.—EDMUND MARTYN AND ISABEL SAMPSON TO JOHN DE HORNBY. *Hustings Rolls* 45, No. 97.

8 Nov. 1316 Grant by Edmund Martyn and Isabel Sampson, his wife, to John de Horneby, of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Hollebourn in the suburb of London which was Richard Bygebag's, and which the said Isabel lately built, and a plot of land adjoining, which the grantors have of the gift of Roger de Notingham.

Witnesses, Adam de Burton, Robert de Staynford, William his brother, John de Lancastre, Robert de Berwik, Nicholas de Oxclif, Robert le Hende, William de Clapham, Reginald le Clerk of Holleburn, Richard de Normanvill, William de Bartayl, John de Elmham.

The Great Hall, Westminster, Monday before the feast of S. Martin, 10 Edw. II.

Enrolled, Court of Hustings, same day.

Why this deed and the following quit-claim were signed and witnessed in the Great Hall at Westminster has not been discovered.

909.—WALTER DE REDING TO JOHN DE HORNEBY. *Hustings Rolls* 45, No. 91.

8 Nov. 1316 Quitclaim by Walter de Reding to John de Horneby of a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew of Holleburn in the suburb of London, formerly of Richard Byggebag, and in a plot of land adjoining the said messuage.

Witnesses, Adam de Burton, Robert de Staynford, William his brother, John de Lancastre, Robert de Berwik, Reginald le Clerk of Holleburn, Richard de Normanvill, William de Bartayi.

The Great Hall, Westminster, Monday before the feast of S. Martin, 10 Ed. II.

Enrolled, Court of Hustings, same day.

910.—ROBERT DE KESTEVENE TO NICHOLAS DE ACTON. *Hustings Rolls* 57, No. 73.

16 July 1329 Grant by Robert de Kestevene, citizen and tailor, to Nicholas de Acton, clerk, of his tenements with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London which Robert had by enfeoffment of Robert de Harwode, cook and

citizen, with reversion of a house and courtyard adjoining which John Godefrey, carpenter, and Margaret his wife hold for life by lease of Robert de Harwode between a tenement of the said Nicholas on the west, a tenement of John Tavy on the east, the Kingsway on the north and land and garden formerly of William Passemer, south.

Witnesses, John de Grantham, mayor, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward.

London, Sunday before the feast of S. Margaret, 3 Ed. III.

Enrolled Monday following.

A clerk named Robert de Castevene was appointed Vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre 20 November, 1329.

Holebourne—A.D. 1329

tenement
of
Nicholas
de Acton
[see 913]

Robert de Harwode
to
Robert de Kestevene
and he to
Nicholas de Acton

tenement of
John Tavy

tenement formerly of
William Passemer

911.—STEPHEN DE BOREWELLE TO ROBERT DE BOCKYNGE.
Hustings Rolls 10, No. 41.

19 July 1279 Grant by Stephen de Borewelle, son of Mathew le Lyngedraپر, formerly citizen of London, to Robert de Bockynge, citizen and spicer, and Sabine his wife and the heirs of Robert of land with houses built thereon and a garden in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn in the suburb of London between a tenement of Robert de Ros on the east, a tenement of Bartholomew of Westminster, skinner, and a tenement of Simon de Gardino on the west, a tenement of John Tiler on the south and the kings way on the north, except 2 houses which were formerly of Thomas le Poleter; and a house which is between a tenement of Richard Bigebagge on the east and houses which were of Thomas le Poleter on the west and the kings way on the north and the said tenement hereby granted on the south which house contains in length from the said tenement of Robert and Sabine to the king's way 31 ells 6 inches. Also a

yearly quit rent of one mark from the said house. For a yearly rent of one clove gillyflower at Easter to the said Stephen and £2 11s. 10d. to the chief lords of the fee, namely, to Sir Alexander, chaplain, and his heirs £1 14s. to Walter le Mareschal and his heirs 10s. 2d. to the heirs of Adam de Basyng 4s. to the Nuns of Keleborn 3s. and at the feast of All Saints to the Church of S. Andrew of Holeborn 8d.

Robert and Sabine have paid 40 marks of silver.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 7 Ed. I.

Holeburn—A.D. 1279			
houses of Thomas le Poleter <i>held of the heirs of Adam de Basing</i>	tenement excepted	Baumburgh's Inn tenement of Richard Biggebag	afterwards part of Baumburgh's Inn tenement of Robert de Roos, knight <i>Quit rents [compare 915]</i>
			£ s. d.
tenement of Bartholomew of Westminster [see 940, 1045]		Stephen de Borewell son of Mathew le Lyngedrapeer to Robert de Bockynge	Sir Alexander... 1 14 0 Walter le Mareschal 0 10 2 Heirs of Adam Basing 0 4 0 The Nuns of Keleborn 0 3 0 S. Andrew's Church 0 0 8
tenement of Simon de Gardino			<u>£2 11 10</u>
		tenement of John Tiler	

912.—ELLEN DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LE MARESCHAL TO SIR RALPH PEROT. *Hustings Rolls* 18, No. 65.

15 Nov. 1288 Quit claim by Ellen, daughter of William le Mareschal, to Sir Ralph Perot, knight, and Cassandra his wife and the heirs of Sir Ralf of a yearly rent of 10s. 2d. which was formerly of Walter his father from a messuage which was Stephen de Borewell's and which Sir Ralph and Cassandra now hold in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn.

Witnesses, Ralf de Sandwych, keeper of the city, John of Canterbury and William de Bectoyn, sheriffs, William de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Simon de Warewick, Richard Bussy,

William Ediman, Richard de Ware, William le Brewere, Robert le Bokiler, Simon le Weeve, Geoffrey de Helsing.

Ellen forswore her right.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Martin, 16 Ed. I.

The will of Sir Ralph Pyrot was proved in 1309. He bequeathed to Reginald, his son, land and tenements in the vill of London in Holebournstrete: see also No. 920.

913.—JAMES DE KERSEYE TO SIR NICHOLAS DE ACTON. *Hustings Rolls* 54, No. 28.

23 April 1325 Grant by James de Kereseye, rector of the Church of Basteldene, diocese of Salisbury, to Sir Nicholas de Acton clerk of his tenements with houses built over in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in breadth between tenements of John de Horneby, Hugh Bussy and William Passemere on the west and of John Bishop, tailor, on the east and in length from the kingsway on the north to a tenement of the said William on the south, for a sum of money paid down.

Witnesses, Hamon de Chiggwell, mayor, John de Causton and Benet de Fulsham sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Robert de Kelesey.

London, Sunday before S. George the Martyr, 18 Ed. II.

14 Oct. 1325 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Translation of S. Edward, 19 Ed. II.

Holbourne—A.D. 1325

tenement of Hugh Bussy	tenement of John de Hornby [see 909]	Baumburg's Inn James de Kereseye Rector of Basildon, Co. Berks to Sir Nicholas de Acton	Baumburgh's Inn tenement of John Bishop tailor [see 910] afterwards of Robert de Harwode then of Robert de Kestevene then of Nicholas de Acton
tenement of William Passemer	tenement of William Passemer		

Nicholas de Acton, King's Clerk, was appointed, 20 April. 1327, to the office in the Exchequer he had held in the time of "the late King" Edward II. In 1329 he was Deputy Butler to Edward III. and collector of the tax on wine. The will of Nicholas de Acton, parson of the Church of Wistanstow, Co. Salop, was

dated 18 January, 1336, and proved 25 January, 1338/9. His tenements in S. Andrew's parish, Holborn, he bequeathed to be sold for the good of his soul. Whereupon came John, son of William de Acton, kinsman and heir of the said Nicholas, and put in his claim upon the said tenements.

914. NICHOLAS DE ACTON'S EXECUTORS TO SIR THOMAS DE BAUMBURGH. *Hustings Rolls* 66, No. 11.

- 22 Feb. Sale by Hugh de Brompton and Richard de Norton, executors
1338/9 of Nicholas de Acton, formerly parson of the church of Wystanestowe, Hereford diocese, by virtue of his will enrolled on Monday the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul 13 Ed. III. to Sir Thomas de Baumburgh, clerk, of 2 tenements and 5 shops in the parish of S. Andrew of Holleburn in the suburb of London bequeathed to be sold; between a tenement of John Tavy on the east, a tenement of Alice de Elsefeld, a tenement formerly of John de Horneby, and a tenement of John de Blakwell on the west, and in length from the king's way on the north to a tenement formerly of William Passemere on the south. The said shops are situated in front of the said tenement on the east. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Sir Thomas, his heirs and assigns of the chief lord of that fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Henry Darcy, mayor, Hugh le Marberer and William de Pountefreyt, sheriffs, Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward, Robert le Goldesmyth, Richard atte Gate, Robert de Wyght, John de Holleburn, clerk, John Tavy, John de Blakwell.

London, Monday the feast of S. Valentine, 13 Ed. III.

Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 13 Ed. III.

Holleburn—A.D. 1339

tenement formerly of John de Horneby	tenement of Alice de Elsefeld [see 917]	114 feet	5 shops Nicholas de Acton's Executors to	tenement of John Tavy
tenement of John de Blakwell	Sir Thomas de Baumburg Master in Chancery			tenement formerly of William Passemere

915.—THOMAS DE BAUNBURGH AND S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.
Inq. Ad. Quod Dam. F. 251, No. 2.

12 Jan.

1339/40

Inquest taken before Andrew Aubray, Mayor of London and Escheator there, Saturday next before the feast of S. Hilary, 13 Ed. III, on the oath of Reginald de Thorpe, Robert de Assh, Walter atte Slogh, William de Topesfeld, Simon le Heaumer, William de Waltham, Walter le Mareschal, Richard atte Gate, John Tavy, Robert de Wight, taillour, Robert de Cyderhowe, and James le Clerk. It is not to the King's damage &c. if he grant licence to Thomas de Baunburgh, clerk, to assign to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smithfield two messuages and 4 shops with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London which he has of the gift of Nicholas de Acton and for the same Thomas to grant to the said Master and Brethren the remainder of a shop with the appurtenances in the same parish, which Margaret, who was the wife of John Godfrey, carpenter of Holbourne, holds for the term of her life, after the death of the said Margaret; to hold together with the aforesaid messuages and shops to them and their successors to find two Brothers, chaplains of the same Hospital, to celebrate divine service in the church of the Hospital for the healthful estate of the said Thomas, Alexander his brother and Thomas de Sibthorpe clerk, and for the souls of William the father and Alice the mother of Thomas de Baunburgh and for the souls of Thomas de Baunburgh, Alexander and Thomas de Sibthorpe, when they shall be withdrawn from this light and for the souls of all the faithful departed. The 2 messuages and 5 shops are held of the King in free burgage as is the whole city of London and are worth yearly in all issues when let 10 marks, 3s. quit rent to be yearly deducted to the Hospital of S. Katharine by the Tower of London, 3s. quit rent to the heirs of Henry de Bedyk and 14d. quit rent to the nuns of Kilburn and 8d. quit rent to the church of S. Andrew of Holborn and for the repairs of the same messuages and shops 40s. yearly; thus they are worth clearly £4 5s. 6d. Nothing remains to Thomas de Baunburgh in the city of London beyond the said assignment; there is no mean between him and the King.

Dated London the day and year abovesaid.

(King's writ tested by Edward, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, Guardian of England, at Langele, 20 Dec. 13 Ed. III.)

916.—THOMAS DE BAUMBURGH TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. BARTHOLOMEW. *Pat. Rolls 14 Ed. III. pt. II. m. 12.*

9 June 1340 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John de Sancto Paulo, Thomas de Sibethorpe, William Heyron, William de Emeldon, Robert de Tughale, and John de Pokelyngton, executors of the will of Thomas de Baumburgh, clerk, to the master and brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, Smythefeld, London, of 2 messuages and 5 shops in Holburn in the suburb of London which are held in chief as appears by inquisition taken by Andrew Aubray, mayor and escheator of the said city, to find two chaplains, of the brethren, professed to the said Hospital to celebrate divine service there daily for the souls of the said Thomas and his father and mother.

William de Baunburgh = Alice or Baumburgh |		<i>Quit rents, as in 915.</i>		
			£	s. d.
		Heirs of Henry de Bedyk	0	3 0
		Hospital of S. Katharine	0	3 0
		The Nuns of Kilburn ...	0	1 2
		The church of S. Andrew	0	0 8
		Repairs	2	0 0
				2 7 10
		Clear worth	4	5 6
		In all issues [10 marks]	£6	13 4

John de S. Paul was appointed Master of the Rolls 6 June, 1339. He died in 1350. Thomas de Sibthorpe was Master in Chancery from 1336 to 1344. He was killed by his Clerk.

Thomas de Baunburgh was appointed Master in Chancery in 1327. He was Keeper of the Seal in 1332. His will was dated, 1339, "in the houses which were of Richard de Gloucester in Fletestrete," and was proved May, 1340. He bequeathed all his tenements in Holborn to his executors to be conveyed by them to the Master and Brethren of S. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On 30 June, 1340, William Heyron and Robert de Tughale, executors of the will of Thomas Baumburgh, clerk, appointed William de Emeldon, their co-executor, to act for them in putting in possession the Master and Brethren of two tenements and five shops in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, formerly held by Nicholas Acton [see Norman Moore, Vol. I., p. 571].

917.—HUGH DE BRAMPTON AND ALICE DE ELSEFELD TO EMMA DE LEDERED. *Hustings Rolls 66, No. 99.*

30 Sept. 1339 Grant by Hugh de Brampton and Alice de Northbrok of Elsefeld his wife to Emma de Ledered and Robert de Ledered her

son of a plot of land with houses built thereon which they have in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne by enfeoffment of Sir William atte Grene, chaplain, between a tenement formerly of John de Horneby on the west, a tenement of Sir Thomas Baumburgh on the east, and in length from the kings way on the north to a tenement of the said Sir Thomas on the south, containing in breadth along the kings way $12\frac{1}{4}$ ells, and in the rear part next the land of the said Sir Thomas $8\frac{1}{2}$ ells, $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter of an ell, and one inch, and in length on each side 38 ells and at the south end of the building 10 ells, together with the whole wall as it is enclosed. To hold of the chief lords by the accustomed services.

Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward.

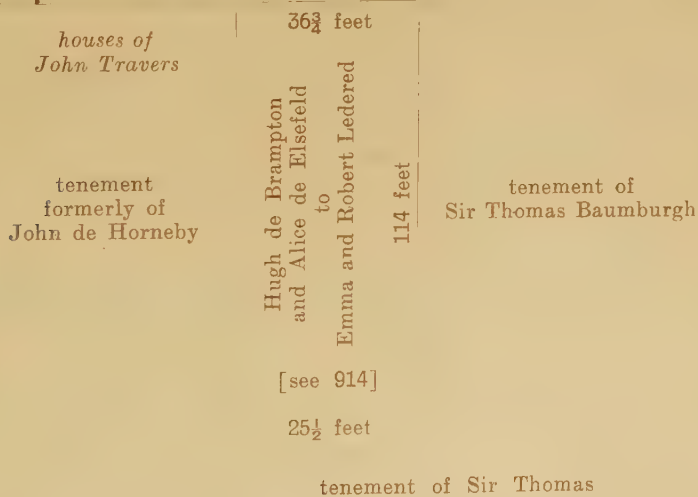
Witnesses, John Hamond, Henry le Vannere, Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, Robert de Wyght, tailor, John de Holebourne, clerk, Richard atte Gate, John Bokebyndere, John de Blakwell, Nicholas le Coureur, John de Derlington, clerk.

London, Thursday after the feast of S. Michael, 18 Ed. III.

10 Oct. 1339 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Luke, 13 Ed. III.

Robert de Ledered became Serjeant-at-Arms and died 1359.

Holebourne—A. D. 1339



918.—WILL OF THOMAS DE COTYNTHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 98, No. 75.

22 July 1370 On Monday before the feast of S. Margaret 44 Ed. III. Nigel West, executor of the will of Thomas de Cotyngham, had the said will proved by Hugh de Cotyngham and Thomas Everdon, witnesses thereto, sworn and examined, as follows :—

I, Thomas de Cotyngham, rector of the church of Wardon in the diocese of Lincoln, give my body to be buried in the parish church where I shall happen to die. I make bequests [specified] to Sir Nicholas de Spaygne, Sir William de Burstall, Sir Michael de Ravendale, William de Hulle and Elena his wife, Alice Beauflower, Agnes, the washerwoman living near the Converts, my servant Roger, late usher of Sir David de Wollore, Hugh de Cotyngham, clerk, Thomas de Everdon, my clerk, my kinsman Nigel West, and his wife Beatrix. I bequeath all my tenements in Holborne which I had of the gift of Robert Ledred to be sold, the proceeds to be disposed by my executors for the good of my soul. To the work of the church at Wardon; to my godson Thomas, son of the said William de Hulle; to John, the porter of the Rolls; to John de Wardon my little book called a journal; a book of letters, collected together, of Master de Pekeryng and of the Court of Rome; a quire of the Chancellor's letters and of the clergy abridged (*sub compendio*). I make the said Sir William de Burstall, Sir Nicholas, Sir Michael and Nigel my executors.

10 May 1370 Dated in London, 10 May, 1370.

919.—WILLIAM DE MIRFIELD TO SIR ELY DE SUTTON. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 179.

18 July 1373 Grant by William de Mirfield clerk to Sir Ely de Sutton clerk of the tenements which he had by enfeoffment of Nigel West, executor of Sir Thomas de Cotyngham, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourn, Roger Legat, Henry Godechep, John de Totenhale, Roger de Podyngton, Hugh le Clerc.

London, 18 July, 1373.

27 Nov. 1374 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Katherine, Virgin, 48 Ed. III.

Enrolled same day as Nos. 904, 905, 927, 928, thus uniting the four properties. William de Mirfield was appointed Master in Chancery in 1352, and was Justice for the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears from No. 929 that John de Mirfield became his heir, though Foss says that his property was divided amongst his sisters.

920.—ELLEN, RELICT OF WILLIAM LE SCHERMAN, TO WILLIAM DE CHEYHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 48, No. 67.

8 Dec. 1319 Grant by Ellen, formerly wife of William le Scherman of Bredstrate, to William de Cheyham, citizen of London, of a yearly rent of one mark of silver receivable from a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, which William, her husband, and she acquired from Reynold Perot, son of the late Sir Ralph Perot, knight, in breadth between a tenement of John de Hornebi, clerk, on the east and another tenement of her own on the west and stretching from the King's way on the north to the land of the said John Hornebi on the south. With warranty.

Witnesses, Hamond de Chigwell, then mayor, Simon de Abyndon and John de Preston, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of the ward, John de Podyngton, Robert de Wycestre, Reginald, clerk, Andrew Curteys, Henry Bonmarche.

Dated the feast of the Conception of the B. V. M., 13 Ed. II.

28 Jan. 1319/20. Enrolled Monday after S. Vincent's day, 13 Ed. II.

Holborn—A.D. 1319

tenement of Ellen Scherman [see 941 for pedigree]	Ellen, Relict of William le Scherman to William de Cheyham formerly of Sir Ralph Perot	tenement of John Hornebi
tenement of John Hornebi		

921.—EDWARD III. TO THOMAS DE COTYNGHAM AND ROBERT DE KELSEY. *Fine Rolls* 12 Ed. III. m. 5.

8 Sept. 1338 Commitment to the King's clerks of the Chancery, Thomas de Cotyngham and Robert de Kelsey, of the keeping of the houses in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London late of John Travers, deceased, in the King's hands for the debts and accounts in which John was bound to the King of the time when he was Constable of the King and of Edward II. in Bordeaux and for other

causes, to hold so long as they shall remain in the King's hands on that account, rendering two marks yearly at the Exchequer as John de Barton and Katherine his wife to whom the King committed the same at will by letters patent sealed with the seal of the Exchequer rendered therefor.

Order to the Sheriffs of London to deliver same.

John de Barton was one of the four Clerks of the Privy Seal.

922.—JOHN TRAVERS AND THOMAS DE COTYNGHAM AND ROBERT DE KELLESEYE. *Patent Rolls 13 Ed. III. pt. 2, m. 26.*

3 July 1339 The King to all &c. Whereas by our letters patent, of our special favour, we committed to our beloved clerks of the Chancery, Thomas de Cotyngham and Robert de Kelleseye, those houses with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London which belonged to John Travers, deceased, and which are now in our hand for debts and accounts in which the said John was bound the day he died, as well for the time that he was Constable in Burgundy for us and for our late father the Lord Edward, late King of England, as for any other time, to hold to the said Thomas and Robert or to either of them so long as those houses, for the aforesaid unpaid debts and accounts, might happen to remain in our hand or that of our heirs, rendering thence to us at our Exchequer 2 marks yearly, in the same way as John de Barton and Katherine his wife, who were appointed by us by our letters patent to hold those houses during our pleasure, for the same to our Exchequer have rendered, as in our letters aforesaid is fully contained,

We on account of the loyalty to us of our aforesaid clerks confirm the aforesaid letters patent.

Witness, Edward, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester, the King's son, Keeper of England, 3 July, A.D. 1339 at Kenyngton.

923.—REGINALD DE NEUPORT. *Patent Rolls 22 Ed. III. pt. 1, m. 30.*

15 Feb.
1347/8 The King to all, etc. Whereas of our special favour we committed to our beloved clerks Thomas de Cotyngham and Robert de Kelleseye certain houses in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn in the suburb of London which belonged to John Travers, deceased,

and which are in our hands for debts and accounts in which the said John was bound to us the day he died as well for the time that he was Constable in Burgundy for us and for our late father, the Lord Edward, late King of England, as for other times, to have and to hold to the same Thomas and Robert or either of them, so long as the said houses for the reasons aforesaid are in our hand or that of our heirs, rendering thence to us and our heirs 2 marks yearly at our Exchequer as in our letters patent then made is contained, We, for the good service to us which our beloved Reginald de Neuport, yeoman of our chamber, has rendered and ceases not to render, have granted, for ourselves and our heirs, to the aforesaid Reginald the 2 marks aforesaid due to us and to our heirs each year by the hands of the same Thomas and Robert or either of them. So that after the death of the said Thomas and Robert the said houses may remain to the aforesaid Reginald and his heirs to hold so long as they are in our hand or that of our heirs for the said causes without rendering anything to us or to our heirs.

Witness, the King at Westminster, 15 Feb. 1347/8.

924.—WILLIAM DE EVESHAM. *Inq. p. m. c.* 37 *Ed. III.* (2nd Nos.) 59.

1363

Inquisition before Stephen de Cavendysh Mayor of the City of London and Escheator there, Friday on the Morrow of Ascension day, 37 *Ed. III.*, by the oath of John le Brewer, Gailard Gardiner, William Cartere, Roger Costantyn, William Henry, Nicholas Pye, Walter Cordwaner, Hugh Smith, Simon Andeby, Walter Russell, John Heynes, and William Fayrse, who say that William de Evesham died seised in his demesne as of fee of a tenement with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne in the suburb of London which is worth 26s. 8d. yearly. On what day he died they know not: he died without an heir; the tenement is held of the King in free burgage.

Dated London the day and year abovesaid.

(No writ is attached; but an undated certificate of the Mayor states that he has taken the above property into the King's hands.)

The will of William de Evesham was proved in 1351. He left to Sir William de Newenham his tenements in Holeburn.

William de Evesham was Attorney-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury. An entry on the Close Rolls under date of 1340 contains mention of his lodging in Fayturlane.

925.—JOHN TRAVERS AND NICHOLAS DE NEWENHAM. *Close Rolls*
 37 Ed. III. m. 29.

16 June 1363 To Stephen Cavendish, mayor of London and escheator there, Order to remove the King's hand and not to intermeddle further with a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew, Holbourne, in the suburb of London, delivering to Nicholas de Newenham any issues thereof taken; as it was lately found by inquisition before him, taken of his office, that William de Evesham died seised of the said tenement in his demesne as of fee without an heir and that the same is held of the King in free burgage as all the city of London, and afterwards at the suit of the said Nicholas, brother and heir of William de Newenham, clerk, alleging that William de Evesham at his death was not thereof seised in his demesne as of fee nor had any estate therein, but long before his death by charter gave the premises in fee to the said William de Newenham who by virtue of the gift was thereof seised and peaceably held the same all his life; that afterwards Nicholas entered as his brother and next heir and continued his seisin as of right and inheritance until unlawfully put out by the said Mayor, and praying that the King's hand should be removed, the King ordered the said Mayor to make inquisition touching the circumstances; and by inquisition so made it was found that John Travers was lately seised of the said tenement in his demesne as of fee and died so seised, after whose death the King by writ ordered the sheriffs of London to make inquisition what lands the said John had in their bailiwick and to take them into the King's hand for divers debts and accounts wherein he was bound to the King, by virtue of which command the same was so taken; that afterwards the King by charter, granted it to Thomas de Cotyngham and Robert de Kelleseye to hold so long as it should remain in his hand rendering yearly 2 marks at the Exchequer and subsequently by another charter granted the 2 marks to Reynold de Newport, yeoman of his chamber, and his heirs to be taken yearly of the said Thomas and Robert, so that after their death the tenement should remain to the said Reynold and his heirs so long as it should remain in the King's hand; that Thomas and Robert afterwards died whereby Reynold entered as in reversion by virtue of that grant and afterwards gave his estate therein by charter to William de Evesham and his heirs; and that on Monday 14 June 1350 after the feast of S. Barnabas in the 24th year of the reign William Evesham gave his estate therein to William de Newenham and his heirs by virtue whereof William de Newenham was thereof seised

28 Sept. 1360 until the eve of Michaelmas in the 34th year on which day he died so seised without that that William de Evesham died seised of any estate therein.

William de Newenham was appointed Master in Chancery in 1351 and died 28 September, 1360.

926.—ROGER DE BARNEBURG TO SIR ELY DE SUTTON. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 178.

14 July 1373 Quit claim by Roger de Barneburgh, clerk, to Ely de Sutton, clerk, of a tenement with houses built thereon, gates, walls and a garden formerly of Sir William de Newenham, which tenement Roger and Ely had in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne on the south side.

Witnesses, date and enrolment as in No. 904.

927.—SIR ELY DE SUTTON TO SIR WILLIAM DE MIRFELD AND ROGER DE BARNEBURGH. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 180.

23 July 1373 Grant by Ely de Sutton, clerk, to Sir William de Mirfeld, clerk, and Roger de Barneburgh, clerk, of a tenement with houses built thereon with gates walls and a garden adjoining, between a tenement formerly of Sir Thomas de Cotyngnam on the east, a tenement of Stephen de Holbourn on the west, and in length from a tenement of John de Tameworth on the south to the kingsway, opposite the hospicium of the Bishop of Ely in Holbourn in the suburb of London. To hold for life with reversion to John de Mirfeld and William atte Vyne citizen.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourn, Roger Legat, Henry Godechep, John de Totenhale, Roger de Podyngton, Hugh le Clerk.

London, 23 July, 1373.

27 Nov. 1374 Enrolled Monday after S. Katherine, Virgin, 48 Ed. III.

Holbourn—A.D. 1374

tenement of Stephen de Holbourn	Ely de Sutton to Sir William de Mirfield and Roger de Barneburgh	tenement formerly of Sir Thomas de Cotyngnam
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tenement of
John de Tameworth

928.—ELY DE SUTTON TO SIR WILLIAM DE MIRFELD. *Hustings Rolls* 102, No. 181.

23 July 1373 Grant by Ely de Sutton, to Sir William de Mirfeld, clerk, of a tenement with houses and shops built thereon, gates, walls, and a garden adjoining between a tenement of the Master and Brethren of the hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smethefeld in which Sir John Mowbray knight lately dwelt, on the west, a tenement in which Hugh le Clerk now dwells on the east, the kings way of Holbourn on the north and a garden of William de Norton on the south. Also a tenement with houses built thereon, with gates, walls and a garden adjoining between a tenement formerly of Sir William de Newenham on the west and a tenement of the hospital of S. Bartholomew on the east and in length from the kingsway on the north to tenement of the said hospital on the south. To hold for life with remainder to John de Mirfeld, and William atte Vyne, citizen.

27 Nov. 1374 (Witnesses and enrolment as in Nos. 904, 905, 919, 927.)

Holbourn—A.D. 1374

			<i>Tavys Inn</i>	
tenement formerly of Sir William de Newenham formerly of <i>John Travers</i> <i>Constable of</i> <i>Bordeaux</i> [see 925]	Ely de Sutton to Sir William de Mirfeld formerly of <i>John Travers</i>	tenement of S. Bartholomew's Hospital lately occupied by Sir John Mowbray	Ely de Sutton to Sir William de Mirfeld formerly of <i>John Tavy</i>	tenement occupied by Hugh le Clerk
	tenement of S. Bartholomew's formerly of <i>Stephen</i> <i>de Borewell</i>		garden of William de Norton formerly of <i>Walter de Chedyngton</i>	

929.—JOHN DE MIRFELD TO JOHN HERTHULLE. *Hustings Rolls* 107, No. 185.

1 April 1379 Grant by John Mirfeld to John Herthulle, clerk, of the tenements with houses built thereon, with shops, gates, walls and gardens which came to him and William atte Vyne, citizen, on the death of Sir William de Mirfeld and Sir Roger de Barneborgh, clerks, by grant of Ely de Sutton, clerk, in the parish of S. Andrew

of Holbourne in the suburb of London, William atte Vyne having quit-claimed his right therein to the said John Mirfeld. To hold to John Herthulle for life with reversion to Master Adam Rous, surgeon of the King of England. (Also grants of other lands in the city.)

Witnesses, Simon Wynchecombe, John Bewfrount, John Brounesbury, butcher, Roger Legat, John Totenhale.

London, 1 April, 2 Ric. II.

9 May 1379 Enrolled Monday after S. John before the Latin Gate, 2 Ric. II.

The will of Adam Rous was dated 27 April, 1379, and proved 25 July following. He bequeathed to the Prior and Convent of the church of S. Bartholomew the reversion of certain tenements and rents in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, and elsewhere.

930.—JOHN MIRFIELD AND ROBERT BRIAN TO S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. *Inq. a. q. d. F.* 415, No. 27.

10 June 1392 Inquisition taken before John Hende Mayor of London and escheator there, 10 June, 15 Ric. II, on the oath of William Horscroft, John Shrouesbury, William Goodhewe, Robert Brampton, John Curson, William Buktot, John Brooke, Thomas Gregory, Peter atte Hethe, and Thomas Trumpyngton, who say it is not to the King's damage should he grant to John Mirfield and Robert Brian that they may assign 3 messuages in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London, to the Prior of S. Bartholomew Smithfield. The 3 messuages are worth yearly in all issues beyond deductions £3 and are held in free burgage. There remain to John Mirfield a messuage in S. Sepulchre's parish worth 40s. and to Robert Brian 2 messuages in the parish of S. Dunstan in the East &c. sufficient &c.

Holborn—A.D. 1392

formerly of Stephen de Holburn

John Mirfield
and
Robert Brian
to
S. Bartholomew's
Hospital

*John Travers' tenement
formerly of
Sir William de Newenham*

John Mirfield
and
Robert Brian
to
S. Bartholomew's
Hospital

*tenement of
S. Bartholomew's Hospital*

John Mirfield
and
Robert Brian
to
S. Bartholomew's
Hospital

*John Tiwy's tenement
formerly of Hugh le Clerk*

931.—S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND THOMAS BERTHELET.
Patent Rolls 35 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 4 (21).

25 Sept. 1543 The King grants to Thomas Berthelet, gent, for a sum of £189 3s. 11d. paid into the Court of Augmentations all and singular the messuages gardens houses buildings cottages curtilages shops cellars solars entrances and easements whatsoever with all their appurtenances and the land and soil of the same situate lying and being in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn in the suburb of London now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Cowyke or his assigns and to the late monastery of S. Bartholomew late belonging, being parcel of the possessions of the same; which said messuages are of the clear yearly value of 20s. sterling; also premises in Fletestrete in the several tenures of Thomas Jeffrey, John Coke, John Dean, William Hugginson and Christopher Lee lately belonging to the College of Acon; with the reversion, reversions, rents reserved and other yearly profits coming from the above said premises. To hold of the King and his heirs to the said Thomas Berthelet and his heirs by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee and as to the premises in the parish of S. Andrew by the payment of two shillings yearly, and for the premises in the parish of S. Bride two shillings and nine pence yearly.

Witnessed at Walden 25 Sept. [35 Hen. VIII.]

by writ of Privy Seal.

932.—THOMAS BERTHELETT. *Inq. p. m. c. 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, p. 2, No. 8.*
 24 Oct. 1555 Inquisition held 24 October 1555. Thomas Berthelet was seised of the following :—

In Co. Hereford : the manor of Hillhampton.

In Fleet Street : five messuages in the several tenures of Anthony Philpott, Edward Halstide, John Deanes, Richard Pachett, Richard Ebden; two other messuages in the several tenures of Anthony Andrewes and Simon Lowe.

In Bishopsgate Street : three messuages.

In Friday Street : two messuages in the several tenures of John Howland and William Dave.

In Distaff Lane : three messuages.

In Bread Street : three messuages.

At Holborn Cross and Snowhill : eight tenements next the Cross; two tenements purchased by the said Thomas Berthelett and Margery his wife to themselves and their heirs of John Seymer, by deed dated 21 March 4 Ed. VI.

21 March

1550/1

In the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn : a garden in tenure of Grace

Hone; a tenement and garden in tenure of John Ayre, gent; fifteen tenements and a garden in the several tenures of Robert Heper, John Johnson, John Byrde, William Borowe, Richard Barbor, John Rolles, John Curyee, Thomas Evans, William Gebotte, John Burnett, Edmond Parton, Peter le Graunde, John Starkey, Thomas Walker and Dorothy Preston.

In Crokehorn Alley : a tenement and garden late in occupation of the said Thomas Berthelett.

In Feter Lane : nine tenements and gardens in the several tenures of Richard Cheteley, Robert Sheppard, John Chaloner, Lord Conyers, Thomas Wilbrounde, Thomas Riddle, John Robynson, William Hynde, Henry Garlike and Louis Canveys.

23 Sept. 1555 So seised the said Thomas Berthelett made his will, 23 Sept. last past, in manner following :—My body to be buried in the Lady Chapel of the church of S. Bride, Fleet Street. To Edward, my son and heir apparent and to his heirs for ever my manor of Hilhampton, my pastures in Marden, Co. Hereford, my messuages in the parish of S. Bride, Fleet Street, and in Bishopsgate Street and Friday Street; which amount to a full third part of my lands. To Anthony my younger son and to his heirs my messuages in Distaff Lane and Bread Street, my messuages and gardens in the parish of S. Sepulchre and my garden and messuage in the parish of S. Andrew. Should he die without issue the said premises to remain to my said son Edward and his heirs; for default to my nephew Thomas Powell, and his heirs; and for default to my right heirs for ever. To Margery my wife for the term of her life all my messuages in the parish of S. Andrew.

The said premises are held as follows :—

In Co. Hereford, the manor of Hilhampton is held of the King and Queen in free socage as of their manor of East Greenwich by fealty only and not in chief.

In Fleet Street, the messuages in tenure of Anthony Philpott, etc. are held of the King and Queen in chief; the other two messuages are held of the same in free socage by fealty only and not in chief.

In Bishopsgate Street, the two messuages and garden are held of the same by fealty only, in free burgage and not in chief.

In Friday Street the two messuages are held of the same in chief.

In Distaff Lane the three messuages are held of the same by fealty only, in free burgage and not in chief.

In Bread Street the three messuages are similarly held.

At Holborn Cross and Snowhill the nine messuages and garden are held of the King and Queen in free socage by fealty only, not in chief.

In S. Andrew's parish, Holborn, the garden, the tenement of John Ayre, the fiftten other tenements, the messuage and garden in Crokehorn Alley, the nine messuages and six gardens in Fetter Lane are similarly held.

Thomas Berthelett died 26 Sept. last past; Edward Berthelett is his son and next heir and was aged three years on 24 July last past.

933.—RICHARD PAYNE TO JOHN PAYNE AND RICHARD HEYWOOD.
Hustings Rolls 251, No. 10.

2 March
1560/1 Indenture made between Richard Payne of London, gentleman, and Margery his wife, late the wife of Thomas Bartlett, late citizen and stationer of London, deceased, of the one part and John Payn and Richard Heywood of London, gentlemen, of the other part granting to the said John Payne and Richard Heywood all the life interest of the said Margery under the will of the said Thomas Barthelett [dated 23 September 1555] in messuages in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, in the several tenures of William Borrow, Richard Barbour, John Rowles, John Carys, Thomas Evans, Gillam Gobatt, John Benett, Edmond Parton, Peter le Grounde, John Starky, Thomas Walker, Dorothy Preston, Richard Chetley, Robert Sheppard, John Chaloner, Lord Conyars, Thomas Wilbronde, Thomas Riddle, John Robynson, William Hynde, Henry Garlyke and Lewis Canveys; also in the house, rooms and gardens which the said Thomas Barthelett kept in his hands for his own use in Crokehorn Alley in the said parish; and the messuage late in the tenure of Mr. Vaughan in the parish of S. Sepulchre; which premises on the death of the said Margery are to remain to Edward and Anthony, sons of the said Thomas.

They likewise confirm to John Payne and Richard Heywood two messuages late in tenure of William Parry in Snowre Hill in the said parish of S. Sepulchre with all the shops, cellars, solers and buildings thereto belonging which the said Thomas Barthelett and Margery purchased to them and their heirs of John Seymour of London, esquire, by deed dated 21 March 4 Ed. VI. to hold to them and their heirs forever.

Dated London 2 March, 3 Eliz.

10 March
1560/1 Indented and enrolled, Monday before the feast of S. Gregory the Bishop, 3 Eliz.

SECTION 26.

[934]

CHARLTONS LANDS.

THE land lying west of what is now Bartletts Buildings was in 1275 in tenure of Bartholomew of Westminster, who had there a managium and three houses facing Holborn with a shop at the back and some contiguous houses facing New Street, now known as Fetter Lane. There was a quit-rent of 13s. 4d. a year due from the property to the heirs of Adam de Basing, which in 1356 was sold to Adam Chamberlayn, otherwise known as Adam Fraunceys, who had been Mayor in 1353, owned the property next on the west stretching to Faintors Lane, founded the Guildhall Chapel College, was elected Mayor of the Staple in 1358, and died in 1374 possessed of very considerable wealth, which he divided between his son, Adam Fraunceys, and his daughters Elizabeth and Maud. The younger of these married as her third husband John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and thus became ancestress of Edward IV.; the elder, Elizabeth, to whom the Holborn property fell, married John Hende.

[935] John Hende, perhaps the wealthiest man of his day, became Mayor in 1391, his term of office coinciding with an important crisis in the city's history. Richard II., then a youth of twenty-four, was keeping more splendid Court than any that had yet dazzled or provoked the English people. His retinue is said to have numbered between 6,000 and 10,000 persons, his kitchen alone, exclusive of the needs of the Queen, giving occupation to over 300. Many of his servants were sumptuously apparelled, even the inferior being put in livery. Such luxury entailed frequent borrowing: but in May, 1392, the citizens, with John Hende at their head, refused to accommodate the King with a further forced loan of £10,000, and a certain Lombard who would have supplied the amount was so maltreated that he was well-nigh slain. The King determined to

adopt drastic measures. He sent the Benches to York and transferred the Chancery to Nottingham, and gathering his nobles to a meeting at Stamford laid before them the wilful maliciousness of the Londoners, emphasizing the incapacity of rulers so remiss in preventing or quelling such riots in their city. The Council agreed that "their insolence should be repressed and their pride abated." John Hende was sent as a prisoner to Windsor Castle and the two Sheriffs to Wallingford and Odiham respectively. It was settled that in future the city should have no Mayor; their privileges were to be revoked; their ancient charters annulled; their customs brought into line with the laws of the kingdom; and the magnates made to pay a fine of 3,000 marks and the citizens one of £100,000.

But certain of his followers expostulated with Richard in his rage, reminding him of the lavish gifts he had formerly received from the Londoners; he repented, recognizing he had gone too far, and expressed his readiness to receive a deputation. As a precaution, however, and to secure the best of it in the impending altercation, he again called an assembly of the Lords with the substantial backing "of so great an army that the Londoners had cause to be afraid thereof." Sureties in the sum of £2,000 came before him on behalf of the Mayor, submitting themselves to his pleasure and offering on behalf of the citizens £10,000. The King withheld his acceptance, telling them they might return if they wished. No sooner had they departed than he again regretted his hasty action, and with his usual impulsiveness declared, "I will go to London and comfort the citizens; I will not that they despair any longer of my favour."

[936] Arrangements were put in motion for his visit. The men of London, "filled with incredible joy," determined to receive him with a profusion of gifts, such as they had showered upon him at his magnificent, unexampled, and popular coronation. The King and Queen arrived from Shene, now Richmond, one of the most beautiful spots upon the Thames, travelling by way of Wandsworth and London Bridge. It was a lovely August day in 1392; dense crowds surged out to welcome them on the route; at the Bridge, where the Bishops and clergy met them in lieu of the imprisoned civic authorities, the King and Queen were asked to mount two

superbly equipped white horses in trappings of gold, parted with red and white, and dangling with silver bells; at Cheapside they were presented with golden crowns; gold, silver, plate, coin, "precious stones and jewels so rich, excellent and beautiful that their value might not well be estimated," were pressed upon them; and a choir from S. Paul's, singing in robed procession, met them on their way to the Cathedral, where solemn mass was celebrated in commemoration of the happy restoration of amity.

A month later, "at the supplication of the Queen," the Mayor, Sheriffs and other magnates were pardoned and reinstated; their fines and those of the citizens were remitted; and the liberties and franchises of the city were restored. Then came another characteristic sudden change; Richard, still hankering for money and no doubt much pressed for it, demanded from the pardoned citizens the £10,000 they had previously promised him. Loyalty melted away; the citizens turned whole-heartedly against him; and when the final catastrophe came in 1399 Henry of Lancaster had no warmer welcome anywhere than that of the men of London.

In the hour of his triumph Henry IV. remembered John Hende. He knighted him and made him one of the collectors of the royal dues in the port of London. He also accepted from him financial aid in his new administrative projects, especially for the advancement of the staple town of Calais. In July, 1406, Hende lent him £1,000 and Richard Whittington £1,207; the next month Hende lent another £1,000 and Whittington £2,015, repayable from the receipts of the Staple. In 1407 Hende lent another £2,000, Whittington £1,000, and the Merchants of the Staple £4,000, and when Whittington and his fellows of the Staple were satisfied of 2,000 marks assigned to them from the subsidy on wools, hides and fells in the port of London, Hende was to have the custody of the Cocket Seal with its profits until fully satisfied of £3,800 due to him. The next year a further loan of 2,050 marks was contracted, the King granting that Hende, "to whom he was much bound for immense help in his necessity," might retain in his hands the whole custom and half of the subsidy on wools until he was fully paid. These repeated loans, not for luxurious regal display, but trade

assistance, were readily negotiated, and provoked no demur or distrust from the former sturdy antagonist of Richard II.

[937] In 1411 Richard Whittington, John Hende, John Shadworth, and William Askham, citizens, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of London "the manor or plot called Leaden-halle," which had formerly belonged to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and it has been the property of the corporation ever since. Here the Staple was housed when it was restored to the city by Edward IV. John Hende was also a liberal donor towards the rebuilding of the church and steeple of S. Swithin. He died on the 1st day of August, 1418, when his property in Holborn was found by Inquisition to comprise four messuages and four cottages with cellars and solars, worth beyond reprises £10 yearly. His wife died in 1462, bequeathing the messuages and cottages in Holborn which she had received from her father to her niece Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Charlton. From this date the property was known as Charlton's lands. His grandson, Sir Richard Charlton, fought as a Yorkist at Bosworth, and died from wounds inflicted there on the 23rd day of August, 1485. He was attainted, and his Holborn property remained in the King's hands for some time.

Some of the holders under John Hende and the Charlton family and also under the King are known. John de Holbourne, a clerk, who held it in 1347, died in that year bequeathing half of it by equal measure on the east side to his wife for life; the other also to her but charged with sums of 10 marks to each of his six children. Upon their mother's death Stephen de Holbourne, also a clerk, came into possession of the eastern half; Nicholas de Holbourne, the second son, obtained the western half, which he sold in 1360. Nicholas de Holbourne was one of the faction of John Northampton, disturbers of the peace in the city in 1371, especially against the Mayor, the leaders of whom were arrested on the 13th day of May of that year and imprisoned in various castles. Northampton and Holbourne were released from Windsor Castle on the 6th day of August by bond of six sureties, jointly and severally, in £200 for each of them. Shortly after Nicholas de Holbourne, who owned lands and houses in Dartford and Southfleet in Kent, granted them all to the famous

Alice Ferrers, "damsel of the chamber" to Edward III.'s Queen, the said Alice granting them to the King with £500 in exchange for the manor of Wendover, Bucks. She had been the King's mistress ever since 1366, and is the first woman ever known to have pleaded in English Courts of Law.

[938] Stephen de Holbourne, who was an attorney by profession, acting as such (*inter alia*) for John, Abbot of S. Nicholas-lez-Angers (Maine et Loire), died in 1375, leaving his moiety of the property to his brother Nicholas, charged with a payment for eight years for masses in the church of S. Andrew. Nicholas and the other executors, however, agreed to sell the property to William Stotevyle, vicar of S. Sepulchre's, who sold it to Hugh de Wynkeburn, owner of Staple Hall and Parish Clerk of Holborn, who in 1376 sold it to Alice, widow of Sir Thomas Seynt-Maur (Seymour), knight.

Not very long afterwards it came into possession of William Horscroft, whose name frequently occurs on the records of this period. He died in 1399, directing that a yearly sum of 13s. 4d. should be provided out of the rental of the property for distribution as follows: Upon his anniversary, one-half for bread and ale for the priests, clerks and parishioners, one-fourth for the poor and bed-ridden, and one-fourth for the chaplains singing masses for his soul; his wife was to enjoy the remainder of the rent with reversion to Joan, his daughter, and her husband, Alan Symond. In 1439, her husband having died, Joan sold the property to John Walsh, Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, his feoffees being Sir William Phelip, styled Lord Bardolf, late Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Household of Henry V. and Chief Steward in co. Cambridge of the Duchy of Lancaster, for whom John Walsh acted as deputy, Nicholas Dixon, Chancery Clerk and Prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and John Leventhorpe, Commissioner for co. Herts. John Walsh, in 1456, was appointed "secondary to Thomas, Lord of Stanley" to audit the accounts of Richard Merston, Treasurer of the Chamber and Keeper of the King's Jewels, as John Merston had before rendered his accounts to William Phelip, Lord Bardolf, then King's Chamberlain, and to the said John Walsh.

[939] John Walsh died in 1464 seised of this property in Holborn and of several manors in Cheshunt. His widow Margaret married, secondly, Henry Turner, and in 1474 Walsh's property was entrusted to new feoffees, Sir Walter Devereux, Thomas Bybbesworth, and Geoffrey Blodwell, probably to ensure the inheritance to John Walsh, the son, and his three sisters. This second John Walsh, also connected with the Duchy of Lancaster, died without issue, and bequeathed his property in Hertfordshire and the Strand under certain conditions to Cardinal Wolsey for the purpose of endowing the Cardinal's new college at Ipswich. But he forgot the rights of his three sisters, and much litigation followed. The Cardinal seems to have obtained the bequest by agreement and purchase; it is not improbable that Strand Inn formed a part of it; this property in Holborn did not.

In 1485, after the Battle of Bosworth, in which he lost his life, Sir Richard Charlton, lord of the fee of the Holborn property, was attainted. The King retained the property in his own hands, and although the attainder was reversed in favour of John Charlton, Richard's son, in the year 1503, the King did not restore to him his lands in Holborn. In 1511 Henry VIII. gave it for life to Thomas Ward, his harbinger; in 1536 he gave it to Richard Staverton for life, and again for life, in 1545, to Staverton's son, who was one of his Ushers. Further holders have not been traced.

The site of Charltons Lands and of a small portion of the original front of Bartletts Buildings is now covered by the premises of Wallis & Co.

940.—DENISE, DAUGHTER OF BARTHOLOMEW, TO MARGERY, HIS WIDOW. *Hustings Rolls* 12, No. 10.

Quit claim by Denise, daughter of the late Bartholomew of Westminster, pelterer, to Margery relict of the said Bartholomew of a capital managium formerly the said Bartholomew's, in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn, between land of Robert de Bocking on the east and land of Robert de Turnai on the west, and also of 3 houses formerly Bartholomew's in the same parish situated south along the king's way which leads towards the Bar of the Old Temple. Rendering yearly to the chief lords of the fee the rent due from the said tenement. For which quit claim Margery pays 2 marks of silver.

20 Jan. Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul,
1280/1. 9 Ed. I.

The will of Bartholomew, parmenter, was proved in 1279. He left to Margery, his wife, his capital mansion in the parish of S. Andrew and houses in New Street; remainder to Dionisia, his daughter.

Holeburn—A.D. 1281

New Street called Faytoreslane	land of Robert de Turnai	3 houses Denise daughter of Bartholomew of Westminster to Margery relict of same	land of Robert de Bocking
		[see 911, 982, 1044, 1045]	
	land of Richard de Chigwell		

941.—JOHN OVERTON TO ADAM CHAUMBERLAYN. *Hustings Rolls* 84,
No. 45.

1 Feb. Quit claim by John Overton of Chagham, co. Surrey, and Julian
1355/6 his wife to Adam Chaumberlayn of Holbourne of 13s. 4d. yearly
quitrent which ought to descend to Julian after the death of
William de Chagham her uncle, late citizen of London, from a
tenement formerly Ellen Sherman's in the parish of S. Andrew of
Holbourne, between a tenement of Sir William de Newenham, clerk,
on the east, a tenement of the said Adam on the west, the king's
street on the north, and a garden of the said William on the south.

Witnesses, John Heynes, Roger Costantyn, Walter Wynches-
dene, Peter Turk, Laurence Richemond.

London, 1 February, 30 Ed. III.

16 May 1356 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 30 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1355

tenement of Adam Chaumberlayn [otherwise Fraunceys]	13s. 4d. quit rent John Overton to Adam Chaumberlayn formerly of Ellen Sherman	tenement of Sir William de Newenham [see 925]
	garden of Sir William de Newenham	

William le Schereman = Ellen
dead 1319

Agnes = William le Schereman Schereman =
de Chagham
and of Brede Strete
died 1348

Johanna Lucy Agnes Juliana
 a nun

John Overton = Julian
of Chagham,
Co. Surrey

942.—WILL OF JOHN DE HOLEBOURNE. *Hustings Rolls* 74, No. 130.

29 Oct. 1347 Pleas held Monday after the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 21 Edw. III. Will of John de Holebourne, brought for proof by Dennise, his widow, and Robert de Ellerton.

I, John de Holebourne, clerk, bequeath my body to be buried in the church of S. Andrew of Holebourne. To my wife Dennise a moiety of the tenements I have in the said parish, namely that moiety by equal measure on the east side, for her life, with remainder to all my children male and female. The other moiety on the west I bequeath to my wife for her life, charged with the payment of 10 marks each to my sons, to Nicholas, in aid of his advancement and to Thomas at the age of 21 and £10 each to my daughters Alice, Christine and Cicely to their marriages, with reversion to my children.

19 Sept. 1347 Dated in the parish of S. Andrew, Wednesday before the feast of S. Matthew, 1347.

943.—NICHOLAS DE HOLBOURNE TO WILLIAM AND PHILIP DE NEWTON. *Hustings Rolls* 89, No. 31.

5 Nov. 1360 Grant by Nicholas de Holbourne, son of John de Holbourne, clerk, to William de Neuton and Philip de Neuton, brothers and citizens, of his tenements with houses built thereon and gardens in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne without Newgate between a lane called Faytores lane on the west and a tenement of Stephen de Holbourne on the east.

Witnesses, John Heynes, Roger Costantyn, Hugh Fissh, Richard de Podyngton, Walter de Wynchedon.

London, in the ward of Farndon without, Thursday after the feast of All Saints, 34 Ed. III. John de Chichestre, alderman.

8 March Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope,
1360/1 35 Ed. III.

944.—WILL OF STEPHEN DE HOLBOURNE. *Hustings Rolls* 103, No. 80.

14 May 1375 Court held Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan 49 Ed. III. William Credill, skriveyn and John Norey, cook, witnesses, were present when Stephen de Holbourne, clerk, made his will on Friday 7 April 1374 in Easter week as follows :—

I bequeath to Nicholas de Holbourne, citizen and mercer of London, all my lands and tenements in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, for 8 years, to find a chaplain to celebrate in the said church for the souls of my father and mother, etc. If he neglect to find such chaplain the tenements shall be sold and the money distributed by my executors in masses and other works of charity. I bequeath to Henry Godchepe and Agnes his wife 4 marks' rent out of their tenements in the city of London and the suburb to find a chaplain to celebrate as above, with the same proviso. Such chaplains shall be chosen by my executors and removeable for ill conduct. I make the said Nicholas and Henry and Hugh Wynkebourne, clerk of the said church of S. Andrew, my executors.

945.—THE EXECUTORS OF STEPHEN DE HOLBOURNE TO SIR WILLIAM STOTEVYLE. *Hustings Rolls* 103, No. 138.

16 July 1375 Sale by Nicholas Holbourne, Henry Godechep and Hugh Wynkebourne, executors of Stephen de Holbourne, clerk, by virtue of his will enrolled on Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 49 Ed. III, to Sir William Stotevyle, perpetual vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre without Neugate, London, and Sir John Chunnynge, chaplain, of all the lands of the said Stephen in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, bequeathed by his will to be sold.

Witnesses, Thomas Chaundeler, Roger Podyngton, Nicholas atte Pye, Gaylard Pete, Walter Barton.

London, 16 July, 49 Ed. III.

22 July 1375 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. James, 49 Ed. III.

946.—HUGH DE WYNKEBURN, FEOFFEE OF WILLIAM STOTEWYLE,
TO ALICE SEYNT MAUR. *Hustings Rolls* 104, No. 136.

12 Nov. 1376 Grant by Hugh de Wynkeburne, citizen, and Isabel his wife to Alice, formerly wife of Thomas Seynt Maur, knight, of the tenements which they had by enfeofment of William Stotewyle, perpetual vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre without Neugate, London, and John Chunnyng, chaplain, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne, in the suburb of London, formerly of Stephen de Holburne, clerk.

Witnesses, Henry Godchep, Thomas Chaundeler, John Totenhale, Nicholas atte Pye, Gailard Pete.

London the morrow of the feast of S. Martin, 50 Ed. III.

17 Nov. 1376 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund the King, 50 Ed. III.

947.—WILL OF WILLIAM HORSCROFT. *Hustings Rolls* 129, No. 1.

18 Oct. 1400 * On the feast of S. Luke, 2 Hen. IV., Maud, who was wife of William Horscroft, late citizen of London, and Alan Symond, executors of the will of the said William, came to prove the said will by William Mydlyngton, chaplain, and Thomas Wyllesdon, witnesses thereto, sworn and examined, as follows :—

1 April 1399 1st Apl. 1399. I, William Horscroft, citizen of London, bequeath my body to be buried in the chancel of the church of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London. To Hugh Sprot, rector of the said church and his successors, and to William Rybod and John Carter, wardens of the said church, and their successors, an annual rent of 13s. 4d. at Easter out of all my lands, tenements and buildings in the said parish to be distributed for the good of my soul and the soul of Maud my wife in the said church on my anniversary, namely 6s. 8d. in bread and ale for the priests, clerks and parishioners and 3s. 4d. among the poor and bedridden and the other 3s. 4d. to those celebrating for me on that day. If the rector and church wardens will not do this I bequeath the said rent to the mayor of the city of London for such purpose. I

bequeath to my wife all the said lands and tenements; if she marry again I give half to my daughter Joan to whom they shall remain on my wife's death, to hold to her and her heirs by Alan Symond her spouse. I give to my brother Richard my best cloak and hood. My executors shall receive all debts due to me in the county of York. I make my wife, the said Alan and William Clophulle my executors.

Witnesses, William Foot, John Schrouesbury, John Draper, John Norman and others.

William Horscroft	=	Maud
will first proved in Com. Lon.	|	will proved Com. Lon.
18 Nov. 1399; afterwards in the Hustings		30 June, 1411

Alan Symond	=	Johanna	Horscroft	=	(2) Walter HunsPELL
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Robert Symond	=	
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948.—JOHN HEND. *Inq. p. m. c.* 6 Hen. V. No. 38.

19 Oct. 1418 Inquisition taken at London 19 Oct. 6 Hen. V. before Richard Merlawe, Mayor and Escheator in the City of London. John Hend held, as in right of Elizabeth, his wife, for the term of her life, of the gift of Adam Fraunceis, knight, deceased, made to Elizabeth alone, property in the parishes of S. John of Walbroke and S. Mildred Poultry London with &c. and 4 messuages and 4 cottages with cellars solars and their appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holbourne in the said city of London which are worth beyond reprises £10. And also he held in his demesne as of fee a shop in the parish of S. Swithin. All the said messuages &c. are held in free burgage of the King. He died on Tuesday next after the feast of S. Peter Chains last. John, his eldest son, is his nearest heir aged 9 years.

949.—JOAN, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM HORSCROFT TO LORD BARDOLF AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 168, No. 2.

Grant by Joan, who was the wife of Walter Hunspell, to William Philip, Lord Bardolf, Nicholas Dixon, clerk, John Leventhorpe, esquire, and John Walsshe of two messuages with gardens adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne formerly belonging to Stephen de Holbourne, between the tenement formerly of Sir William de Newenham on the east and the tenement formerly of John de Holbourne on the west and extending in length from the King's way on the north to the garden of the said Sir William de Newenham on the south which tenements she lately had by conveyance of William Symond, citizen and "sporier" of London. With warranty.

9 July 1439 Dated in the said parish 9 July, 17 Hen. VI.

13 Oct. 1439 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 18 Hen. VI.

Ibid. No. 3. Quit claim (the day following) of all rights in the above premises by Robert Symond, son of Joan, daughter and heir of William Horscroft, late wife of Walter Hunspell and formerly wife of Alan Symond, to the above grantee.

Ibid. No. 4. Appointment 9 July by the said Joan of Robert Shirokes and Henry Stokes as her attorneys to deliver seisin as above.

The real purchaser of this property was John Walsh: see No. 799.

Holborn—A.D. 1439

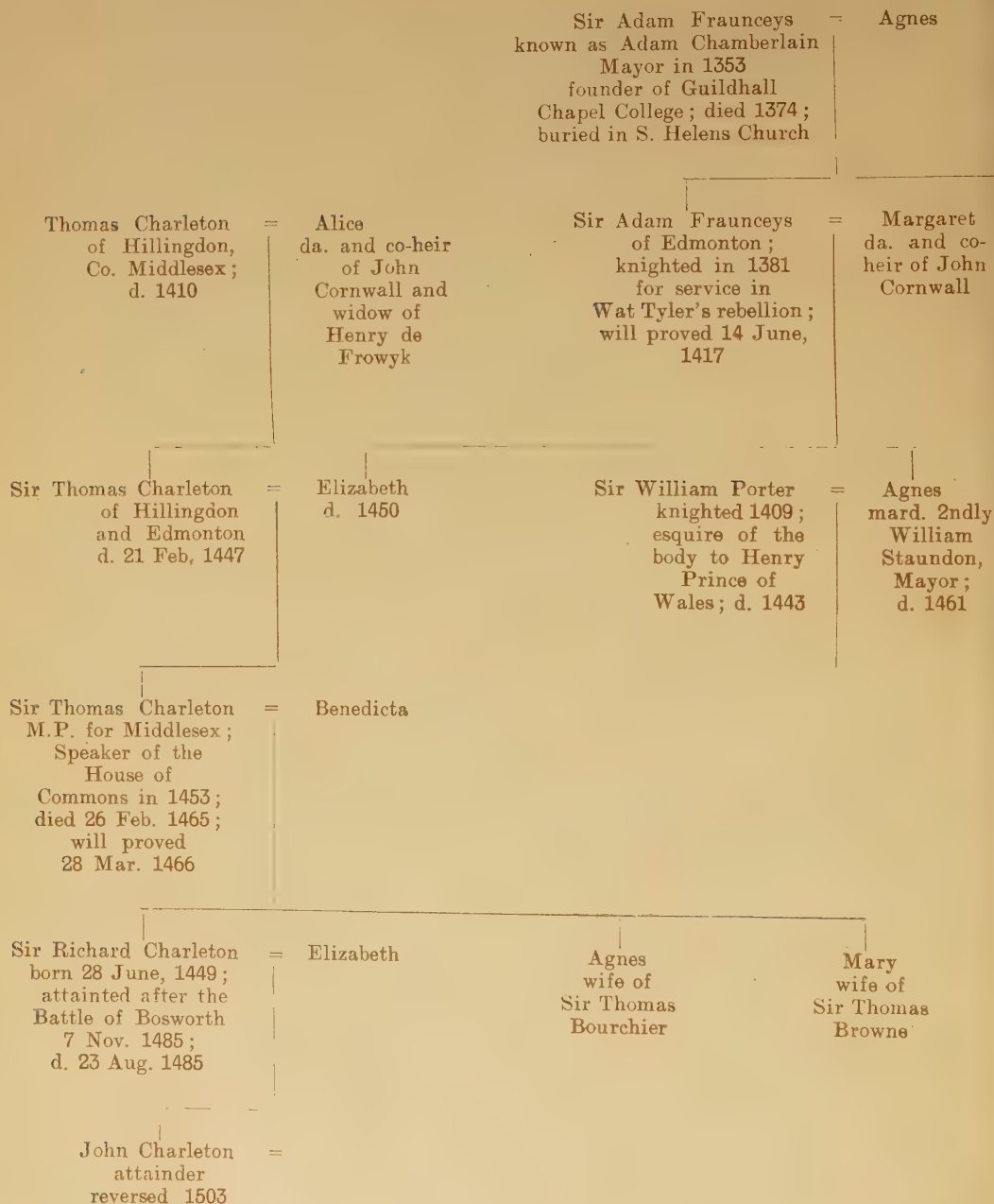
Fetter Lane

tenement
formerly of
John de Holbourne

Joan, daughter of
William Horscroft
to
Lord Bardolf
and others

formerly
tenement of
Sir William
de Newenham
afterwards
part of Bartlett's
Buildings

tenement of Sir
William de Newenham



John Hende = Elizabeth
 Mayor in 1391; held land
 deprived July 1392; in Holborn;
 Mayor again 1404; mard. secondly
 died 1 Aug. 1418; Sir Ralph Botiler,
 burd. S. Swithins Lord Sudeley;
 Church died 1462

John de Montacute = Maud
 E. of Salisbury; 1st husband
 born 1350; Deputy John Aubrey,
 Earl Marshal of Sheriff of London;
 England; m. 1383; 2nd husband
 beheaded by mob Sir Alan Buxhull;
 at Cirencester she died 1424
 7 Jan. 1400;
 attainted

John Hende = Elizabeth
 born 1409 the younger
 mard. Griselda
 ob.s.p.

Thomas de Montacute = Eleanor
 Earl of Salisbury da. of
 b. 1388; attainer Thomas
 reversed 1409; Lieut. Holland,
 Gen. in Normandy; E. of Kent
 Capt.-Gen. of Army
 in France in 1428;
 d. 3 Nov. 1428

Walter Writel = Joan

Sir Richard Neville = Alice
 1st Earl of born 1406;
 Westmoreland died 1463

William John Writel = Anne

Richard Plantagenet = Cicely
 Duke of York

John Writel = Etheldreda

Edward IV. Richard III.

951.—THOMAS CHARLETON. *Inq. p. m. Chan.* 5 Ed. IV. 31.

4 April 1465 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall, 4 Apl. 5 Ed. IV, before Richard Josselyn, Mayor of the city and escheator there, on the oath of Benedict Jenycus, John Clement, William Lyng, Philip Curteys, Everard Frere, Thomas Pert, carpenter, Robert Wilkinson, Henry Danby, Thomas Warner, John Remond, Roger Grove, Thomas Barnaby, William Welton, and Richard Wasket, who say that Thomas Charleton, knight, held no lands or tenements in the city of London of the King or any other; but long before his death he held in his demesne as of fee 69 messuages with solars and other appurtenances and shops and gardens in the parishes of S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, and various other parishes including the parish of S. Andrew Holborne which he granted by charter dated London, 11 Mch, 2 Ed. IV, to John Frowyk Esq., Thomas Frowyk, gentleman, Robert Olney, Thomas Reynes, William Manser, Thos. Swan, Nicholas Molle, Thomas Perry, chaplain, and Richard Janey, chaplain, for the fulfilment of his last will. All the said properties are held in free burgage and are worth without deduction 100 marks yearly. Richard Charleton, his son, is nearest heir, aged 15 years 39 weeks. Thomas Charleton died 26 Feb. last.

26 Feb.
1464/5

952.—SIR RICHARD CHARLETON. *Inq. p. m.* 2 Hen. VIII. V. O. p. 1, No. 54.

20 Oct. 1510 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall 20 Oct. 2 Hen. VIII. before William Capell, knight, mayor and escheator, by virtue of his office, by the oath of Andrew Ewynger, John Condale, John Herdman, Philip Cowper, Alan Felyson, John Houshold, John Cokkes, Henry Nortrich, Robert Pyersson, Robert a Legh, William Burton, Robert Gustard, Oliver Holynbrigge and Thomas Pykyll, who say :—

7 Nov. 1485 Richard Charleton, knight, who was attainted of high treason by Act of the Parliament held at Westminster 7 Nov. 1 Hen. VII, was seised of 13 tenements lying in the parish of S. Andrew in the south part of Holborn in the suburb of London called Charleton's lands and of other property elsewhere in the city. The said premises are held of the King in free burgage; the said tenements in Holborn are worth per annum £4 clear.

John Charleton, son of the said Richard Charleton, and Thomas Kendall, gentleman, have taken all the issues of the said premises from the said 7th Nov. up to the present time.

953.—THE KING TO THOMAS WARDE. *Pat. Rolls* 2 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 4.

1 March Grant to Thomas Warde, yeoman harbinger, of thirteen
1510/11 tenements with gardens of the yearly value of £5 situate on the south side of Holborn, opposite the Bishop of Ely's mansion and abutting on Fetter Lane, parcel of the lands of Sir Richard Charleton, attainted.

The King's harbinger was an official who preceded him in his itineraries to provide lodging for his suite.

954.—RICHARD STAVERTON AND SIR RICHARD CHARLTON. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., Vol. XI.*

19 Sept. 1536 Grant to Richard Staverton of 13 tenements with gardens of the annual value of 100s. in the south part of Holborn in the suburb of London opposite the house of the Bishop of Ely and abutting on the end of a lane called Faterlane, parcel of the lands of the late Sir Richard Charlton attainted.

Dated at Amptill 19 Sept. 28 Hen. VIII., Pat., p. 4, m. 9.

955.—RICHARD STAVERTON. *Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII., Vol. 20, pt. II.*

7 May 1545 Grant to Richard Staverton, one of the King's Ushers, for life, of 13 tenements worth 100s. a year on the south side of Holborn in the suburb of London opposite the mansion of the Bishop of Ely abutting upon the end of the lane called Faterlane, parcel of the lands of Sir Richard Carleton attainted, as amply as Richard Staverton his father held them.

7 May 37 Hen. VIII. P. S., Pat. p. 2, m. 15.

END OF VOLUME I.

